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**Thursday, October 14, 1982**
**Asvina 22,1904 (Saka)**

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session**

सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**
**New Delhi**
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LOK SABHA

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*Thursday, October* 14. 1982/*Asvina* 22, 1904 (*Saka*)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**श्री मनी राम बागड़ी** (हिसार) : 388 के अन्तर्गत श्री जगपाल सिंह की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में जिसको दो दिन हो गए हैं, मैंने नोटिस दिया हुआ है....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : एक्शन मैं आपके खिलाफ लेने के लिए तैयार बैठा हूं,—और उन्होंने जिन्होंने देरी की है लूंगा ही,—जो रोज घंटी बजवाते हैं ।

**श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री** (सैदपुर) : बहुत गम्भीर मामला है....

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** (हाजीपुर) : हमने भी 388 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दिया है....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down I have already initiated action. I do not like information about my Members to be withheld from me unduly. I have already taken action, and Members may please rest assured that I will look into it.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : बिहार सरकार तो प्रेस बिल को ले कर पागल हो गई है ।

(*Interruptions*)

**Illicit Marketing and Abuse of Drugs**

*164. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the abuse of drugs like morphine, heroin and cocaine are on the increase in Delhi;

(b) what steps are being taken by Government in this regard to safeguard the health and prevention of addiction by people;

(c) what steps are being taken to restrict the sale of such addictive drugs; and

(d) how Government will control the illicit market in these materials and drugs in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Morphine, Heroin and Cocaine are narcotic drugs and their import, manufacture, possession, sale and distribution is regulated under the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act which is administered by the Ministry of Finance. The sale of narcotics is severely restricted under the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act. Chemists selling narcotic drugs have to obtain licences from the State Excise Authorities and detailed records of stocks and supplies made have to be maintained.

The concerned law enforcement agencies are alert to this problem and continue to take such preventive and other measures as are considered necessary from time to time to combat it.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: All the agencies which the hon. Minister has meant in his answer are sleeping, because in the last two years the drug abuse in the Delhi University plus the other campuses we have, and in the other so-called richer domains of Delhi has increased, and it is increasing day by day.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said anything about the increase.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: All the agencies who are supposed to be concerned in cotrolling this problem are not alert, because the drug abuse has increased to a large extent in Delhi itself. According to the doctors of the All India Medical Institute, it is estimated that between the age-group of 16 years to 25 years, there are drug addicts ranging between 75 thousand to 90 thousand in Delhi alone. These are the people who are registered or known by the doctors or they have taken some medical treatment. How many of them, who are not reaching at proper medical centres is something to be assessed. Once or twice it also appeared in the newspapers that there are some gangs of anti-social elements who are operating in the Universities who force these young students in the colleges and universities to take to these drugs. Now, the question is where are these drugs available? Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that the drugs are controlled. In Delhi University these drugs are available in Pan shops even. If these drugs are regulated to be given to factories alone, then how is it that these drugs have reached those places?

Sir, the Hon. Minister has named only four such drugs. I don't know whether Charas is under him. I will name some more drugs. There are drugs like L.S.D., tranquilisers, hypnotics, barbiturates, opium, pethidrine, morphine, heroin and cocaine which are easily available and the younger people are getting addicted to them.

Sir, I understand that one of the boys, who has been recntly treated in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has conceded that there are police people who are involved in it and they are helping them to get these drugs. Sir, this is most dangerous because young people of Delhi are affected by it and the agencies, which the Hon. Minister has mentioned are controlling it, have no control over it.

Now, I want to put a very specific question to the Hon. Minister. What specific plans are there by the Government to clear the Universities and colleges in the metropolitan cities, specially Delhi, from the mis-directed students being driven into the drug abuse and what deterrent punishments are being considered by the Government to eliminate the operation of illicity marketing in drugs, specially coming from drug stroes? This is my first question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is too long for a question.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I have already told the House that this drug administration is monitored by various enforcing agencies under the control of the Finance Ministry. It is true, Sir, as the Hon. Member has said that many of our young men are caught in this net of proliferation in the consumption of these dangerous drugs. There is no denying the fact. But I would like to inform the House one thing that this Act itself came into being in 1930; and the last amendment was probably in 1952 or 1953. It is understood that the Finance Ministry is trying to bring in a Bill which will take care of all these problems which the Hon. Member has stated. But since it is not directly under my Ministry, I would not be able to say whether I will be able to do it. But according to the information received from the Delhi Adminstration, there are only 381 persons as opium addicts who are registered at present in the Excise Department. Sir, it is the State Governments that take actions whether it is detecting or punishing or raiding all these things. he figures that they have shown, if I can say, as a result of the raids conducted by these.....

MR. SPEAKER: I think Shankaranadji, he is talking about the people who take it illegally and it is being supplied to the younger generation; and that is very alarming if we cannot check it. You have to have some rapport with the enforcing authority and we must curb this thing. That is what he said.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I do agree, Sir. But if I give the figures, how we are acting and reacting towards this illegal traffic in drugs, it will show that we have been alert in this regard. As far as the figures shown by the Delhi Adminis-

tration as a result of the raids conducted by the police and the Excise Intelligence Bureau staff are concerned cases detected in 1981, relating to opium, are 284. But in 1982, till June, they have been able to detect 215 cases, i.e. in half a year. Enforcing agencies are taking due care to detect these cases.

Regarding the Dangerous Drugs Act, cases detected in 1981 number 16, for the whole year. But in 1982 June, the cases detected are 23. That will show that the number of cases detected by the enforcing agencies is on the increase. So, they are taking proper action.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Actually, in the figures supplied by AIIMS, they have said that the number of people who have got treatment from them, has increased from 75,000 to 90,000. The Clinic at AIIMS opens once a week. I don't think that with so many addicts and so many people who need the care, opening it for one day is enough. I want to consider opening it for seven days—or on more than one day.

My second question: You may say this relates to the Home Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question. You have already taken ten minutes.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Has the Government been able to satisfactorily trace the sources from which illicit LSD, morphine, cocaine and other drugs are smuggled into the Campuses of Delhi? This is something very important, because these come through the chemists who come, again, under your Ministry.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As I said, under the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act and the rules thereunder, there are certain provisions made regarding storing and selling; and if they store and sell violating the provisions of the law, they are punishable. And I have said that the Delhi Police and the Intelligence branch of the Delhi Police are taking care of it. Regarding the Clinic, the point made is that we have to take the burden of addicts by opening new Clinics.

**Marxist Education in West Bengal and Tripura**

\+

*165. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minster of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports that West Bengal and Tripura were providing Marxist education and that people there learnt more about Marx and Lenin than about their own country;

(b) details of facts in this regard; and

(c) advice given to the States concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c) Some complaints have been received that in West Bengal and Tripura education is being politicised. States have been advised to steer clear of doctrinaire approaches in education of children and to ensure that textbooks promote proper value orientation and national integration

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री के अलफाज कोट करके अपना प्रश्न पूछना चाहूंगा। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि—

"The Marxist States were given a purely Marxist education. She said in an interview to Mr. John Rowlorly, Editor of "People", a quarterly magazine published from London."

She further said that people.

"..are learning more about Mark and Lenin than about their own country."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजनीति में शिक्षा आये तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन शिक्षा में राजनीति न आये तो अच्छा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा

क्या इस सिचुएशन को सौल्व करने के लिये कि शिक्षा में राजनीति न आये, क्या डिफरेंट स्टेट्स के शिक्षा मंत्रियों की मीटिंग बुलाकर मंत्री महोदया इस प्रकार का निर्देश देना चाहेंगी ? अगर नहीं तो क्यों ?

**श्रीमती शीला कौल** : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि हमने इस बारे में स्टेट्स से क्या बातचीत की है । मैं बताना चाहती हूं कि एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर ने चीफ मिस्टिर, त्रिपुरा को चिट्ठी लिखी थी और कहा था कि "टु स्टोयर क्लीयर आफ दि आइडियालोजिकल कन्सिडरेशन्ज इन दि स्कूल एजूकेशन ।" फिर एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर ने लिखा था एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर, वेस्ट बंगाल को भी । पहले वाले साहब का तो जवाब आ गया था, दूसरे का जवाब नहीं आया । एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर ने एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर्ज कांफरेंस में इसका जिक्र किया था कि किस तरह से स्टेट्स को एजूकेशन के सिलसिले में इन बातों से अलग रहना चाहिए ।

एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर्ज की एक कांफरेंस की गई थी । उसमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने भी यह कहा था कि एजूकेशन में हमें और वल्यूज पर जोर देना चाहिए और इस विषय में हमें छोटे लेवल पर...

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : कांफरेंस कब हुई थी ?

**श्रीमती शीला कौल** : यह हुई थी जून, 1981 में ।

उसके बाद हम बराबर चिट्ठियां लिखते रहे हैं । एजूकेशन मिनिस्टर ने, एजूकेशन सेक्रेटरी ने, सारे दफ्तर वालों ने और डायरेक्टर, एन सी ई आर टी ने भी इसी पर चिट्ठी लिखी कि हमारी टेस्ट-बुक्स को रीव्यु करना चाहिए ।

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी** : आप गलत जगह चिट्ठी लिख रहे है । मास्को चिट्ठी लिखनी चाहिए । (व्यवधान) ।

**श्री सूरज भान** : मैंने सवाल किया था कि क्या मंत्री महोदय राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों की बैठक बुला कर इस बारे में निर्णय लेंगे । उन्होंने कहा है कि चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं ।

**श्रीमती शीला कौल** : ये शिकायतें हैं अप्रैल, 1981 की । अप्रैल के बाद ही तो जून आता है ।

**श्री सूरज भान** : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगी कि कौन सी क्लास से बच्चों की किताबों में इस किस्म की चेंज आई है ? क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ किताबें हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी और बंगाली में मास्को और पूर्वी जर्मनी में छप कर यहां भेजी जा रही हैं, जिनमें इस तरह का इनडाकिट्रनेशन किया जाता है और जिनमें सुभाष चन्द्र बोस, रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी पर छींटाकशी की गई है, यदि हां तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या मास्को और पूर्वी जर्मनी का कोई प्रोटेस्ट भेजा गया है ?

**श्रीमती शीला कौल** : मुझे यह जानकारी नहीं है कि ये किताबें कहां छपी हैं । लेकिन यह जरूर है कि एक शिकायत आई थी कि वहां सहज पाठ को रोका गया था, दो साल हुए, जिसमें इन बातों का जिक्र था । फिर मिनिस्ट्री ने इसको टेक अप किया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि हम सहज पाठ को भी चालू रखेंगे और उनकी अपनी किताब थी किशलय, उसको हम चलाएंगे, सहज पाठ के साथ । माननीय सदस्य फरमा रहे हैं कि इसके बारे में क्या किया है । हमने यही किया है कि हमने रिजेंटमेंट दिखाई, जिससे यह किताब वहां पर अभी तक चल रही है ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question of politicalising of the campuses has been hanging fire for quite some time and it has been agitating the mind of teachers, intellectuals and the intelligentsia in the country. The hon. Member somehow has skirted the real question. The real question is not whether politics is being imported to the compuses: perhaps campuses cannot be insulated from the political life of the country. What is important is the induction of a particular brand of ideology by the authorities of the universities. The reference in the question is to West Bengal and Tripura, these two States. The dominant slogan in these two States, as you all know, is for replacement of *Vandemataram* by *Lal Salam*. In this light the history books, right from school level to the university level, are being distorted by the authorities who are heavily influenced by Marxism.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not state the facts. Ask the question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Therefore, I would like to know from the Education Minister whether she has received innumerable memoranda from West Bengal teachers and intellectuals and whether they have gone on a strike protesting against the distortion of our national history and whether there is a systematic attempt at indoctrination in the universities and schools of West Bengal and Tripura.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: There have been numerous complaints of the type which my hon. friend has said just now. I have a report on the survey. A survey was conducted by some people and educationists of West Bengal. The report was sent to us. They also said the same thing as my hon. friend has mentioned that in class V. .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know ..(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way. not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The capsule kept in front of Red Fort was dug out, it was found that history was distorted. Do not talk of anything.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not try to interfere.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: There were also complaints. (*Interruptions*). There were also complaints pertaining to class IV. There were questions pertaining to Communist Philosophy. These are the complaints right or wrong, I do not know. We have received them. I have to reply. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not behave like this.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: There were complaints in the field of recruitment, especially of primary teachers, that appointments were offered to the workers of C.P.I. (M). (*Interruptions*)

Qualified trained teachers and graduates were being ignored and at the expense of these people.. (*Interruptions*)

Members of Parliament also have complained. (*Interruptions*) Because the question is there, I have to answer. Otherwise, I would not have said it. Members of Parliament have also drawn attention to the field of education in the West Bengal about the syllabi. They alleged that education was being politicised in the name of restructuring the syllabi to introduce their own pattern. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall stick to the subject, unlike the Education Minister. You must allow me time.

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI STAYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: First of all, I very humbly mention that the Education Minister has in her answer stated that she has received reports. Reports from whom? Which are

the agencies that approached you? Is it a fact that it was your Party people who approached you and with political motives?

Secondly, even if they have approached you, do you propose that there should be a banning of teaching of Marxism in the Indian Universities? If that is not so, I refer you to go through the syllabi of Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Gujarat, Bombay, any of the Universities. In all the Universities Marxist teachings, Marxism is a part of the syllabus. Even in western countries, in the United States. . (*Interruptions*) When the Education Minister is levelling charges in this august House, should she not be responsible before levelling the charges, to go into the facts? I challenge the Education Minister because I am connected with education, I know the syllabus and what changes have been made in the curriculum. The changes that were made be it known to this House, were accepted during Shri Siddharth Shanker Ray's regime, when he was the Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*) Does the Education Minister know that whatever changes have been made in the primary stage, those were accepted by all the educationists during the Chief Ministership of Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray? Those are being implemented by the Left Front Government. (*Interruptions*) Is she aware of the fact that the whole syllabus committee was formed by Shri Siddharth Shankar Ray?

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Why are you repeating it? You have said it three times. Put the question.

SHRI SATYASADHANA CHAKRABORTY: These allegations are unsubstantiated and unfounded. I charge the Government and the Education Minister that she is misusing her power to malign the State Government on unsubstantiated facts. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: You must ask the question. Is that the question, Professor? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you trying to be funny? Why do you not allow me to regulate it?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SHIELA KAUL: The hon. Member has asked me from where I got the details. I am giving the details that I have with me. As I said, it is the Headmasters' Association. . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That is your own party association. (*Interruptions*) This is never raised in the West Bengal Assembly by their party people because they know that they will get defeated. (*Interruptions*) **

(*Interruptions*)

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, you allow a half-an-hour discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: If I am not satisfied, I will allow a discussion on this subject.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Members cannot mow down the Minister in this way. This is very unfair.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: I seek your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving that.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Members with the power of their lung want to shout me down.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot be shouted down.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: They do not want to hear the truth.

(*Interruptions*)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Untrue.*

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: What he said does not form part of the record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Marxists have always propagated in their party policies that India is not one country but it is a multi-national State. They can do that in their party. But, is the Minister aware of the fact that in the text-books in West Bengal and Tripura this is being taught to the students that India is not one country but is a multi-national State? Will the Minister take steps to put an end to it because, I believe, this is one of the complaints made? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is the worst** of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: The word used is not parliamentary.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am sorry, untruth.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member does not belong to my party. He is also saying the same thing... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My hon. friend, Shri Niren Ghosh, admits that it is a multi-national country.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Yes. They are slandering us. It is a multi-national country, but one State.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Satyasadhan has denied it emphatically.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Great men do not belong to a country; they belong to the world.

MR. SPEAKER: First they belong to the country and then to the world.

AN HON. MEMBER: No; first to the world and then to the country.

SHRI A. K. ROY: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to pages 14-15 of a book called *discovery of India*, written by a writer called Jawaharlal Nehru, which says:

"A study of Marx and Lenin produced a powerful effect on my mind and helped me to see history and current affairs in a new light. The long chain of history and of social development appeared to have some meaning, some sequence, and the future lost some of its obscurity."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am quoting Jawaharlal Nehru.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: They are afraid of even that.

SHRI A. K. ROY: If so, may I know whether the Central Education Ministry will follow the example of the West Bengal Government and advise more intensive study of Marx and Lenin in all the States, with special reference to the Union Territory of Delhi? If not, why not?

MR. SPEAKER: It is irrelevant.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Jawaharlal Nehru is irrelevant?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ray, your question is irrelevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are they disowning Pandit Nehru?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of disowning.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य सूरज भान जी ने हो सकता है कि राजनीति से प्रेरित

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

होकर यह प्रश्न न पूछा हो लेकिन श्री तिवारी जी ने इस प्रश्न के अंदर आग लगाकर यह सिद्ध कर दिया कि यह राजनीतिक प्रश्न है । मैं इसे राजनीतिक नहीं बनाना चाहता । (व्यवधान)

मुझे खेद है कि शिक्षा मंत्री भी राजनीति में उलझ गए । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल में मार्क्सवादी शिक्षा जो दी जा रही है, उसके लिए मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उन्हें सूचना मिली है, शिकायत मिली है । जब यह शिकायत इनको मिली तो यह बताएं कि वह शिकायत इनको कब मिली थी और कौन-कौन से सदस्यों ने शिकायत की है और अब तक इस ओर क्या कार्य-वाही की है ।

MR. SPEAKER: That has been answered already. Next question.

**Pay Scale and Structuring cadre of railway employees**

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*167. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decisions taken several months ago for railwaymen regarding structuring of their cadres and pay scale have not been implemented so far and railway men all over the country have become restive;

(b) if so, Government's plans in the matter; and

(c) when the dicisions referred to above are expected to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Certain proposals for Group C and Group D employees made by the cadre Restructuring Committee of the Departmental Council (Railways) set up under the scheme of the Joint Consultative Machinery are under Government's consideration. No decisions in this regard are pending for implementation.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल के तीन मंत्री बदल गए । चौथे मंत्री आए हैं । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ये प्रपोजल क्या हैं, कब आए और अभी कितना वक्त लगेगा सरकार को इसमें निर्णय लेने में ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : केडर रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग कमेटी आफ दी डिपार्टमेंटल काउंसिल रेलवेज जो ज्वायंट कंसलटेटिव मशीनरी के तहत स्थापित हुई थी उसकी जो 13वीं और 14वीं रिपोर्ट्स हैं वे मेनली कर्मचारियों के पे स्केल के रिविजन, अपग्रेडेशन आदि के सम्बन्ध में हैं । इस विषय पर रेलवेज ने बड़ी शीघ्रता के साथ फाइनेंस मिनिस्टरी और होम मिनिस्टरी के साथ सलाह मश्विरा किया लेकिन कुछ टैक्नीकल चीजें हैं जिन के कारण इस मामले को कैबिनेट के सामने उसकी अनुमति के लिए, स्वीकृति के लिए पेश किया जाएगा ।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : कैसे भेजा जाएगा प्रोपोजल्ज को, कब भेजा जाएगा । जनरली प्रोपोजल्ज क्या हैं ? कौन सी प्रोपोजल्ज को मानने में कठिनाई है और वे कौन सी हैं जिन को मानने में कठिनाई नहीं है ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : इसको कैबिनेट कमेटी के सामने रखा जा चुका है किन्तु कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया । हम आशा करते हैं कि तुरन्त कैबिनेट कमेटी के विचार इस समस्या पर प्राप्त हो जाएंगे ।

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : यह पूछा है कि प्रोपोजल्ज कब आई थीं, कम अज कम यह तो बताया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बताइये और उनका गुस्सा ठंडा करिये।

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, there was a great demand for introduction of an Express train from Purulia to Howrah under the South Eastern Railway. The hon. Minister has also made a statement that it would be taken up. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken in this regard in view of the demand of the people of Purulia for introduction of this Express train.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Sir, it is not relevant to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to put a particular question to a particular answer, but not like this.

**Shipping Services between India and Sri Lanka**

*169. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for stopping the service operating between Rameshwaram in India and Talaimannar in Sri Lanka by Shipping Corporation of India;

(b) when this service is likely to be revived;

(c) whether any service between Colombo and Tuticorin has been started by Sri Lanka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) The service operating between Rameshwaram in India and Talaimanar in Sri Lanka by the SCI is not stopped but remains suspended every year between mid October to end December due to foul weather and rough sea conditions.

(b) This service normally recommences in the first week of January every year when the weather returns to normal after expiry of the monsoon period;

(c) and (d). This Ministry has coveyed their 'No Objection' to the Ministry of External Affairs on 2nd September, 1982 to the starting of a passenger shipping service between Tuticorin and Colombo by M/s. Lanka Marines Ltd., Colombo. This service will primarily cater to tourist and pilgrim traffic between India and Sri Lanka.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Sir, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister, Is it not due to the fact that Talaimannar is so fast silting that this service has been stopped? Why should not the Shipping Corporation of India start a service? If it is profitable to Sri Lanka marines, will it not be profitable for SCI?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, the hon. Member is asking about the service between Colombo and Tuticorin. Well, Sir, we made our own assessment. Twice or thrice the assessment was made and we came to the conclusion that that service will not be economically viable. That is a question of judgement. The private company in Sri Lanka made their assessment, may be they have decided to run a service even if there are losses and the losses may be subsidised. There may be some arrangement like that. Therefore, we came to the conclusion that as between India and Sri Lanka the service now being operated between Talaimannar and Colombo will serve the purpose and the decision not to run the service between Tuticorin and Colombo is on the basis of the assessment we made.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Is the hon. Minister aware that some time back the former Chairman of the Tuticorin Port Trust, Shri Koil Pillai, who was appointed as one man Commission submitted a

feasibility report about S.C.I.'s running the service? If so, what is the action taken thereon?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There was a report called for. The report was made. The report gave a finding that it will not be viable.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The hon. Minister's reply in this regard is quite correct. In the COPU report it was found —even though losses were being incurred they want to maintain this conventional line i.e. from Penang to Madras and Talaimannar (Colombo to India). So, in this respect I would like to request the hon. Minister, instead of saying rough weather and other things they can run it throughout the year. What steps the Minister would like to take in this regard?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will consider.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The hon. Minister was answering the question put by my hon. friend Shri Kosalram that the plying of ships between the two places is suspended between October and December every year. I want to know from the hon. Minister this year all South is facing drought conditions—no cloud, no storm, no rain, no thunder absolutely...

MR. SPEAKER: How can you expect rain without cloud?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: If the climate is not conducive to ply all ships. In such circumstances—which are not conducive to ply the ship we can suspend but not always.

Shri V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, one of the great warriors, workers and patriots and heroes fought for the independence of this country. He plied the ship, fought against the British Government. That is the history created by the South in Tuticorin and other places mentioned by my friend *i.e.* Colombo. He was the first man who plied a ship against the British regime. Inspite some suspicion, whether reasonable or unreasonable, I do not know whether it is economically viable or not, I do not know, even though economically we may be incurring loss, is it not the duty—social, public utility/duty—of the Government to take on the social burden and run to certain places ships as they do in train service? In the memory of V.O.C. the ships between Tuticorin and Srilanka should be allowed to ply continuously.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Service for social purpose is one thing. To run service in the revered memory is a different thing. The method to honour the memory of a great patriot is not to run a ship between where he lived and some other country. That is not the matter. Viability is the question. Now the question does not arise at all because somebody else is coming in to run the service and we have already said that there is no objection. Let them run the service. The social purpose will stand completely served.

As far as the seasonal thing is concerned, your judgement about the conditions of the sea, from the conditions obtaining here, is not a matter to be assessed from a common sense point of view. It is a matter to be assessed from the nautical point of view and the assessment is that it is rough and in this particular period it will be dangerous to run the service not because service cannot go but because it will be difficult to disembark the passengers on the port side in that area and, therefore, in the interest of the safety this has been decided.

I have already stated in answer to Shri Ramamurthy's question as to whether some other ship can do this servicing so that they can go up to berth site it is a matter which I have already offered to consider.

### रेल डिब्बों की औसत गति और परिचालन के घंटे

*171. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यात्री रेल गाड़ी के एक आधुनिक डिब्बे की अनुमत अधिकतम गति

श्रौर प्रति घंटा वास्तविक श्रौसत गति कितनी है ; श्रौर

(ख) यात्री रेल गाड़ी के आधुनिक डिब्बे का प्रतिदिन कितने घंटे श्रौसत परिचालन होता है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) The maximum speed of a modern BG coach is 130 KMPH and MG coach is 100 KMPH.

This can be achieved provided they run on a track of specified standard and fitted with improved and modern fittnigs and are given frequent maintenance. The average speed is worked out for trains and not per coach. The average speed of various types of passenger carrying trains during 1981-82 (the latest year for which data is available) are indicated below:—

| | Average Speed (Km. per hour) | |
|---|---|---|
| | BG | MG |
| EMU Trains. | 32.5 | 31.3 |
| Mail/Express Trains. | 47.2 | 35.4 |
| Passengers Trains. | 27.0 | 24.4 |
| Mixed trains. | 24.8 | 18.6 |

(b) No regular statistics are compiled to show per day operations of a coach. However, utilisation of coaching vehicles both modern and old is judged by the index of vehicles kms. per vehicle day (taking into acount all coaches including ineffective coaches, coaches lying in workshops and terminals lie-over etc.)

*Figures for 1981-82 .passenger coaching vehicles, Vehicle kms per vehicle day.*

| Broad Gauge | Metre Gauge |
|---|---|
| 317 | 181 |

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब को पता है कि हमारे देश में रेल के यात्री गाड़ियों के डिब्बों की बहुत कमी है । आपको यह पढ़कर श्रौर सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे यहां रेल गाड़ियों की श्रौसत गति, जो फार्स्ट ट्रेन हैं, बिजली से चलने वाली गाड़ियां हैं उनकी गति 32.5 किलो मीटर पर श्रवर है, डाक-एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की 47.2 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है, पैसेन्जर गाड़ियों की 27 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है श्रौर मिश्रित गाड़ियों की 24.8 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा है । इस तरह से हमारे यहां गाड़ियां चलती नहीं रेंगती हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जटिया जी आपने सुना है—स्लो एंड स्टडी विन्स दी रेस ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मेरा मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि यात्री डिब्बों की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये इन गाड़ियों की रफ्तार को बढ़ाकर इस बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा किया जा सकता है ।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिन गाड़ियों की रफ्तार काफी कम है, उनकी रफ्तार के सुधार करने के लिये रेल मंत्रालय क्या उपाय करने जा रहा है ?

क्या यह भी सच है कि उज्जैन श्रौर गुना के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी के एक फेरे से दूसरे फेरे में 21 घंटे का अन्तर है ? 21 घंटे गाड़ी वहीं पड़ी रहती है ।

जनता की मांग के अनुसार उज्जैन और इन्दौर के बीच में क्या इसका फास्ट ट्रेन में उपयोग किया जा सकता है?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : मेल एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी की 47 किलोमीटर की स्पीड जो बताई गई है, वह तो एवरेज स्पीड है, लेकिन इनकी परमिटेड स्पीड 100 किलोमीटर है। एक ट्रेन एक स्टेशन से आरम्भ होकर गम्य स्थान तक पहुंचने तक कई स्टेशनों के बीच में आने के कारण और कई कारणों से इसकी स्पीड 100 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा होने के बावजूद भी कम होती है। फिर स्पीड टेक-अप कर के एक्सलरेशन लेकर चलती है। इस तरीके से यह एवरेज स्पीड दी गई है। माननीय सदस्य का असली प्रश्न उज्जैन और इन्दौर के बीच गाड़ी का है। इस बारे में गाड़ी चलाने की फिलहाल ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कथनी और करनी में कोई अन्तर नहीं हो सकता ?

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : यह अन्तर अगर दूर हो जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान का उद्धार हो जाय।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने गोलमोल जवाब दिया है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि कोचेज में सुधार करने के लिये जितना औसत समय लिया जाता है, गाड़ी के डिब्बे जो सुधार के लिये जाते हैं और पड़े रहते हैं, तो कितना औसत समय एक डिब्बे के सुधार करने में लगता है, यह बताया जाये ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : हर बी० जी० कोच में 40 परसेंट रनिंग टाइम होता है और एम० जी० कोच में 33 परसेंट रनिंग टाइम होता है। कोच की रिपेयर और उनकी मेन्टीनेन्स में बाकी का टाइम होता है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : औसत समय कितना लगता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह छोटी सी बात है कर लेंगे।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): Sir, the question is relating to the Average speed and Operation hours. But the hon. Member is asking about the maintenance time. His question does not arise out of the original question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the speed of the EMU coaches is more than the old conventional type of coaches. Of course, in some sections of the railways, the average speed is also not maintained. Sometimes, the coaches are also cut down. So, there is a discontent among the railway users. The Minister of Railways, Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri is here. The Asansol-Burdwan section is a crowded one. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, for the better functioning of the railways, whether the Asansol-Burdwan section will be declared as a suburban section and EMU coaches provided.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: What the hon. Member desires to have in regard to the Asansol-Burdwan section does not come out of this Question. It is an entirely different proposition. Those are the things desired by them. Since we are not at the moment able to meet their desire, we hope, that in future we may be able to do it.

**Difficulties in Rail Transport of Bananas in Maharashtra**

*173. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways have increased the tariff and reduced the wagon supply to the banana growers in Maharashtra thereby forcing the traders and growers to send their goods through trucks causing tremendous loss of revenue to the Railways;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to ease the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A general increase in parcel rates, including that of bananas, was effected from 1-4-1982 as approved by the Parliament. This was based on the recommendation of Rail Tariff Enquiry Committee. However, a 40 per cent concession over normal tariff rate has been extended to this traffic moving in wagon loads from Bhusaval Division of the Central Railway. The demand of the trade for supply of wagons is met in full.

**डा० ए० यू० आजमी :** बनाना की कीमत डिपेंड करती है उसे पैदा करने के खर्च पर और उसे सप्लाई करने के खर्च पर । जनता पीरियड में बनाना ग्रोअर्स को एक वैगन के किराये में 50 परसेंट कनसेशन दिया गया था । हमारी सरकार ने उस कनसेशन को कम कर के 30 परसेंट कर दिया । आज मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि उसे बढ़ा कर 40 परसेंट कर दिया गया है । इसके अलावा एक वैगन का किराया 3215 रुपया से बढ़ा कर 4250 रुपए कर दिया गया । इसक नतीजे के तौर पर दोहरा घाटा हुआ । चूंकि लोगों ने बनाना रेल के बजाए ट्रकों से ले जाना शुरु कर दिया, इस लिए रेलवे को घाटा हुआ । दूसरे, पब्लिक को महंगा केला खरीदना पड़ा है । मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या कनसेशन को 40 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 50 परसेंट किया जाएगा या नहीं । दूसरे, जो वैगन का रेट बढ़ाया गया है, जिसकी वजह से रेलवे और पब्लिक दोनों सफर कर रहे हैं, क्या उसको रिवाइज कर के ऐसे हालात पैदा किए जाएंगे कि बनाना रेलवे से सप्लाई कराया जा सके ?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन :** रेट में परिवर्तन तो नहीं किया जा सकता, क्योंकि इसके लिए बजट में सदन की अनुमति ली गई है । कनसेशन 40 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट नहीं हो सकता । जहां तक रेल डिब्बों की बात है, जून में 244 डिब्बों की मांग हुई और 244 डिब्बे सप्लाई किए गए । अगस्त में 1538 डिब्बों की मांग की गई और 1271 डिब्बों की सप्लाई की गई । 182 डिब्बे कैंसिल किए गए हैं । सितम्बर में तकरीबन 4989 डिब्बों की मांग की गई, 4600 सप्लाई किए गए और 388 कैंसिल किए गए हैं ।

**डा० ए० यू० आजमी :** जहां तक वैगन प्रोवाइड करने का सवाल है, जहां तक मुझे मालूम है यह हुआ नहीं है । लेकिन जवाब में कहा गया है कि हमने किया है उसमें फर्क है । लेकिन हम मान लेते हैं कि आपने वैगन की सप्लाई पूरी कर दी लेकिन बनाना के साथ साथ कन्ट्री को ग्रीन वेजिटेबल की भी जरूरत होती है और उसको पहुंचाने के लिए भी वैगन्स की जरूरत रहती है । मेरी कांस्टीटुएन्सी, जौनपुर में ग्रीन वेजिटेबल बहुत पैदा होती है लेकिन उसको बाहर भेजने के लिए वैगन्स की शार्टेज है । पिछले साल भी मैंने कहा था तो कह दिया गया था कि प्रोवाइड कर दिए है लेकिन जौनपुर के लिए वैगन्स प्रोवाइड नहीं किए गए । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना

चाहता हूं क्या वे जौनपुर में ग्रीन वेजिटेबल्स को बाहर भेजने के लिए जो वैगन्स की डिमांड है, उसको पूरा करेंगे ?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : ग्रीन वेजिटेबल्स के लिए वैगन सप्लाई करने के लिए हम तैयार हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने हमारे पास पत्र भी लिखा है, इसकी हम जांच करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हमदर्दी के साथ देखें। केला तो भगवान ने पत्तों में हलवा डाल के भेजा है, यह आम जनता के लिए है। दूसरे फलों के लिए भी आप देखें।

**Excluding occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir from the Map published in Indian Government Advertisement**

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*174. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in Hindustan Times dated 21 September, 1982 that a map of India, published in an Indian Government advertisement in an international magazine, New York, excludes the Pakistan-occupied areas of Kashmir from it, although New Delhi continues to claim the areas as an integral part of the country.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the map published totally excluded the Pakistan-held areas of Kashmir from the Indian territory, although the Chinese-held areas are included; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Yes, Sir. The *Scientific American* published a Special Report, as an advertisement section, on India in their August, 1982 issue. The map referred to was drawn by a cartographer commissioned by the editor of the Special Report. The map was not cleared by the Government of India nor by any official of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter was immediately taken up with *Scientific American*, who have regretted what they call this unintentional error. They have assured us that they will be publishing a suitable apology and explanation in their November issue, which is the earliest possible opportunity for remedying the matter.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I regret to say that because of the Government's lack of clarity on the Kashmir question, lot of countries are publishing maps of India showing parts of Kashmir as missing.

I would like to know from the Government ........

PROF. N. G. RANGA: China, Russia and other countries?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, China, Russia, all of them.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: America also?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Of course, already the Question is about America. (*Interruptions*)

But, you will never ask about Russia. I know that.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Government whether the confusion has arisen in these magazines like 'Scientific American' and others because of the Government's ambivalent stand on Kashmir.

Do you consider Kashmir, the entire Kashmir, as an integral part of India despite the simla agreement?

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Our position and our stand on this matter is well-known to this House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Say it again. Say it again.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: We are on the same footing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Same footing?

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: About Kashmir?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, yes. Do you consider Kashmir as a disputed area or you consider Kashmir an integral part of India and there is no dispute?

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: We are considering Kashmir as an integral part of India. That is well-known to this House.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: We need a discussion on this issue.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: NO, no, no. I would like to know whether there are other countries' official maps such as that of the Soviet Union World Atlas which still show parts of Kashmir as belonging to some other countries.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Such inaccuracies should not have occurred.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Swamy is asking about other countries' Atlases.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know whether official Atlases of other countries such as the Soviet Union show parts of Kashmir as belonging to other countries..

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: I am not aware of it and so I cannot reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What? The Minister is not aware;

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is such a serious matter. If the Government is not aware, what the Government is doing?

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: I do not know about it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to tell you that the Soviet World Atlas shows part of Kashmir as not belonging to India.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: It is not known to me so far and I will look into it and take necessary action.

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**दिल्ली और सीकर के बीच सीधी रेलगाड़ी**

*166. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीकर जंक्शन, राजस्थान से दिल्ली के लिए सीधी रेलगाड़ी चलाने के लिए सीकर और झुनझुनु जिलों के लोग कब से मांग कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इस मांग पर सरकार का कब तक कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**रेल मंत्री (श्री ए० बी० ए० गनी खां चौधरी)** : (क) यद्यपि कोई निश्चित तारीख तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, सीकर और दिल्ली के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाने की मांग कई बार प्राप्त हुई है ।

(ख) इस समय, सीकर और दिल्ली के बीच दो सवारी डिब्बे चल रहे हैं। ये सवारी डिब्बे इन स्टेशनों के बीच यातायात की वर्तमान मांग के स्तर को संतोषप्रद रूप से पूर्ति कर रहे हैं । सीकर और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी गाड़ी चलाना औचित्यपूर्ण नहीं पाया गया है और संसाधनों के अभाव में परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यवहारिक भी नहीं है ।

**UK aided Area Development Health Programme**

*168. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some U.K. aided Area Development Health Programmes are under implementation in some States in India;

(b) if so, what are the names of such programmes; and

(c) the progress of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). A U.K. aided Area Development Programme is under implementation for strengthening Health and Family Welfare services in five selected Districts of Puri, Cuttack, Ganjam, Phulbani and Kalahandi in Orissa with partial assistance from U.K. The project is designed to increase and strengthen in about five years, facilities and manpower for delivery of Health and Family Welfare Services in an integrated manner to reach a level that over a longer period will ultimately be reached in the entire country. The Project includes Information, Education and Communication activities including Opinion Leaders Camps, Mass Media activities, Management training for staff, Monitoring and Evaluation and Innovative activities.

Progress made in implementation of these various activities in these districts is satisfactory.

**Review of Family Planning Programmes**

*170. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any appraisal of the various Family Planning Programmes now under operation and taken action to make them more effective;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the family planning schemes in rural areas are less satisfactory than the urban areas; and

(c) if so, what new methods have been considered by Government to ensure that certain sections of the population who have so far not adopted family planning also derive full benefits from these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Appraisal and evaluation of the programme is an integral part of the Family Welfare Programme which is done from time to time. Acceptance rate in rural areas has been traditionally lower than in urban areas. However, there has been marked improvement in this position over the last two years.

Apart from intensifying efforts to spread awareness and information about the small family concept, the Village Health Guides Scheme has been revamped with a view to bring such knowledge and information as well as services and supplies for non-clinical methods at peoples' doorsteps. As a strategy, it has also been decided to take a selective area-specific approach in different areas.

**Non-Formal Education through Voluntary Agencies**

*172. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging voluntary agencies to take up propagation of non-formal education; and

(b) if so, the States in which they have come forward to take it up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

**Bilateral Trade Relations with Japan**

*175. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has expressed the need for development of political and bilateral trade relations with India besides the present economic cooperation; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). In recent high level meetings with Japan; both sides have expressed the desire to improve relations and welcomed the new developments in collaborative economic relations between them.

**Underutilisation of Wagons**

*176. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last few months there have been no takers for rail wagons and that there has been gross underutilisation of the wagons on broad gauge and metre gauge; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for the shortfall in the demand of rail wagons and the extent of loss suffered by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No Sir. However, there was shortfall in the demand of wagons during the monsoon months. Demand has, however, picked up during the current month.

(b) The daily loading of wagons was ranging between 26500 and 27000 from April 1982 to July 1982. On Broad Gauge, it came down to 25660 wagons in August, 1982. In September, it improved to 26594 (estimated). From the present trend in October, it is expected to be 26485 wagons.

On Metre Gauge, loading came down to 4590 wagons in August compared to the trend of 4700 to 5000 wagons per day in earlier months. In September, it increased to 4919 wagons (estimated) daily.

The main reason for less loading was less offer of traffic by the principal users of rail transport. However, every single

month of the productivity year has witnessed record loading compared to individual months of the past year.

It is not possible to quantify the losses that occur only on account of fall in demand of traffic. However, revenue earnings in the current financial year have shown a substantial improvement over the record earnings of the previous years.

**Commissions to look into University and School Teachers**

*177. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have set up two Commissions, one for Teachers of University and College and the other for Teachers of schools;

(b) if so, the terms of reference for the Commissions and their composition alongwith the date with effect from which these would start functioning; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which these would be set up and the period by which they would be asked to submit the reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The Government of India have decided to appoint two National Commissions for teachers, one for school Education and the other for Higher Education. The terms of reference of these two Commissions and their composition are being finalized.

**दिल्ली के माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लिए योग अध्यापकों की भर्ती**

*178. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में राजकीय माध्यमिक स्कूलों में योग शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये अध्यापकों की भर्ती करने के लिये कोई चयन समिति-गठित की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त समिति के सदस्यों और चेयरमैन के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस समिति ने अब तक कितने अध्यापक नियुक्त किये हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप-मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) :

(क) से (ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा चलाए जा रहे स्कूलों में नियुक्ति के लिए योग अध्यापकों का चयन करने के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा एक चयन समिति गठित की गई थी। चयन समिति के अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) स्वामी धीरेन्द्र ब्रह्मचारी, निदेशक, केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान | अध्यक्ष |
| (2) शिक्षा निदेशक, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली | सदस्य |
| (3) उप-सचिव (सेवाएं) दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली | सदस्य |
| (4) प्रशासन में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति से संबंधित अधिकारी जो उप सचिव से कम पद का न हो | सदस्य |
| (5) उप-शिक्षा-निदेशक, (योग योजना से संबंधित) | सदस्य |

उम्मीदवारों का चयन चल रहा है और दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अभी तक कोई नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है।

दिल्ली में नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

*179. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में प्रति वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और उनके बच्चों को केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में पर्याप्त सीटें न होने के कारण उन विद्यालयों में दाखिला नहीं मिल रहा है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में कुछ नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी, और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलते समय, दिल्ली सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त हुई मांगों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है । राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से कोई कोटा नहीं है । इस वर्ष दिल्ली में दो नए विद्यालय खोले गए हैं । हर वर्ष विभिन्न पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, नए विद्यालयों के स्थान के संबंध में निर्णय लिया जाता है ।

**Conversion of N.G. line in Orissa**

*180. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to convert some Narrow Gauge lines to Broad Gauge in Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, which are the narrow gauge lines proposed to be converted into Broad Gauge;

(c) whether any such narrow gauge line in Orissa is proposed to be converted into broad gauge; and

(d) if so, the progress made in implementing such conversion programme?

THE MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nadiad to Kapadvanj (45 Kms.)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Indian Doctors in U.K.**

*181. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFAE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indian doctors in U.K. are keen to return to India as reported in the *Times of India* dated 15 August, 1982;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Government are not taking any interest on this question; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). In a joint Memorandum, the Overseas Doctors Association, Birmingham, and the Federation of Indian Organisations, U.K., Birmingham, have expressed a desire to build a Hospital-cum-Medical College for the needs of overseas students and medical professionals in India. As the Memorandum did not contain any details of the said proposals, a comprehensive scheme has been called for from the sponsors. This is yet to be received. Government have not received any other proposal from Indian doctors practising in the United Kingdom.

**Spray of insecticides in states**

*182. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the independent Appraisal Teams that visited the States for assessing the work on National Malaria Eradication Programme have found very low coverage of spray of insecticides varying between 30 per cent and 50 per cent as against the claims of the States about the coverage of 75 per cent to 95 per cent; and

(b) the steps being taken to have full coverage of spray of insecticides in the States?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Out of the 17 States visited by them during February, 1982, Independent Appraisal Teams/P. Falciparum evaluation teams which assessed the work of National Malaria Eradication Programme found that the spray coverage ranged from 72 to 84 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, 45 to 90 per cent in Assam, 71 to 91 per cent in Maharashtra, 45 to 90 per cent in Meghalaya and 50 to 75 per cent in Tamil Nadu. They did not comment on the spray coverage in other States.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the spray performance—(i) On time availability of insecticides has been organised, (ii) States have been advised to sanction the spray staff well in advance (iii) Health education measures have been stepped up through local bodies for securing better public co-operation.

**Alternative appointment for Transhipment workers at Jalpaiguri**

*183. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the transhipment work at New Jalpaiguri has been stopped rendering hundreds of workers idle; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for giving alternative appointment to these workers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) No, Sir. Transhipment work at New Jalpaiguri has not been stopped and is being done through a Cooperative Society.

(b) Does not arise.

**Damages caused to roads and ports in Orissa due to floods**

*184. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any team from the Centre has visited the State of Orissa to find out the damages caused to the roads and ports, due to recent floods;

(b) if so, what are the findings;

(c) the details of the damages done; and

(d) what steps have been taken to repair them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Agriculture which is the nodal Ministry in respect of natural calamities deputed a central team to Orissa. The team visited flood affected areas between 16th and 21st September, 1982.

(b) The report of the team is under consideration of the Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) and (d). According to the Memorandum from the Government of Orissa the extent of damage to roads covers:

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) PWD Roads . . | 5000 Kms |
| (b) Panchayat Samiti and Gram Panchayat roads . . . | 30,000 Kms. |
| (c) For st Roads . . | 720 Kms. |
| (d) Rural Roads . . | 4,214 Kms. |

In so far as Paradip Port is concerned a senior officer of the Ministry was deputed to assess the impact of the recent floods on the Port. To avoid damage by the floods, the Port Administration had cut some of the roads and railway embankments to provide outlets for flood waters. There was no material damage caused to the Port properties or human life. The Port Trust authorities would be spending about Rs. 20 lakhs to build culverts at places where roads had been cut.

**Central assistance for making ports on Konkan coast of Maharashtra as all weather ports**

1735. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central assistance will be given to the Maharashtra Government for the scheme of making ports on Konkan Coast of Maharashtra, all weather ports; and

(b) if so, how much assistance is expected to be given for this purpose and by what time are these ports likely to be made all weather ports?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Closure of family welfare centres at Benipatti and Sonai**

1736. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family Welfare centres at Benipatti sub-divisional headquarters are closed for the last several months and Sonai centre in Umgaon Block has been closed for several years, if so, details thereof, causes therefor and action taken thereon;

(b) whether the doctors incharge of those centres and civil surgeon filed criminal cases against forcible seizure of the centre, loot of medicine and instruments etc. and if so, action taken thereon;

(c) whether any Member of Parliament has written to the Health Minister in this regard; and

(d) if so, details thereof and action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The implementation of Family Welfare Programme including establishment and running of the Family Welfare Centres is the responsibility of the State Governments for which cent per cent central assistance as per approved pattern is made available by the Government of India. The reported closures of centres at the Benipatti sub divisional headquarters and Sonai (Umgaon block) was referred to the Government of Bihar, for enquiry and report. According to information furnished by the Government of Bihar, it appears that the Family Welfare Centres at Benipatti sub-division was occupied by the Civil Authorities on 6th July, 1982 and the Civil Surgeon filed a First Information Report with the Police on the same date. Action has been initiated by the Government of Bihar to get the centre vacated. At Sonai, there is a sub centre which falls in Harlakhi block and it is reported to be functioning in a rented building and has not been closed. It is also reported that at Umgaon (in Harlakhi block) there is a dispensary which is functioning.

(c) and (d). The Hon'ble Member has informed about:

(i) forcible clousre of the Family Welfare Centre at Benipatti and throwing away of medicines etc.;

(ii) removal of furniture and almirahs despite opposition from medical officer in-charge and other staff;

(iii) illegal and forcible occupation of the centre at village Sonai under Umgaon block by one individual backed by one local Police Officer.

As the responsibility for runing the centres vests with the State Governments, a copy of the communication received was sent to Health Department, Goverment of Bihar with a request to enquire in the matter and send a detailed report to this Department. As the report from the Government of Bihar indicates; action has already been initiated to get the building vacated.

**Proposal to run Rajdhani Express four days a week**

1737. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Bombay is proposed to be run four days a weak; and

(b) if so, whether it is also being considered to run Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Howrah four days a week?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, the matter is under consideration.

**नई दिल्ली से अक्तूबर में दक्षिण के लिए नई गाड़ियां**

1738. **श्री राम लाल राही :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अक्तूबर, 1982 में नई दिल्ली से दक्षिण के लिए कुछ नई गाड़ियां चलाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं और वे गाड़ियां किस-किस समय पर किन-किन नगरों के लिए चलेंगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार नई दिल्ली अथवा पुरानी दिल्ली से बरास्ता मुरादाबाद कोई नई गाड़ी चलाने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री ( श्री मल्लिकार्जुन ) :** (क) और (ख). भूतपूर्व दो इंजनों वाली 125/126 नई दिल्ली-तिरूवनन्तपुरम-बेंगलूर केरल कर्नाटक एक्सप्रेस के बदले 1-10-1982 से दो इंजनों वाली दो गाड़ियां अर्थात् सप्ताह में 2 बार चलने वाली 127/128 नयी दिल्ली-बेंगलूर कर्नाटक एक्सप्रेस और सप्ताह में 2 बार चलने वाली 25/26 नई दिल्ली-तिरुवनन्तपुरम केरल एक्सप्रेस चलायी गयी है ।

इसके अलावा, 123/124 आन्ध्र प्रदेश एक्सप्रेस के फेरे भी सप्ताह में दो बार से बढ़ाकर सप्ताह में 4 बार कर दिये गये हैं ।

इन गाड़ियों के समय इस प्रकार हैं :—

| 128 कर्नाटक एक्स० | 126 केरल एक्स० | 124 आंध्र-प्रदेश एक्स० | | | 123 आंध्र-प्रदेश एक्स० | 125 केरल एक्स० | 127 कर्नाटक एक्स० |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0615 | 1410 | 1410 | छू० नयी दिल्ली | प० | 0625 | 1600 | 0625 |
| 2030 | | | प० बैंगलूर | छू० | | | 1615 |
| | 1645 | | प० तिरुवनन्त-पुरम | छू० | | 1315 | |
| | | 1410 | प० सिकन्दराबाद | छू० | 0600 | | |

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Grants by Delhi Administration to Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Sangeet Bharati and Gandharva Mahavidyalaya**

1739. SHRI D.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accounts of Bharatiya Kala Kendra, Sangeet Bharati and the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya were examined by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts of Delhi Administration during the year 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so, what was the quantum of deficit for these institutions as calculated by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts for each of the three years;

(c) the criteria on which the grants to the above-mentioned institutions were sanctioned by the Delhi Administration during the three years;

(d) the reasons for which the grants to the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya were raised from Rs. 10,000/- during 1979-80 to Rs. 20,000/- during 1980-81 by the Delhi Administration; and

(e) the reasons for which similar raise was not effected in the grants paid annually to other institutions, by Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantum of deficit for these institutions as calculated by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Delhi Administration is as under:—

| Institutions | Amount of deficit as calculated | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Shriram Bhartiya Kala Kendra . . | 1,31,828·40 | 1,81,334·85 | 3,23,307·70 |
| 2. Sangeet Bharati . . . . . | 23,485·52 | 28,445·52 | 34,412·86 |
| 3. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya . . . | 1,32,443·89 | 52,528·07 | 69,043·07 |

(c) These are voluntary cultural organisations and as per rules for payment of grant-in-aid of the Delhi Administration to these institutions the grant-in-aid can be released to the extent of not exceeding 50% of the amount of deficit assessed by the department on the basis of latest audited statement of accounts and the budget estimates furnished by the institutions/organisations. As there is budget provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs for payment of grant-in-aid to Voluntary Cultural and Educational Organisations, the quantum of grant-in-aid is assessed, keeping in view the availability of funds with the Delhi Administration.

(d) The grant-in-aid for 1970-80 was reduced from Rs. 18,000/- to Rs.13,370/- in respect of Gandharva Mahavidyalaya due to paucity of funds. However, the grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000/- was released during 1980-81 keeping in view the institution's deficit of Rs. 1,32,443/-.

(e) This is due to paucity of funds.

**कटनी और चोपन के बीच फास्ट रेल गाड़ी**

1740. **श्री मोती लाल सिंह** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार कटनी से चोपन तक कोई फास्ट रेलगाड़ी चलाने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)** : धीमी रेलपथ गति, प्रत्याशित भारी कोयला यातायात तथा संसाधनों की कमी के कारण कटनी से चोपान तक कोई तेज गाड़ी चलाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**मुरैना-अम्बा सड़क पर पुल**

1741. **श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरैना जिले में (मध्य प्रदेश) मुरैना-अम्बा सड़क पर रेल पुल की मंजूरी दे दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पुल का निर्माण कार्य कब तक शुरु हो जाने की संभावना है और इस में कितना परिव्यय होगा ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निर्माण कार्य राज्य सरकार के अनुमानों पर स्वीकृति-प्राप्त होने पर शुरु कर दिया जायेगा, जिसकी कई अनुस्मारकों के भेजने के बावजूद अभी प्रतीक्षा है । निर्माण कार्य की कुल अनुमानित लागत 1.20 करोड़ रुपये है जो आधी राज्य सरकार और आधी रेलवे द्वारा वहन की जायेगी ।

**Retrenchment of Casual Workers under Chief Engineer (Construction), Northern Railway**

1742. SHRI KRISHNA PRAKASH TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of casual workers working continuously at various places since last two and a half years on regular pay-scales with temporary status under the Chief Engineer (Construction), Northern Railway are being retrenched with effect from 14th

October, 1982 and subjected to starvation as most of the labourers belong to flood/drought affected areas;

(b) if so the reasons therefor when there is a provision for regularisation of workers after working for 120/180 days in Railways;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw the notice of retrenchment served on the labourers and regularise their services in consideration of their long service; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from the zonal railway and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Proposal to Transfer un-used National Permits**

1743. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to transfer the unused quota of national permits to other States which have fully used them; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) No sir, there is at present no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

**Express Train on Howrah-Purulia Section of S. E. Railway**

1744. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce one Express train on Howrah-Purulia section of S.E. Railway which is the long standing demand of the people of the area in particular, and of West Bengal in general;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Introduction of Express train between Howrah and Purulia has not been found feasible due to lack of terminal facilities at Purulia and also acute shortage of coaching stock. Moreover, creation of terminal facilities for the maintenance of rakes at Purulia is not desirable as it will seriously impair the flow of the steel plant traffic.

**Food Contaminants and Toxicants**

1745. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several food contaminants and toxicants had been identified in recent years which had either been found naturally occurring, accidentally contaminated or will-fully adulterated, leading to the outbreak of a number of diseases;

(b) whether it is a fact that Iathyrism is due to the consumption of Kesari Dal or lathyrus sativus pulse as a staple food is endemic to certain areas of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the toxic principle had been identified as an unusual amino act and detoxication was usually carried out by simple household methods like boiling the seeds in water, throwing away the water and drying the seeds; and

(d) if so, whether any suggestion has been given by Indian Council of Medical Research on Food Contaminants and Health hazards?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Government is aware of the naturally occurring, accidentally contaminated or other adulterants found in various foods and the illness caused by the consumption of such foods.

(b) It is a fact that Lethyrism is caused by continuous consumption of Kesari Dal as a staple food.

(c) and (d) It is a fact that the toxic principal has been identified as an amino acid and detoxification of the same can be carried out by simple process of parboiling which has also been recommended by the I.C.M.R.

**Earned Leave for Teachers under Delhi Administration**

1746. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers working in schools under Delhi Administration are entitled to avail of earned leave;

(b) if so, since when this facility has been given and whether this leave is in addition to medical leave;

(c) in what circumstances the teachers can avail of the earned leave;

(d) whether it has come to Government's notice that the Principal in Government Higher Secondary Schools are compelling the teachers to get the earned leave granted in advance or else the leave is granted on half pay; and

(e) if so, how Government propose to rectify the rules so that the teachers are granted earned leave on the same basis as the Central Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This facility has been given since 1.9.1981 and is in lieu of 20 days half pay leave which was admissible to the Teachers previously.

(c) A teacher can avail of earned leave at his credit for any specific reason.

(d) No such complaint has been received by the Delhi Administration in this regard.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) above.

**State-wise allocation for medical facilities in tribal, rural and backward areas**

1747. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of medical facilities which are being provided in tribal, rural and backward areas in the country; and

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose for the year 1981-82 and 1982-83, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The following medical facilities are being provided in tribal, rural and backward areas in the country in a phased manner:—

(i) One Health Guide for Every Village/1000 rural population

(ii) At least one trained *Dai* in every village

(iii) One Sub-Centre with one male and one female worker for 5,000 rural population (for 3,000 rural population in the tribal and hill areas)

(iv) One Primary Health Centre for 30,000 rural population (for 20,000 rural population in the tribal and hill areas)

(v) One upgraded Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre for an average of 1,00,000 rural population, with Specialists in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Paediatrics.

(vi) Upgradation of existing rural dispensaries into Subsidiary Health Centres.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Allocation for Medical Facilities in Rural Areas during 1981-82 and 1982-83*

Rs. in lakhs

| | Name of the State/U.T. | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 562·30 | 2474·98 |
| 2. | Assam | 271·93 | 1228·57 |
| 3. | Bihar | 608·80 | 3720·20 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 462·42 | 2040·10 |
| 5. | Haryana | 176·00 | 866·39 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 142·74 | 516·64 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 186·44 | 910·01 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 238·10 | 2040·38 |
| 9. | Kerala | 239·42 | 965·40 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 640·25 | 3664·30 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 723·87 | 3090·06 |
| 12. | Manipur | 116·11 | 533·25 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 86·21 | 448·79 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 71·41 | 298·55 |
| 15. | Orissa | 299·08 | 1663·12 |
| 16. | Punjab | 375·79 | 1393·39 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 227·38 | 1781·68 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 25·15 | 139·46 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 491·70 | 2246·39 |
| 20. | Tripura | 62·58 | 339·14 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 1589·90 | 7803·20 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 683·86 | 2704·28 |
| 23. | A & N Islands | 9·00 | 44·00 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 80·78 | 400·00 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 17·83 | 85·08 |
| 26. | D & N Haveli | 8·35 | 37·05 |
| 27. | Delhi | 4·05 | 12·05 |
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 11·00 | 55·00 |
| 29. | Lakshadweep | 4·33 | 22·04 |
| 30. | Mizoram | 70·75 | 326·40 |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 6·04 | 30·10 |

**Working group to study suggestions of Population Advisory Council**

1748. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the need for setting up a working group to go into the suggestions of the Population Advisory Council appointed by the Government;

(b) whether the Union Government have sought the co-operation of some voluntary organisations also in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names of such organisations engaged in this work in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A list of voluntary organisations engaged in Family Welfare work in Andhra Pradesh is enclosed.

LIST OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS IN ANDHRA PRADESH ENGAGED IN FAMILY WELFARE WORK IN ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Andhra Mahila Sabha, University Road, Hyderabad.
2. Andhra Mahila Sabha, Mahaboobnagar.
3. Andhra Mahila Sabha, Sangareddy.
4. Indian Red Cross Society, St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad.
5. Family Planning Association of India. A.P. Branch, Opp. Challapalli House, Begumpet Hyderabad.
6. Centre for Population Concerns, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad.
7. Anakapalle Merchants' Association, Venkatswamy Naidu Maternity Hospital, Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam Distt.
8. Mary Lott Lyles Hospital, Madanapalli, Chittoor Distt.
9. Church of South India Hospital, Nagari, Chittoor Distt.
10. M.V.M. Hospital, Jadcherla, Mahaboobnagar Distt.
11. Narsapur Christian Hospital, Narasapur, West Godavari Distt.
12. Star of Hope Hospital, Akividu, West Godavari Distt.
13. Christian Medical Centre, Pithapuram, East Godavari.
14. Giffard Memorial Hospital. Duzvid, Krishna Distt.
15. G.B.M. Bethel Hospital, Railway Station, Vijayawada, Vuyyuru, Krishna Distt.
16. Salvation Army Evangilen Both Hospital, Nidubrolu, Guntur Distt.
17. B.S.R. Hospital, Atmakur Nellore Distt.
18. Rajareddy Hospital, Pulevendala, Cuddapah Distt.

**Museum at Lumbini (Nepal)**

1749. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government have recently decided to build a museum at Buddha's birth place, Lumbini in Nepal, which is being developed as an international centre of religious learning, cultural activities and tourism; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its cost and the time likely to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The Government of India has decided to finance

the construction of Museum Building at Lumbini as India's contribution to the Lumbini Development Project.

(b) The cost of the project is likely to be 2.1 million $ equivalent to Rs. 2 crores (approximately). The construction work is to be taken up by the Lumbini Development Authority of Nepal which is to fix the construction programme.

**Road Accident**

1750. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many people have died to road accident throughout the country for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme to check the road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) In the context of need to take adequate steps to prevent occurrence of road accidents, a meeting of Transport Ministers was convened on 31-5-82 to discuss the matter. The measures decided to be taken include appointment of Commissioners for road safety, introduction of highway patrolling scheme, setting up of accidents monitoring machinery and strict enforcement of regulations in respect of driving licences and fitness certificates for vehicles. In addition, the transport Ministers desired that the Central Government should appoint a Committee of Experts to undertake an in-depth study, on an urgent basis, and evolve short-term and long-term programme for road safety to enable them to take suitable action. A Committee has since been set up.

**Statement**

*Number of persons killed in Road Accidents in States/Union Territories*—1979-81

| S. No. | States/U. Ts. | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *States* | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2444 | 2602 | 2785 |
| 2. | Assam | 371 | 313 | 381 |
| 3. | Bihar | 851* | 850* | N.A. |
| 4. | Gujarat | 1551 | 2037 | 1815 |
| 5. | Haryana | 576 | 597 | 713 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 171 | 164 | 312 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 234 | 228 | 389 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 1800 | 1987 | 2087 |
| 9. | Kerala | 1065 | 1065 | N.A. |
| 10. | Madhya Prdesh | 1477 | 1597 | 1663 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 1760 | 3102 | 2996 |
| 12. | Manipur | 39 | 40 | 73 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 52 | 61 | 60 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 55 | 23 | 54 |

| S. No. | State/U. Ts. | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15. | Orissa | 569 | 507 | 582 |
| 16. | Punjab | 595 | 488 | N.A. |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 989 | 758 | 1290 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 14 | 16 | 75 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 2466 | 2432 | 3009 |
| 20. | Tripura | 52 | 41 | 62 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 3124 | 2965* | N.A. |
| 22. | West Bengal | 1589 | 1308 | 1853 |
| | *Union Territories* | | | |
| 1. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 6 | 9 | 8 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6 | 19 | 30 |
| 3. | Chandigarh | 32 | 46 | 58 |
| 4. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0 | 6 | N.A. |
| 5. | Delhi | 763 | 663 | 1050 |
| 6. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 95 | 94 | 94 |
| 7. | Lakshadweep | — | — | — |
| 8. | Mizoram | 14 | 17 | 56 |
| 9. | Pondicherry | 35 | 50 | 36 |
| | TOTAL | 22,595 | 24,085 | 21,512* |

* Provisional.

डी० टी० सी० की बसों पर विज्ञापन

1751. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने बसों पर विज्ञापनों का प्रदर्शन कब से प्रारम्भ किया है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विज्ञापनों से कितनी आय हुई ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सीताराम केसरी) : (क) वर्ष 1956 से ही दिल्ली परिवहन निगम अपनी बसों पर विज्ञापन देता आ रहा है ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों/शेल्टरों/टी०के०

बूथों पर विज्ञापन से निम्नलिखित श्राय हुई है :—

| वर्ष | राजस्व (लाख रुपयों में) |
|---|---|
| 1979–80 | 34.52 |
| 1980–81 | 36.94 |
| 1981–82 | 44.23 |

**Improvement of Kalwe Station**

1752. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4360 on 17 December, 1981 regarding improvement of Kalwe Station and state:

(a) the progress made in connection with the extension of sheds over, up and down, platforms at Kalwe Station (Central Railway, District Thana, Maharashtra); and

(b) when the other facilities like electric indicators, public address system etc. are likely to be provided for?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A proposal for extension of cover over up and down platforms was initially approved in the Railway's Works Programme 1981-82. Due to escalation in prices of materials and labour, the original estimated cost of the work has gone up and action is in hand for sanction of revised estimate at a cost of approximate Rs. 6.1 lakhs.

(b) It is proposed to provide public address system in the current financial year. Other items including electric indicators shall be considered for provision in future years.

**Violation of Instructions issued by Chairman DTC to Drivers**

1753. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 184 on 5 August, 1982 regarding instructions issued by General Manager DTC to drivers and state :

(a) whether he is aware that the ten point instructions stated to have been issued by the DTC Chairman are in practice a dead-letter, as none of these are being followed by the drivers;

(b) whether the drivers never object to any DTC staff or police personnel in uniform/half-uniform or even those posing as DTC employees to get into the bus from the exit gate or break the queue and occupy seats even at the starting points;

(c) whether in view of these irritants and the deteriorating bus service even before the Asiad rush, the commuters are being put to lot of daily suffering and humiliation at the hands of DTC staff; and

(d) whether he will reconsider the desirability of getting these instructions displayed on the buses in front of drivers seats so that the hurried commuters could draw attention to such daily flagrant violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) The instructions were issued in the form of a letter to all drivers in July, 1982. More than 500 members of the Checking Staff ensure strict compliance of these instructions.

(b) There are standing instructions that no body should be allowed to enter into the bus from the exit gate.

(c) and (d). Efforts are being made through supervision and checking that the quality of service is improved and the instructions given are complied with.

**पूर्वी रेलवे के दानापुर डिवीजन में रिक्त पद**

**1754. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे की दानापुर डिवीजन के विभिन्न विभागों में अनेक पद रिक्त पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में 'ईस्टर्न रेलवे वर्कर्स यूनियन' के दानापुर डिवीजन के सचिव ने दानापुर के 'डिवीजनल मैनेजर' को कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :** (क) से (घ). रेलों से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Attempt to Hijack Madas-Mangalore West Coast Express**

1755. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an attempt was made on 11 September, 1982 to hijack the No. 27 Madras-Mangalore West Coast Express at Manjeshwar Station, 30 Km. for Kasaragod;

(b) whether this bid to hijack the train was the first of its kind on the Indian Railways or earlier such attempts had been made; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to prevent such hijacking incidents involving important trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) A solitary case was reported over Northern Railway on 16-10-1979 wherein Farrukhabad—Delhi Coach attached next to engine of 1/TF Farrukhabad Tundla passenger train was got detached forcibly at Araon Station by some armed miscreants and taken to some distance. 14 criminals were arrested by the Police in this case.

(c) The following steps are the measures to prevent such incidents involving important trains:—

(i) Almost all passenger carrying trains are provided with armed escorts during night.

(ii) Beat patrolling of stations, platforms and waiting halls is done.

(iii) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters is kept.

(iv) Police pickets are deputed at vulnerable stations.

**US Wheat Shipment of India**

1756. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian shipping lines were negotiating with TRANSCHART for shipment of imported wheat from the US to India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that none of the shipping companies has refused to carry the imported wheat in spite of the low freight rate;

(c) if so, what were the current international freight rates in the month of

August and to what extent the freight rates for shipment of US wheat to India were negotiated;

(d) whether the rates were higher than the prevalent rate at that time;

(e) what are the companies that have agreed for the US wheat shipment to India; and

(f) how much has been so far shipped?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes.

(b) No Indian shipping company has refused to carry the imported wheat.

(c) Unlike the liner trade, there are no fixed or tariff rates for tramp ships employed to carry bulk quantities and the level of rates depends on various factors at the time of the charter, such as the loading and discharging areas, the type of ship, size of the parcel, loading and discharging terms, relative bargaining strength of the parties concerned depending on the quantum of available tonnage, etc.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Against the programme so far covered for deliveries of wheat during the months of September, October and November 1982, 20 Indian ships of different type and size have been chartered. These ships belong to different companies and the companies concerned are :

The Shipping Corporation of India.

The Mogul Line Limited.

Scindia Steam Navigation Company.

The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.

South Indian Shipping Corporations.

The Seven Seas Transportation Ltd.

Texmaxo Limited.

Larsen & Toubro Limited.

Jayshree Shipping; and

Surrendra Overseas Ltd.

(f) The quantity shipped so far is about 2,66,681 MT.

**Composition of Central Advisory Committee for Rehabilitation of the Disabled**

1757. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Advisory Committee for the rehabilitation of the disabled had decided to celebrate December, 1982 as the Employment Month for the Disabled throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding the composition and functions of this Committee;

(c) whether any Member of Parliament has been included in this advisory committee and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition and functions of the Committee are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). No Member of Parliament has been associated in this Advisory Committee keeping in view the limited functions of the Committee to review the reservation orders and other concessions granted to handicapped and to advise the Government on matters relating to economic rehabilitation of the handicapped. Since the information pertaining to the employment of the handicapped against the reservation orders is the concern of major employing Ministries only their representatives and representatives of leading All India Voluntary Organisations have been included in the Committee.

**Statement**

The functions of the Committee shall be:

(i) To review the reservation orders and other concessions granted to handicapped persons from time to time.

(ii) To advise the Government of India on matters relating to economic rehabilitation of the handicapped.

The Committee shall consist of the following:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare . . . . . . . . . | — Chairman |
| 2. | Representative of the Ministry of Railways . . . . . . . | — Member |
| 3. | Representative of the Ministry of Defence . . . . . . . | — Member |
| 4. | Representative of the Ministry of Communication . . . . . . | — Member |
| 5. | Representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . . . | — Member |
| 6. | Representative of the Ministry of Industry . . . . . . . | — Member |
| 7. | Representative of the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation . . . . | — Member |
| 8. | Representative of the Ministry of Education & Culture . . . . . | — Member |
| 9. | Representative of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting . . . . | — Member |
| 10. | Representative of the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms | — Member |
| 11. | Representative of the Bureau of Public Enterprises . . . . . . | — Member |
| 12. | Director-General of Employment & Training and ex-officio Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | — Member |
| 13. | Representative of National Federation of the Blind, New Delhi . . . | — Member |
| 14. | Representative of the National Association for the Blind, Bombay . . . | — Member |
| 15. | Representative of the National Society for Equal Opportunities of the Handicapped, Bombay . . . . . . . . . . . . . | — Member |
| 16. | Representative of the Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded, New Delhi . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | — Member |
| 17. | Representative of the All India Federation of the Deaf, New Delhi . . . | — Member |
| 18. | Joint Secretary (dealing with the subject) . . . . . . . . . . . | — Member — Secretary. |

**Moral Education as a Compulsory Subject**

1758. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider to introduce Moral Education as a compulsory subject in the Syllabus of schools and colleges throughout the country;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this respect; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Emphasis has already been laid on development of social, moral and spiritual values in the Curriculum of the Ten-year School recommended to the State Governments for adoption. According to a Survey undertaken by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in 1980, ten States and one Union Territory already have a provision for moral education.

Some basic issues concerning the programme of moral education were discussed in a high level Seminar on Moral Education organised by NCERT in May, 1981. Among other things the Seminar also recommended that provision should be made for moral education in all the schools of the country and that NCERT should go

ahead with developing curriculum and instructional materials and teacher orientation for this purpose. The recommendations of the Seminar have been communicated to all States/Union Territories for consideration and implementation.

The universities have also been advised by the University Grants Commission to take action in the matter.

**Interests and Depreciation Charges on Surplus Steam Locomotives**

1795. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) number of surplus Railway steam locomotives in each of the last three years and in the current year;

(b) expenditure incurred on these surplus steam engines in each of these years under the heads "Maintenance, Operating costs including crew and other staff, fuel costs" and investment which continues in these engines and spare parts for them; and

(c) interest and depreciation charges incurred on the investment mentioned in (b) above?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The steam locomotives which are overaged or are surplus to requirements are programmed for condemnation based on their condition. The number of steam locomotives condemned during 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 have been 164, 437 and 247 respectively. Orders have already been issued for condemnation of about 450 locomotives during 1982-83 so far.

(b) Locomotives which are not required are stored in the sheds and no expenditure is incurred on maintenance of these locomotives.

(c) The locomotives which are condemned are disposed off by sale soon thereafter. Therefore, no interest and depreciation charges are involved.

**Shore based institution for training navigating officers at Murud-Jangira**

1760. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has proposed that a shore-based institution for training navigating officers should be established at Murud-Jangira;

(b) whether the institute will be jointly run by the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the Ministry of Defence;

(c) whether Government have decided on the location of the Institute; and

(d) if so, where will it be located?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) to (d). Government have not received any such proposal from Government of Maharashtra. However, there is a proposal under consideration for setting up a shore-based institution for Training Navigating Officers to be located at New Bombay. The proposal, however, does not envisage any involvement of Ministry of Defence.

**Promotion of folk arts by foreign grants**

1761. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several societies and institutions abroad are making grants for the promotion of arts, particularly folk arts, in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Ministry has not received any information about societies and institutions abroad, making grants to Indian institutions for the promotion of arts, etc.

**जाली टिकट बेचने पर गिरफ्तार किए गए डी॰ टी॰ सी॰ कर्मचारी**

1762. श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के कुछ कर्मचारी हाल में अन्तर्राज्यीय बस पर जाली टिकट बेचने और सप्लाई करने के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किए गए है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन टिकटों को छापने और सप्लाई करने के स्त्रातों का पता लगा लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस घुटाले में शामिल लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री सीताराम केसरी ) : (क) जी, हां । 28–8–82 को एक सहायक मशीन परिचालक को अवैध टिकट की आपूर्ति के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया गया था ।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध शाखा द्वारा मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) जांच के पूरा होने तक प्रेस के कर्तव्य विमुख कर्मचारियों को निलंबित कर दिया गया है ।

**Complaints regarding selection of candidates for class II posts during tenure of former chairman, railway service commission**

1763. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7123 dated 9 April, 1981 regarding Railway Service Commission and state:

(a) the manner in which the selection and appointment of the Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad referred to at S.No. 1 of the statement to the reply to para (a) of the Question was made;

(b) whether during his tenure of office complaints regarding irregularities and malpractices in the matter of selection of candidates to various class III posts advertised by the Commission and Northern Railway from time to time were received by the Railway Board;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) whether these complaints were referred to some independent body for a probe, if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The selection of the Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad, was made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Recruitment Rules for the post of Chairman, Railway Service Commissions.

(b) and (c). Several allegations about certain irregularities in the matter of selection of candidates to various Class III posts advertised by the Commission for Northern Railway were received in this Ministry. Investigations have generally been completed and the report is under close scrutiny.

(d) The question of referring the complaints to an independent body would depend on the outcome of the investigations and the findings as brought out by the report.

**विश्वविद्यालयों में भिन्न-भिन्न शैक्षिक सत्र होना**

1764. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह: क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा विभिन्न शैक्षिक सत्रों का पालन किया जाता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप छात्रों को एक विश्वविद्यालय से दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय में प्रवेश पाने में कठिनाइयों का सामाना करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो एक समान शैक्षिक सत्र रखने और परीक्षाओं की एक समान तारीखें रखने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और उसके परिणाम क्या निकले हैं ?

**शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल)** : (क) देश में अधिकांश विश्वविद्यालयों प्रत्येक वर्ष अपने शैक्षणिक सत्र जून-जुलाई में शुरू करते हैं और अप्रैल-मई तक समाप्त करते हैं। यद्यपि इस समय सारणी का सामान्यत: पालन किया जाता है तथापि विश्वविद्यालयों के निमंत्रण से बाहर के कुछ कारणों से कुछ मामलों में गड़बड़ी हो जाती है।

(ख) यद्यपि शैक्षणिक सत्रों के शुरू करने या परिणाम घोषित करने में कठोर रूप से एक समान तारीखें निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है फिर भी विश्वविद्यालय ज्यादातर सामान्य शैक्षणिक सारणी का पालन करने का प्रयास करते हैं जिससे छात्र एक विश्वविद्यालय से दूसरे विश्वविद्यालय में जा सकें ?

**Measures to combat encephalitis in eastern U.P. and Bihar**

1765. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that encephalitis has again shown its head in Eastern U.P. and North West Bihar;

(b) whether despite repeated occurrence of encephalitis for the last five years Government have failed to adopt any effective preventive measures;

(c) whether any vaccine has been developed for the disease in India, so far; and

(d) if so, the result achieved from the use of this vaccine in the affected areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Some cases of Japanese Encephalitis have been reported from the districts of Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria from Uttar Pradesh but no report has been received from Bihar in this regard.

(b) The following preventive steps have been taken to contain the incidence of Japanese Encephalitis:

(i) Insecticides have been provided from out of National Malaria Eradication Programme for carrying out focal spray in the areas prone to Japanese encephalitis for securing effective vector control. All State and U.T. Governments have been advised to spray BHC/DDT over an area 2/3 kms. around every reported case.

(ii) As a further step for vector control, malatheon fogging is undertaken in the affected areas;

(iii) State and U.T. Governments have been provided needed spray and fogging equipment.

(iv) Guidelines have been issued to State and U.T. Governments to secure effective Health Education measures covering the Public and medical and paramedical personnel in the Japanese En-

cephalitis prone areas. This includes technical advice regarding the causation, honorarium, epidemiology, entemology, clinical diagnosis and other relevant aspects concerning the disease.

(v) Japanese encephalitis vaccine is provided to the State Governments on request. Steps are in hand for the production of Japanese encephalitis vaccine in the country.

(c) and (d). No vaccine has so far been developed in India. However, a project has been prepared for the manufacture of vaccine against Japanese Encephalitis at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

**Brain and Body Scanners**

1766. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minster of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in India where brain scanners and total body scanners have been installed at present;

(b) what is the cost on import of these equipments;

(c) whether there is a proposal to manufacture the same in the country; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKRANAND): (a) A statement indicating the names of Institutions/hospitals and places where brain scanners and total body scanners have been installed, as per information available with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is attached.

(b) As per information supplied by the Directorate General of Technical Development, the average cost is as under:

Brain Scanner

Around Rs. 12 lakhs.

Whole Body Scanner.

Around Rs. 60 lakhs.

(c) and (d). One firm M/s. Uniscans and Sonics Ltd., Chandigarh, has been registered with the DGTD for the manufacture of brain scanners. However, they have yet to go into production.

**Statement**

**Statement showing names of Institutions/ Hospitals and places where Brain scanners have been Installed**

1. Karnataka Neurolgical Research Centre, Bangalore.

2. Mangalore Neurological Research Centre, Mangalore.

3. Bombay Institute of Neurological Research, Bombay.

4. United Diagnostic International, Bombay.

5. Bombay Neurological Research Institute, Bombay.

6. Poona Medical Centre, Poona.

7. Madras Neurological Research Centre, Madras.

8. Govt. General Hospital, Madras.

9. Chandigarh Neurological Research Centre, Chandigarh.

10. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

11. Delhi Neurological Research Centre, New Delhi.

**Statement showing names of Institutions/ Hospitals where whole body scanner have been Installed**

1. K. J. Hospital, Madras.

**Filling of Vacant Posts in A.M.U.**

1767. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minster of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of various posts lying vacant in the Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) whether in the Faculty of Medicine of Aligarh Muslim University even the 5th five years plan posts are still lying unfilled; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and when these would be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

**World Hindi Conference in Delhi**

1768. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Hindi Conference is proposed to be held in Delhi in December, 1982;

(b) whether a decision had been taken to extend the period of re-employment of the already re-employed Director of Central Hindi Directorate for the above purpose;

(c) whether the decision has caused resentment and dissatisfaction among the staff of the Central Hindi Directorate; and

(d) the measures proposed by Government to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) According to the information furnished by the General Secretary (Organisation) of the National Committee of Third Vishwa Hindi Sammelan, the Sammelan is proposed to be held in New Delhi in December, 1982. The General Secretary has further informed that no final date has yet been fixed.

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

**A.S.Ms. in grade Rs. 330-560 working against vacancies of A.S.Ms. in grade 425-640**

1769. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of A.S.Ms. in grade Rs. 330-560 in Dhanbad Division, are being utilised against vacancies of A.S.Ms. in grade Rs. 425-640 without paying them the difference of pay for officiating in higher grade as per rule and also depriving the seniors of their legitimate promotion;

(b) whether T.A. for four days from the T.A. Bills of all Relieving A.S.Ms. Headquarters at Dhanbad Barkakana etc. for the months of June, July and August, 1982 has been curtailed without any justification; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Railway and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Departmental Quota for Assistant Teachers in MCD Schools**

1770. SHRIMATI NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any departmental quota for the Assistant Teachers in Municipal Corporation of Delhi schools for appointment to the posts of T.G.T. Maths. in the Directorate of Education;

(b) if so, what is the criterion for filling up that quota; and

(c) the reason why Government are not filling up this quota from amongst such Asstt. Teachers in the Municipal Corporation Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास के प्रकाशन**

1771. **श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव :**

**श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :**

क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास अधिकांशत: अंग्रेजी की पांडुलिपि का प्रकाशन करता है और हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं की पांडुलिपियों का प्रकाशन नहीं करता है ;

(ख) भारतीय भाषाओं की पांडुलिपियों के प्रकाशन में सुधार लाने और इस क्रम में बिहार का भूगोल नामक पुस्तक शीघ्र प्रकाशित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है; और

(ग) रजत जयंती वर्ष के दौरान राजभाषा में अधिक प्रकाशन निकालने के लिए बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मन्त्री (श्री पी के थुंगन) :** (क) जी, नहीं । राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास ने 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाओं में पुनर्मुद्रित पुस्तकों को छोड़ कर, 1918 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं, जिनमें से 262 पुस्तकें अंग्रेजी में हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) देश की शासकीय भाषाओं में पुस्तक प्रकाशित करना न्यास के प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम का अभिन्न अंग है ।

"बिहार का भूगोल (श्री राधा कांत भारती द्वारा लिखित) नामक पाण्डुलिपि न्यास द्वारा प्रकाशित नहीं की गई थी क्योंकि इसी शीर्षक के अंतर्गत इसी लेखक की यही सामग्री व्यवहारिक रूप से बिहार हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी द्वारा पहले ही प्रकाशित की जा चुकी थी ।

अपने स्वर्ण जयंती समारोहों के एक भाग के रूप में न्यास का हिन्दी में निम्नलिखित पुस्तकें प्रकाशित करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

(i) श्री नरोत्तम पुरी द्वारा रचित एशियाई खेलों की कहानी ।

(ii) श्री कृष्णा कृपलानी एवं श्रीमती वर्षा दास द्वारा रचित गान्धी एक जीवनी ।

**Study by British Experts on Public Transport System in Delhi**

1772. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the British experts had made a study of public transport system in Delhi;

(b) whether the experts had submitted recommendations for the improvement of public transport system in the capital; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Association of State Road Transport Undertakings in collaboration with Transport and Road Research Laboratory (U.K.) had initiated a series of studies on public transport in the country. Three reports pertaining to Delhi Transport Corporation have since been received and are being examined.

## Captive Power Stations

1773. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of captive power stations which have been planned and commissioned by Railways in Gujarat and other States during the last two years;

(b) what are the places, proposals and estimates for the next two years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these captive power stations are giving better service than the old existing system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No Captive power stations have been planned and commissioned by Railways in Gujarat or any other State during the last two years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

## Train Accidents on Western Railway

1774. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether train accidents had taken place on Western Railways between Delhi-Ahmedabad, Delhi-Bombay and other places in Gujarat during 1 July, 1982 and 30 September, 1982;

(b) if so, the details of each accident;

(c) compensation paid; and

(d) the steps taken to minimise such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Accident statistics are maintained Railway-wise and not State-wise. There were 17 train accidents on Western Railway during the period July to September/82. Category-wise details of these accidents are as under:

| Category | No. of accidents |
|---|---|
| Derailment | 16 |
| Accident at level crossing | 1 |
| Total | 17 |

These include 4 derailments on Delhi-Ahmedabad Section and 2 derailments on Delhi-Bombay Section on Western Railway.

(c) No compensation has been paid so far. However, a sum of Rs. 1,000/- has been paid as ex-gratia relief to the victims of train accidents which occurred during July to September, 1982 on Western Railway.

(d) Some of the important steps taken to prevent accidents in recent past are:

(i) Inculcating greater safety consciousness amongst railwaymen at all levels.

(ii) Intensification of inspections. 2 high level roving teams comprising senior administrative grade officers of various departments were appointed to meet cross-section of field workers for immediate rectification of lacunae that existed in any area.

(iii) Pulling up of arrears in the maintenance of assets, namely coaches, wagons, locomotives, railway track signalling, etc.

(iv) Provision of safety devices like track circuiting, axle counters, track recording and oscillograph cars, ultrasonic flaw detectors and sophisticated signalling system.

(v) Provision of flasher lights in diesel/electric locos to warn drivers in adjoining track in case of emergency.

(vi) Breathlyser test for engine crew to prevent them to come on duty under the influence of intoxication.

**News item captioned "When Intern aborts in Dehumanised Hospital"**

1775. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated 12 September, 1982 to the effect that in the Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi a woman intern was refused leave even without pay and put on a 12 hour duty two days after she aborted a seven week old foetus;

(b) whether on the second day (5-9-1982) since she was totally run-down and running high fever while doing a caesarian section she fainted in the operation theatre and had been hospitalised on 7th September, 1982;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been conducted and action taken for such inhuman behaviour on the part of officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). With reference to the report published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 12th September, 1982, it is stated that the intern concerned did not inform on 5-9-82 that she had high fever. She did not faint in the operation theatre on that day. She attended to her duties in the hospital on 6-9-82. However, she did not report for duty on 7-9-82. She was admitted in the hospital on 8-9-82 in the Medical Ward, with the complaint of Pyrexia, which was diagnosed and treated successfully as enteric fever.

(d) The matter has been looked into. The intern concerned was granted leave whenever the same was applied for. There has been no instance of inhuman behaviour on the part of any of the officials of the hospital.

**Training Facilities for Merchant Navy Personnel**

1776. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current training facilities for Merchant Navy personnel are inadequate and much behind the International standard;

(b) how many Naval Academies are giving theoretical training to Merchant Navy cadets;

(c) whether Government have plans to establish a shore-based Naval Academy on modern lines to impart up-to-date training to Navy personnel; and

(d) if so, the details of the plan, its location training capacity and the ship on which they will be trained?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The existing training capacity for Navigating and Engineering Officers is not adequate to meet the present day requirements of the Shipping Industry. The standard of training imparted generally conforms to International Standards. Steps are being taken to introduce some new courses and also to modernise the training equipment.

(b) No naval academy is imparting training to merchant navy cadets. However, the following Merchant Navy Training Institutions are imparting training to Merchant Navy cadets:

(i) *Training Ship 'Rajendra', Bombay*:

A pre-sea institute to train navigating cadets;

(ii) *Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta*:

A pre-sea institute for training enginetring cadets;

(iii) *Directorate of Marine Engineering Training Bombay*:

A pre-sea institute for training graduate engineer cadets;

(iv) *Lal Bahadur Shastri Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay*:

A post-sea training institute for preparing officers for various professional examinations conducted by Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

(c) and (d). Yes. Government have decided to set up a new Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Kerala for the training of officers of the Indian Navy. Preliminary steps are being taken to set up this Academy.

**प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में क्षय और कुष्ठ रोग के लिए जीवन रक्षक औषधियों का अभाव**

1777. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में जीवन रक्षक औषधियों का बहुत अभाव है, विशेष कर क्षय और कुष्ठ रोगों के लिए;

(ख) क्या इसका क्षय और कुष्ठ रोग उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व कुष्ठ रोगों के उन्मूलन के लिए अनुदान बन्द कर देने की धमकी दी है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) :** (क) यद्यपि गणन तथा अन्य कारणों से किसी एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र, में अनिवार्य दवाइयों की कमी हो सकती है, तथापि व्यापक रूप से बहुत भारी कमी होने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) नही ।

**National Highway No. 15**

1778. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the National Highway No. 15 passing through the district of Banaskantha, Gujarat and adjoining State of Rajasthan does not come up to the standard laid down for National Highways;

(b) whether Government are also aware that for want of adequate funds, this National Highway is not comparable to even State Highways; and

(c) in view of the fact that this National Highway is a border highway, whether Government consider it proper to maintain and renovate this National Highway so that it is brought to the level of State Highways of Gujarat with regard to the thickness of paved carpet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (c) National Highway No. 15 actually starts from Pathankot in Punjab and passes through Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and finally joins NH-8A meeting it at Samakhiali in Gujarat. This highway fulfills the standard laid down for single lane National Highways and is throughout traffic worthy. The development and maintenance of the National Highway in the country is a continuous process and efforts are made to keep the National Highway system in a good shape depending upon the resources available. Estimates for an amount of Rs. 220 lakhs have been sanctioned for special repairs/flood damage repairs for NH-15 covering Banaskantha and Kutch Districts, the border area of Gujarat State. In addition, estimates for Rs. 143 lakhs have been sanctioned for strengthening or payment for this portion.

**Law of the Sea Treaty**

1779. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recently adopted Law of the Sea Treaty has been signed;

(b) if so, the signatories to the treaty and whether India has got exclusive jurisdiction over waters of its coast line and if so, the area thereof;

(c) whether the economic zone debars scientists from other countries to do research, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the International Oceanographic Commission under the UNESCO has finalised the plans to launch a $ 100 million programme aimed at building up the capability of developing nations to exploit the ocean resources in their exclusive zones, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) No, Sir. The Convention on the Law of the sea was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on April 30, 1982 by a recorded vote. It will be opened for signature at the meeting of the Conference to be held in Kingston (Jamaica) from 6 to 10 December 1982.

(b) Does not arise.

The Convention establishes a 12-mile territorial sea, a 200-mile exclusive economic zone and precise outer limits for the continental shelf of a coastal State. As far as India is concerned, Parliament has already enacted the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and Other Maritime Zones, Act in 1976. Under this Act the sovereignty of India extends to its territorial waters upto a limit of 12 nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline. India has also claimed a contiguous zone of 12 miles beyond the territorial sea in respect of which it has powers to take measures (a) for the security of India, and (b) immigration, sanitation, customs and other fiscal matters. India has also established an exclusive economic zone extending up to 200 nautical miles from the appropriate baseline from which the territorial sea is measured. In the exclusive economic zone, India has sovereign rights in respect of living and non-living natural resources, exclusive jurisdiction to authorise, regulate and control scientific research, and exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to prevent and control marine pollution. India has full and exclusive sovereign rights in respect of its continental shelf as well as over its resources, including exclusive jurisdiction to preserve and protect the marine environment and to preserve and control marine pollution.

(c) Under the provisions of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, a coastal State has jurisdiction with regard to marine scientific research in its exclusive economic zone. Thus, the scientists from foreign countries cannot engage in scientific research in India's exclusive zone without the consent of the Government of India. Consent would normally be given if the research is to be carried out exclusively for peaceful purposes and in order to increase scientific knowledge of the marine environment for the benefit of all mankind. Consent could be denied if the research is resource-related or involves drilling or the construction of artifical islands, installations, etc.

(d) The International Oceanographic Commission is working on plans for assistance to developing countries. These are still under consideration and have not yet been finalised.

**Demands of Indian Railways Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union**

1780. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 14 August, 1982 containing charter of demands of Indian Railways Coal and Ash Handling Mazdoor Union addressed to the Coal and Ash Handling Contractor, Jamalpur Loco Shed; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to settle their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. The main issues raised by the Union for negotiation with the contractor are:—

(1) retrenchment and re-employment of contract labour should be settled by negotiations between the Union and the contractor,

(2) payment of monthly wages of Rs. 450/-,

(3) grant of 15 days' sick leave.

(4) grant of Festival Advance,

(5) payment of 8.33 per cent bonus on the eve of Durga Puja Festival,

(6) payment of Rs. 100/- in lieu of uniform,

(7) daily eight hours duty and payment of overtime for work beyond eight hours,

(8) grant of National Holidays; etc.

(b) The issues raised by the Union pertain to matters to be settled between the labourers and the contractor concerned and accordingly the Railway Administration have been advised to draw attention of the contractor concerned to these demands.

**Lottery Scheme of D.T.C.**

1781. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lottery scheme of the Delhi Transport Corporation failed and it was scrapped;

(b) if so, the causes of its failure;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this scheme was originally meant for curbing the ticketless travelling in DTC buses; and

(d) whether DTC proposes other suitable measures to curb ticketless travelling in the buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) and (b). The Management has suspended the operation of the Lottery scheme w.e.f. 9-5-82 because it was not popular and was also uneconomical.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) DTC has intensified the checking arrangements by way of deploying Special squads and increase in the number of regular checking staff. A Metropolitan Magistrate, with the help of D.T.C. checking staff and police force, also carries out raids daily and deals with the ticketless passengers on the spot as per law.

**रेलवे सेवा आयोगों का गठन**

1782. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा गठित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित प्रत्येक नए रेल सेवा आयोग का क्षेत्र क्या होगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : अजमेर, अहमदाबाद, चण्डीगढ़ जम्मु और श्रीनगर, भुवनेश्वर, तिरुवन्तपुरम और भोपाल में नये रेलसेवा आयोग स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं । इन के अधिकार क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ मौजूद रेल सेवा आयोगों का ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

[विवरण

| प्रयोग का स्थान | | मण्डलों/उत्पादन इकाइयों के अनुसार अधिकार क्षेत्र |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 |
| अहमदाबाद | बडोदरा | पश्चिम रेलवे |
| | राजकोट | |
| | भावनगर | |
| अजमेर | रतलाम | पश्चिम रेलवे |
| | कोटा | |
| | जयपुर | |
| | अजमेर | |
| | जोधपुर | उत्तर रेलवे |
| चण्डीगढ़ | मुख्यालय | उत्तर रेलवे |
| | बीकानेर | ,, |
| | दिल्ली | ,, |
| | डी० सी० डब्ल्यू० पटियाला | |
| जम्मू और श्रीनगर | फिरोजपुर | उत्तर रेलवे |
| इलाहाबाद | इलाहाबाद | उत्तर रेलवे |
| | लखनऊ | |
| | मुरादाबाद | |
| | इज्जतनगर | पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे |
| | लखनऊ | |
| | डी० एल० डब्ल्यू०, वाराणासी | |
| मुजफ्फरपुर | मुख्यालय | पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे |
| | वाराणसी | |
| | समस्तीपुर | पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे |
| | सोनपुर | |

| 1 | | 2 |
|---|---|---|
| पटना | मुगलसराय | पूर्व रेलवे |
| | धनबाद | |
| | दानापुर | |
| | कटिहार | पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे |
| गुवाहाटी | मुख्यालय | पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे |
| | अलीपुर द्वार | |
| | लमडिंग | |
| | तिनसुकिया | |
| कलकत्ता | दक्षिण पूर्व और पूर्व रेलवे का मुख्यालय | |
| | हावड़ा | पूर्व रेलवे |
| | आसनसोल | |
| | सियालदह) | |
| | आद्रा | दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे |
| | खड़गपुर | |
| | चितरंजन लोकोमोटिव वर्क्स, चित्तरंजन | |
| भुवनेश्वर | खुर्दारोड | |
| | वाल्टेयर | दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे |
| | चक्रधरपुर | |
| मद्रास | मुख्यालय दक्षिण रेलवे | |
| | मद्रास | |
| | त्रिच्चरापल्लि | दक्षिण रेलवे |
| | मदुरै | |
| | सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, पैरम्बूर | |
| त्रिवेन्द्रम | पालाघाट | दक्षिण रेलवे |
| | त्रिवेन्द्रम | |

| 1 | | 2 |
|---|---|---|
| बंगलौर | मैसूर<br>बंगलौर | दक्षिण रेलवे |
| | हुबली<br>पहिया एवम् धुरा संयंत्र, बंगलौर | दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे |
| सिकन्दराबाद | मुख्यालय दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे<br>सिकन्दराबाद व०ला०<br>हैदराबाद छो० ला०<br>विजयवाड़ा<br>गुन्तकल | दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे |
| बम्बई | मध्य एवम पश्चिम रेलवे मुख्यालय<br>बम्बई<br>भुसावल<br>नागपुर<br>शोलापुर | मध्य रेलवे |
| | बम्बई | पश्चिम रेलवे |
| भोपाल | जबलपुर<br>झांसी | मध्य रेलवे |
| | बिलासपुर<br>नागपुर | दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे |

**Conversion Chhotaudepur-Pratapnagar Chhuchhapura-Tanakhla and Ankleshwar Rajpipla Line**

1783. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Railway made a traffic survey last year for the conversion of Chhotaudepur-Pratapnagar and Chhuchhapura-Tanakhla and Ankheshwar-Rajpipla Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge with extension to Gora keeping in view the transportation needs that will be generated due to Narmada Project;

(b) whether it is a fact that the survey team has already finalised the report and it is likely to be submitted to the State Government shortly;

(c) if so, main outlines of the findings of the survey report, viz. total outlay etc.; and

(d) whether Union Government propose for financial participation in the conversion project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The cost of conversion of Chhotaudepur-Pratapnagar and Chhuchhupara-Tankhala from NG to BG is likely to be about Rs. 44.85 crores and the cost of Ankleshwar-Rajpipla conversion from NG to BG including extension upto Gora, the Narmada dam site will be about Rs. 30.41 crores. The project is not likely to be viable, according to the preliminary assessment.

(d) A decision on the project will be taken after the survey report is received and examined in all aspects.

**दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी को राष्ट्रीय दर्जा**

1784. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :** क्या **शिक्षा और संस्कृति** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी को राष्ट्रीय दर्जा प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिये दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी के विकास के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) इस लाइब्रेरी की कितनी शाखाएं 1 अप्रैल, 1983 से पहले खोलने का विचार है ?

**शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) :** (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं । दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी, सोसायटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम, 1860 के अधीन पंजीकृत एक स्वायत्त निकाय है । हाल ही में, भारत सरकार ने पुस्तक और समाचार पत्र वितरण (सार्वजनिक पुस्तकालय) अधिनियम, 1954 के अधीन, दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी को चौथी प्रापक लाइब्रेरी घोषित की है ।



(ग) फिलहाल, 1 अप्रैल, 1982 से पहले दिल्ली पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी की एक और शाखा खोलने के किसी विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है । तथापि, लाइब्रेरी ने सरोजिनी नगर, नई दिल्ली में अपने एक क्षेत्रीय भवन का निर्माण किया है । जैसे ही भवन कब्जा लेने के लिए तैयार हो जाएगा उसके बाद दिल्ली लाइब्रेरी बोर्ड उसके लाभप्रद उपयोग के बारे में निर्णय करेगा ।

**Disposal of four-wheeler wagons.**

1785. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI BABU RAO PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) Zone-wise number of plain-bearing four-wheeler wagons to be disposed-off, how many more wagons are added and disposed of on the entire Railway every month;

(b) average total cost of disposing of at each wagon and average earnings from the same;

(c) future plan in this regard; and

(d) total value of such wagons which will be worth being disposed-of in the next three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Average total cost of disposing-off each wagon

BG Rs. 153. (approx.)
MG Rs. 140 (approx.)

Average earning—

BG Rs. 6729 (approx.)
MG Rs. 5955 (approx.)

(c) As a part of their normal activities, the Railways dispose-off condemned wagons which are of no further economic utility. This includes overaged wagons which are beyond economic repair. A drive was launched during 1981-82 to accelerate condemnation and disposal of such wagons. The same is being continued.

(d) Approx Rs. 27.80 crores.

**Statement**

| Railway | No. of Plain-bearing fourwheeler wagons to be disposed-off as on 1-10-82. | No. of wagons added every month (average for current year) | No. of wagons disposed-off every month (average for current year). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Central | 38 | 191 | 271 |
| Eastern | 2447 | 160 | 30 |
| Northern | 327 | 350 | 350 |
| North Eastern | 110 | 64 | 57 |
| Northeast Frontier | 247 | 12 | 7 |
| Southern | 211 | 126 | 93 |
| South Central | 111 | 186 | 59 |
| South Eastern | 326 | 225 | 130 |
| Western | 155 | 158 | 165 |
| TOTAL | 3972 | 1472 | 1162 |

**वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 के दौरान पंजीकृत विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध किया जाना**

1786. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 और 1981-82 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कुल कितने पंजीकृत विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया और नेत्रहीन, गुंगे, बहरे-विकलांग व्यक्तियों तथा ब्रोंकाइटिस से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को उपलब्ध किये रोजगार का रोजगार-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यह कार्यक्रम कब तक जारी रहेगा और अब तक कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मन्त्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) और (ख) 1980.81 और 1982 के दौरान (जनवरी से मार्च) नौकरी पर लगाए गए विकलांग व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या के बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है । नौकरियों के बारे में कार्य-वार बंटवारे की जानकारी एकत्रित नहीं की गयी है । यह अनवरत कार्यक्रम है ।

1980 से मार्च, 1982 के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार में नौकरी पर लगाए गए विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या

| वर्ष | केन्द्रीय सरकार में नौकरी पर लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | अन्धे | बहरे और गूंगे | अस्थि विकलांग | श्वसन बाध्यता | कुल |
| 1980 . | 45 | 52 | 684 | 10 | 791 |
| 1981 . | 275 | 236 | 2410 | 10 | 2931 |
| 1982 (जनवरी से मार्च) | 40 | 28 | 308 | 1 | 377 |

**Amendment of Indian Railways Act**

1787. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Indian Railways Act, 1980 has become outdated; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to amend it to make it more realistic with regard to procedure and assessment of damage on a new percentage basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Though enacted in the year 1890, the Indian Railways Act, 1890 has undergone 42 amendments to keep abreast with the changing circumstances. However, the Act is under review in consultation with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs with a view to replace it with a new price of legislation.

**Daily running of Cachar Express**

1788. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have received any memorandum from three D.C.C.(I) of Cachar for converting the bi-weekly Cachar Express between Gauhati and Silchar as daily one; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to that?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Representations have been received from various sections of public including Government of Assam.

(b) The frequency of 201/202 Cachar Express has been increased from twice a week to thrice a week with effect from 1-10-1982. The daily running of this train was not found

feasible due to line capacity constraints on Lumding-Badarpur section and in the interest of movement of essential commodities to the areas reached via this section.

**Maintenance of Metro Railway**

1789. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state which Ministry will maintain the Calcutta Metro Railway once it commences operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): The Government has accepted the recommendations of the National Transport Policy Committee to have a Transport Authority constituted for maintaining the Metro Railway once it commences operations. Ministry of Works and Housing has been nominated as a nodal Ministry, to initiate action in this respect in consultation with Ministry of Railways, Planning Commission and the State Government. The matter is at present under active consideration of the Ministries concerned.

**Demand to raise stipend and Reduce Training Period of Student Nurses**

1790. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR: SHASTRI:

SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since 1965 the amount of stipend paid to the student nurses remained constant at Rs. 125 per month and that they are required to undergo three and a half years certificate or diploma course;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there have been persistent demands to raise the amount of stipend and to reduce the period of their training; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to raise the amount of the stipend paid to the student nurses and also to reduce the period of their training and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The duration of the General Nursing and Midwifery Training Course is 3-1/2 years. The stipend paid to student nurses varies from State to State.

(b) and (c). There have been occasional demands for increase in the stipendiary amount and for reduction in the training period. While the quantum of stipend is a matter largely for the States to determine, the Indian Nursing Council is looking into the period of training.

**Allocation of amount for second Hooghly Bridge**

1791. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre agreed to pay Rs. 124.32 crores for the construction of the Second Hooghly bridge on the basis that it would be completed by December, 1983;

(b) if so, why has the amount not been paid;

(c) how much Government have now agreed to pay;

(d) whether it would not delay the construction of the bridge;

(e) if so, whether it would not lead to cost escalation; and

(f) if so, how that cost would be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESRI): (a) to (f). The Second Hooghly bridge is a State project and the Central Government are committed to provide loan assistance to the State Government to the extent of Rs. 57.13 crores only. Excess over Rs. 57.13 crores is to be met by the State Government. There is no Central commitment to provide Rs. 124.32 crores to the State Government. Out of Rs. 57.13 crores, a sum of Rs. 48.99 crores has already

been released so far and the balance is also expected to be released soon. As per the present tempo, the bridge is likely to be completed by 1986.

**Confirmation of Bridge Engineering Department's Employees**

1792. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of the employees who have been working in Bridge Engineering Department for more than six years and have not been made permanent so far; and

(b) whether Government propose to make them permanent and if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Railways and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**खाद्य पदार्थों के राज्यवार लिये गये नमूने**

1793. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष खाद्य पदार्थ अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन खाद्य पदार्थों के, राज्यवार, लिए गए नमूनों की कुल संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट के कुल कितने मामले न्यायालयों में दायर किए गए और कितने व्यक्ति दोषी पाए गए और तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट थी अभी तक रोका नहीं गया है कि इसके लिए कड़ा कानून है और भविष्य में मिलावट के ऐसे मामलों को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं अथवा उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी॰ शंकरानन्द) :** (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

**अंधेपन के बढ़ते मामलों के बारे में सरकारी अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट**

1794. **श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :**

**श्री बापू साहिब परुलेकर :**

**श्री मोतीभाई आर॰ चौधरी :**

क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सरकारी अध्ययन दल को उस रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस को यह बताया गया है कि भारतवासियों में अन्धेपन के मामले तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट का पूरा विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा की जा रही कार्यवाही का विवरण क्या है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी॰ शंकरानन्द) :** (क) और (ख). दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण पर कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट सरकार को मिल गई है। इस कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशें दृष्टिहीनता नियंत्रण के राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम के

बारे में हैं तथा उनमें निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है :—

1. संगठन और प्रबन्ध
2. बुनियाद ढांचे का विकास
3. जन-शक्ति
4. प्रशिक्षण
5. सामग्री और उपकरण
6. स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा
7. निजी क्षेत्र तथा स्वैच्छिक संगठनों की भूमिका और
8. अनुसंधान और विकास

(ग) सरकार इस कार्यकारी दल की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रही है ।

**Tribal Education under Adult Education Programme**

1795. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals State-wise and Union territory-wise educated, so far under the National Adult Education Programme; and

(b) the reaction of Government on the progress of this programme in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of Scheduled Tribes who have been covered under the Adult Education Programme during the last 3 years is attached. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes covered during 1981-82 is 18.47 to the total enrolment made under the programme during that year. The participation of the Scheduled Tribes in the Adult Education Programmes is higher than their ratio to the total population. It is, therefore, observed that Scheduled Tribes are taking interest in the programme.

**Statement**

| S.No. | State/U. Ts. | No. of Scheduled Tribes who have successfully completed studies during 1979-80 | 1980-81 | No. of Scheduled Tribe enrolled during 1981-82 | Their percentage to the total enrolment during 1981-82 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 301 | 12166 | 35247 | 16·80 |
| 2. | Assam | 7 | 22004 | 55574 | 26·68 |
| 3. | Bihar | 5586 | 11077 | 24881 | 12·64 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 83174 | 53369 | 55819 | 40·35 |
| 5. | Haryana | — | — | — | — |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | N.A. | 1212 | 1651 | 10·24 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | — | — | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Karnataka | 581 | 9220 | 14447 | 7·07 |
| 9. | Kerala | 1341 | 147 | 2842 | 3·56 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 21979 | 36855 | 97024 | 30·07 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 13654 | 30729 | 73558 | 23·68 |
| 12. | Manipur | 2944 | 18705 | 12644 | 58·11 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 8132 | 6102 | 17247 | 99·86 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 14726 | 11836 | 22210 | 100·00 |
| 15. | Orissa | 25517 | 51668 | 38608 | 33·00 |
| 16. | Punjab | — | 71 | — | — |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 10971 | 32446 | 32120 | 19·09 |
| 18. | Sikkim | — | 1290 | 3156 | 28·04 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 926 | 4196 | 7236 | 2·29 |
| 20. | Tripura | 3759 | 3322 | 14970 | 38·17 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 980 | 3140 | 3706 | 1·69 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 13654 | 24588 | 33924 | 15·08 |
| 23. | A & N Islands | 223 | 279 | 375 | 15·47 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4520 | 6528 | 13372 | 98·53 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | — | — | — | — |
| 26. | Dadra & N. Haveli | — | 1607 | 1822 | 100·00 |
| 27. | Delhi | 105 | 146 | 141 | 0·49 |
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu | — | — | — | — |
| 29. | Lakshadweep | N.A. | 360 | 1717 | 100·00 |
| 30. | Mizoram | — | 3152 | 7775 | 100·00 |
| 31. | Pondicherry | — | — | — | — |
| | TOTAL | 2,13,080 | 3,46,215 | 5,72,466 | 18·47 |

**Alleged Black Marketing of Tickets on South Eastern Railway**

1797. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the black marketing of railway tickets in South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has launched any drive to end railway ticket racket; and

(c) the details about the action initiated against the racketeers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Some reports of cornering of rail accommodation by unauthorised travel agents and anti-social elements and selling it on premium have been received.

(b) and (c). As a result of intensive drives launched on S.E. Railway during the last six months (i) 10 unauthorised travel agents were arrested (ii) intensive checking of requisition slips was made and door to door checks were conducted in doubtful cases to verify genuineness of reservations made, (iii) surprise checks on trains were made resulting in detection of 788 cases of transferred reservations (iv) 26 raids were organised at major booking/reservations offices resulting in 190 touts being apprehended and (v) special preventive checks were made on 147 trains and 57 booking and reservation offices and 17 persons suspected of indulging in racketeering in train accommodation were handed over to Government Railway Police.

## रेलगाड़ियों में डकैतियां

**1798. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुलतानपुरी :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान डकैतों ने रेल यात्रियों की किन राज्यों में कहां-कहां हत्या की और उसमें रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारी थे; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा मृतकों के परिवारों को दी गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :** (क) राज्यों सहित उन स्थानों के नाम इस प्रकार हैं, जहां पिछले दो वर्षों अर्थात् अक्तूबर, 80 से सितम्बर, 82 के दौरान गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्री डाकुओं द्वारा मार दिये गये थे :—

| स्थानों के नाम | राज्य |
|---|---|
| झाझा-कियुल के बीच | बिहार |
| जमालपुर—भागलपुर के बीच | बिहार |
| जीरों-जखोलों के बीच | उत्तर प्रदेश |
| लालपुर-मलासा के बीच | उत्तर प्रदेश |
| पटियारा-उन्नाव के बीच | उत्तर प्रदेश |
| गुड़गांव-गढ़ी हरसरु के बीच | हरियाणा |
| चान्दपुर—सियाऊ और मण्डी धनोरा के बीच | उत्तर प्रदेश |
| हरदत्तपुर रेलवे स्टेशन | उत्तर प्रदेश |
| भगवानपुर—गोरोल | बिहार |
| लाखा दानौली फुलवारिया के बीच रेलवे स्टेशन | बिहार |
| पनवाड़ी—ठकुर कूची के बीच | असम |
| हुबली-नवल गुंड रोड के बीच | कर्नाटक |
| तांडेपल्लीगुडाम-माराप्पली के बीच | आंध्र प्रदेश |
| बान्द्रा-अन्धेरी | महाराष्ट्र |

इन डकैतियों में, दो रेलवे कर्मचारी मारे गये थे।

(ख) ऐसे मामलों में, कोई क्षतिपूर्ति अनुमेय नहीं है।

**Conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad Line**

1799. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in regard to the conversion of Delhi-Ahmedabad metre gauge line into broad gauge line;

(b) whether the project has been cleared by the Planning Commission; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the work on the project is likely to start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No progress has been made on this project.

(b) The project has not been cleared by the Planning Commission for want of resources.

(c) Work will be started, as soon as the project has been cleared by the Planning Commission and necessary funds made available.

**Proposal to increase the freight rates between Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Mainland**

1800. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the present freight rate being charged by the Shipping Corporation of India on the goods being transported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Mainland;

(b) whether there is a proposal to increase the freight rate of match-splints from Rs. 224/- to more than Rs. 500/- per tonne; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and whether the wood-based industries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands will not come to grief because of this steep increase?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) The present freight rates being charged by the Shipping Corporation of India for the main commodities transported from Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Mainland are as under:—

| S. No. | Commodity | Freight Rate |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | General Cargo | Rs. 367·00 per tonne or Rs. 262·00 per CBM |
| 2. | Betal Nuts | -Do- |
| 3. | Plywood, Veneers etc. | Rs. 150·10 per tonne/CBM (Free in) |
| 4. | Timber Logs | Rs. 132·50 per tonne/CBM (Free in) |
| 5. | Sawn Timber | Rs. 88·50 per tonne/CBM (Free in) |
| 6. | Copra in Bags | Rs. 296·00 per tonne. |
| 7. | Jungle Fire-wood | Rs. 176·60 per tonne/CBM (Free in) |
| 8. | Match-splints | Rs. 224·20 per metric ton. |

(b) and (c). A proposal has been received from the Indian Coastal Conference for increasing the freight rate on matchsplints from Rs. 224.20 per metric ton to Rs. 501.80 per metric ton in view of the high stowage factor. The proposal is under consideration.

**Protest day observed by Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1801. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) observed a protest day, all over the country, on 4 September, 1982 to press for their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) what steps are being taken to look into their demands and take an early decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) According to press reports, a few teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas observed the Teachers Day (September 5) as a Protest Day to press for their demands.

(b) The main demands of the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association (AIKVTA) are as follows:

(i) Recognition of the AIKVTA.

(ii) Representation on the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors.

(iii) Formation of Joint Consultative Machinery at all levels.

(iv) Increase in internal promotion quota from 25 per cent to 75 per cent.

(v) Revision of pay-scales.

(vi) Reduction of school-timings.

(vii) Introduction of time-bound Selection Grades.

(viii) Declaration of Rational Transfer Policy.

(ix) Withdrawal of mass transfers.

(c) Consideration of employees' demands is a continuous process. Representatives of AIKVTA have been frequently meeting various authorities of the Sangathan to discuss their service matters. As a result of such discussions many issues have already been settled.

**Delay in holding MBBS Examination in Delhi**

1802. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen press report concerning inordinate delays in holding M.B.B.S. Examination in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the remedial action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Reports to this effect have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The Second M.B.B.S. Examination was held in September, 1982 as scheduled. As per normal academic schedule already announced, the First and Final M.B.B.S. Examinations are due around 20th November, 1982. However, in view of the forthcoming Asiad from 19th November to 4th December, 1982, it has been decided to hold these Examinations from 6th December, 1982.

**Unattractive Facilities for Adult Education**

1803. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the adult literacy programme in the country has not made the desired progress because the facilities provided to the rural people, in

particular, are so inadequate and unattractive that they do not enthuse the older people to come forward and educate themselves; and

(b) whether Government feel satisfied about the progress made in this regard, and if not, the various steps taken or proposed to be taken to make this programme a real success particularly in the rural areas of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Government has not received any reports to the effect that facilities provided to the rural people are inadequate and unattractive.

(b) The Adult Education Programme has been included in the Minimum Needs Programme in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Eradication of adult illiteracy has also been included in the new 20-Point Economic Programme. To ensure higher coverage of adult illiterates in the age group 15-35, the programme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects has been expanded during 15—35, the programme of Rural Function-In addition to this, voluntary agencies are being involved in this programme also.

**Construction of Railway Tracks in Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh**

1804. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number of new railway tracks constructed in Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh during last three years; and

(b) the State-wise amount so far spent in last year for the construction of six new lines in different North-Eastern States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No new railway line has been constructed in Tripura and Arunachal Prades during last three years.

(b) The information is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. As such it is not possible to give the State-wise amount spent for the construction of six new lines in different North Eastern States during 1981-82. However, the amount spent on each of these six new lines during 1981-82 is indicated as under:

| S.No. | Name of line | State to be served | Length in Kms.—Statewise | | Amount spent during 1981-82 (Rs. in crores) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 |
| 1. | Balipara-Bhalukpong MG raillink. | Assam/Arunachal Pradesh | Assam . | — 33·86 | 0·85 |
| | | | Arunachal Pradesh | — 1·60 | |
| | | | TOTAL . | 135·46 | |
| 2. | Dharmanagar-Kumarghat MG rail link. | Tripura . . | Tripura | — 33·00 | 2·10 |
| 3. | Silchar-Jiribam MG raillink . | Assam/Manipur . | Assam . | — 47·87 | 1·43 |
| | | | Manipur | — 1·29 | |
| | | | TOTAL | 49·16 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. | Lalabazar-Bhairabi MG rail link . | Assam/Mizoram . | Assam . | —47·28 | 1·05 |
| | | | Mizoram | —1·49 | |
| | | | TOTAL | 48·77 | |
| 5. | Amguri-Tuli MG rail link . . | Assam/Nagaland . | Assam : | —10·98 | 0·18 |
| | | | Nagaland | —6·09 | |
| | | | TOTAL | 17·07 | |
| 6. | Gauhati-Burnihat BG rail link . | Assam/Meghalaya . | Assam . | —9·00 | 0·30 |
| | | | Meghalaya | —15·82 | |
| | | | TOTAL | 24·82 | |

**Progress of Construction of Trivandrum Bye-pass in Kerala**

1805. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of the construction of the Bye-pass at Trivandrum;

(b) details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposed to take up the construction of a Bye-pass at Quilon also; and

(d) the progress of the construction of Bye-passes at other places in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) and (b) The land acquisition for a part length of 20.5 Kms. between Kazhakkuttam and Vezhamutam near Kovalam was sanctioned in January 1978 for Rs. 205.07 lakhs. The acquisition of land is still in progress. As regards the portion of the byepass south of Vezhamutam. State Government is carrying out aerial survey for fixing up the alignment.

(c) Due to overall financial constraints it has not been possible so far to take up the construction of Quilon byepass.

(d) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the position of Bye-basses in Kerala*

| Name of the Bye pass | National Highway No. | Present position |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Palghat . . . . . . | 47 | Completed |
| 2. Alwaye . . . . . . | 47 | Completed |
| 3. Shertalai . . . . . . | 47 | Completed |
| 4. Badagara . . . . . . | 17 | Completed |
| 5. Trichur . . . . . . | 47 | Land acquired, Estimate for earth-work and culverts has been senctioned. The work has just been commenced. |

| Name of the Bye-pass | National Highway No. | Present position |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Cochin . . . . . . | 47 | The Bye-pass is in advance stage of completion. Only two major bridges and their approaches and the approach to the Railway-over-bridge near Ponnurunni are still in progress. |
| 7. Chalakhuddi . . . . . | 47 | 80% of the land acquisition completed. |
| 8. Alleppy . . . . . . | 47 | 80% of the 'land acquisition completed. |
| 9. Calicut . . . . . . | 17 | Alignment has been approved. VIth Plan provides for land acquisition for which estimate is awaited from State Government. |
| 10. Tellicherri . . . . . | 17 | Land acquisition is provided for in the VIth Plans. The State PWD is carrying out aerial survey for fixing up the alignment. |

**Setting dues of Southern Railway Retired Staff**

1806. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representation dated 1 August, 1982 from Retired Railway Employees' Association, Madras about the inordinate delay in setting the dues of retired railway staff of Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, steps taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Instructions have already been issued to all the Zonal Railway Administrations to ensure expeditious payment of settlement dues of the superannuated railway employees. Specific individual cases of delay in payment of settlement dues as and when brought to the notice of this Ministry are looked into.

**Research Projects undertaken in Indian Institute of Advance Studies; Simla**

1807. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present strength of the scholars in the Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Simla;

(b) how many research projects have been undertaken and published during last two years;

(c) whether the research outputs of the Institute is proportionate to its annual plan and non-plan budget; and

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take to streamline its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) The Institute has not awarded any new Fellowship for Research Projects since 1978. However, existing Fellows who are working on long-term projects are

continuing their research. During last two years only two of them were in position. As their projects are of long-term duration, these have not been completed or published so far.

(c) and (d) The expenditure incurred on the Institute is mainly for the maintenance of buildings, payment of salaries to non-academic staff working at the Institute and other expenditure including the salary of the Fellows and the maintenance of the Library. On the recommendations of the Expert Committee which examined the re-structuring of the Institute, the academic programmes of the Institute would be re-organised soon.

**श्रौर श्रधिक मेडिकल कालेज न खोलने का निर्णय**

1808. श्री बापू साहिब परूलेकर :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में इस समय और मेडीकल कालेज न खोलने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह निर्णय लेने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उन छात्रों के लिए कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की है जो मेडीकल शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) और (ख) देश में चिकित्सकों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए मेडिकल कालेजों की वर्तमान संख्या पर्याप्त समझी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

**Inadequate Drinking Water Facilities in Delhi Municipal Corporation Primary Schools**

1809. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drinkink water facilities in the primary schools run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and other public schools, are inadequate and unhygenic;

(b) whether there is no scope to clean the concrete bowls meant for storage of water in the corporation schools and contamination becomes inevitable;

(c) whether those concrete bowls are in use by the schools; and

(d) what arrangements exist to keep the bowls clean and save the children from serious health hazard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As reported by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, wherever water storage facilities exist, these are cleaned regularly and as such, the question of contamination does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are water carriers in M. C schools who clean the 'Water Tankies' in which drinking water is stored.

**Centralised Agency to Scrutinise and Regulate Adoption of Children by Foreigners**

1810. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Council of Child Welfare have been urging upon the Government since 1974 to have a centralised agency to scrutinise and regulate the applications for adoption of children by foreigners; and

(b) how many organisations, both foreign and Indian, are now operating in the country for helping foreigners to adopt Indian children?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir. But ICCW have advocated co-ordination of 'adoption' activities in different areas of the country.

(b) There is no law i nour country for adoption of Indian children by foreigners. However, foreigners can apply to competent courts for guardianship of Indian minors under the provisions of guardians and Wards Act, 1890. As these are civil proceedings in courts between private parties, Government does not have information about all the organisations that may be appearing in courts on behalf of foreigners.

**Visit to Bangladesh President**

1812. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lt. General H. M. Ershad President of Bangladesh visited India recently to have a discussion with our Prime Minister and other leaders on bilateral issues like the Farakka Water; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) Lt. General H. M. Ershad, Chief Martial Law Administrator and President of the Council of Ministers of the Government of Bangladesh, paid a two day visit to India on the 6th and 7th October, 1982, at the invitation of the Prime Minister.

(b) The results of discussions held during the visit have been fully covered in the Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the House on the 11th October, 1982. The agreements concluded during the Visit on the Establishment of the Joint Economic Commission and the Terms of Lease in Perpetuity of the Tin Bigha Area, the Memorandum of Understanding on Ganga Waters as well as the Joint Communique issued at the end of the recent visit have also been placed on the Table of the House.

**जखीरा में न्यू रोहतक रोड पर एक उपरिपुल का निर्माण**

1813. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार जखीरा में न्यू रोहतक रोड़ पर एक उपरिपुल बनाने का था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है और किस तारीख तक इस उपरिपुल का निर्माण शुरु किए जाने की संभावना है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सीता राम केसरी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । दिल्ली नगर निगम के अनुसार प्रस्ताव अभी भी प्रारम्भिक चरण में है और इसलिए अभी पुल पर काम प्रारम्भ करने के समय के बारे में बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

**झांसी में पदोन्नत किये गये तथा नियुक्त किये गये डिवीजनल अधिकारी**

1814. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झांसी में रेलवे बोर्ड के इन आदेशों के बावजूद ऐसे कितने डिवीजनल अधिकारी हैं जो पदोन्नति द्वारा इन मदों पर पहुंचे हैं और अनेक वर्षों से झांसी में ही नियुक्त है कि किसी भी अधिकारी को एक स्थान पर पांच से अधिक वर्षों तक नहीं रहना चाहिये;

(ख) क्या ऐसे अधिकारी हैं जो इस समय झांसी में नियुक्त हैं तथा वहीं पर सदा से सेवारत हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे अधिकारी कितने हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) :** (क) केवल चार पदोन्नत अधिकारी हैं जो चार वर्षों से अधिक समय से झांसी में तैनात हैं। लेकिन, इस विषय पर रेलवे बोर्ड के आदेश उसी स्टेशन पर बने रहने के विरुद्ध कोई रोक नहीं लगाते। इन आदेशों के तहत एक अधिकारी केवल उसी पद पर रहते हुए अधिक से अधिक चार वर्षों तक एक स्थान पर रह सकता है।

(ख) और (ग). केवल एक सहायक कार्मिक अधिकारी है जो 15-5-78 से श्रेणी-2 में अपनी पदोन्नति की तारीख से झांसी में है और झांसी से बाहर स्थानातरण के उसके आदेश पहले ही जारी हो चुके हैं।

**Eye-Sight lost by Eye operations by Quacks**

1815. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons who lost their eye-sight in eye operations performed by quacks in eye camps organised in various States in the country during the period 1981-82 and 1 April, 1982 to 1 August, 1982;

(b) whether Central Government have issued any directives to all the State Governments to prevent such spurious eye camps in States and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) other steps taken by Central Government to prevent such camps and any financial assistance given to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As per the available information, during the period 1981-82, eye operations carried out by unqualified persons affected the eyesight of 19 persons in Madhya Pradesh and 11 persons in Rajasthan. No such case has been reported during the period 1st April 1982 to 1st August 1982.

(b) and (c). The guidelines sent to the States and U.T. Governments to prevent the holding of eye camps by unqualified persons are given in the statement attached. In addition, the Central Government have reinforced the implementation of the National Programme for the Control of Blindness by making it a 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme since April 1982 and have augmented the financial assistance given to voluntary organisations for holding eye camps. Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness, there is no provision for grant of financial assistance to the affected persons.

**Statement**

*INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO ALL STATES/UTs GOVERNMENTS REGARDING EYE CAMPS*

(i) Storn action should be taken to prevent unauthorised, unscrupulous and unqualified persons from holding such eye operations. The revenue, police and health authorities should all be warned to exercise vigilance in this regard and prevent the holding of any such unauthorised camps.

(ii) Greater publicity be given through all media/channels that individuals in need of eye services should approach the Community Health Guide/Health Worker of their area/Primary Health Centre doctor for advice and guidance, with regard to their eye problem.

(iii) PHC doctors should be instructed to motivate all Health workers in their jurisdiction to identify individuals needing eye care services, whether for treatment or operation and to provide necessary guidance and help to such cases.

(iv) Chief Medical Officers of Districts should ensure that all camps held in the District by Voluntary Organisation are conducted according to the guidelines issued from time to time by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare/Directorate General of Health Services.

(v) Voluntary organisations should be encouraged to hold larger number of Eye Camps so that more people in the rural areas can benefit from the services provided at their doorsteps.

(vi) Legal proceedings should be initiated under the existing laws to the fullest extent possible, so that those indulging in fraudulent practices of the nature referred to above, do not go unpunished. This would not only deter the unscrupulous, but also allay apprehensions among the public, raised by Press reports of the nature referred to.

(vii) District Coordination Committees be constituted, as already suggested in the past, for arranging and programming of eye camps in each of the districts with full participation of the people, Social and Voluntary agencies. The District Co-ordination Committee is to consist of local Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate as Chairman, local Chief Medical Officer/Civil Surgeon, representatives of reputed voluntary organisations *viz.* Rotary International, Lions International, National Society for prevention of blindness, District branch, if any, Indian Medical Association, District branch other voluntary organisations conducting eye camps and running eye hospital professor and Head of Department of Ophthamology of Local Medical College, if any, in the District as Members and Ophthalmic surgeon of the District Hospital as Member Secretary.

**Withdrawal of Coach Attendants from AC II Tier Coaches**

1816. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were no coach attendants in AC II tier coaches in the 1 Up Howrah-Kalka Mail which left Howrah on 2 September, 1982.

(b) whether Government have decided to withdraw coach attendants from AC II tier coaches;

(c) Whether Government have received any representation from the passengers against such proposals; and

(d) if so, what are the reaction of the Government to such representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

**Financial Allocation to Orissa for Implementation of Special Nutrition Programme**

1817. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the financial allocation made to Orissa during the last two years for implementing special nutrition programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): The Special Nutrition Programme is a State sector programme. Approved plan outlays for Special Nutrition Programme in Orissa during the last two years are as under:—

1981-82 = Rs. 75.00 lakhs

1982-83 = Rs. 10.00 lakhs

**Entry re: Department punishment in Service Records**

1818. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some parcel clerks working at New Delhi Railway Station were awarded departmental punishment in some vigilance cases in the years, 1980 and 1981;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these Departmental punishments have not been recorded in their service record so far; and

(c) if so, action taken against the officers responsible for this serious lapses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Only in a few cases pertaining to the year 1980, punishments awarded to 16 parcel clerks were not entered in their service records for which the dealing clerk has been held responsible. He has already been shifted. Besides, suitable disciplinary action has been initiated against him. Entries in respect of these 16 punishment cases have since been made in the service records.

**Action against Railway Employees for Alleged Corruption**

1819. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have taken action against railway officials for corruption and illegal gratification charges received by Railways during the current year on Baroda, Bombay, Ajmer and Kota Divisions in Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the details of actions taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Up to end of August 1982 in the current year a total of 392 complaints containing allegations of corruption and illegal gratification were received. Out of the above, 105 complaints turned out to be anonymous/pseudonymous. Investigations in 24 cases have been completed and follow-up disciplinary action is in progress with 9 major penalty and 15 minor penalty proceedings. The remaining 263 complaints are still under investigation.

**Complaint of Corruption in Bhavnagar and Rajkot Division**

1820. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints of corruption and illegal gratification have been received on Bhavnagar and Rajkot Divisions on Western Railway against Railway employees by public and Union and Associations of Railways and others between 1 January, 1982 to 30 August, 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) whether any vigilance official from Railway Board or Headquarter had been sent for the same;

(e) if so, the details and the action taken; and

(f) if not responsible official sent, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) 40 complaints of corruption and illegal gratification were received.

(c) Investigations revealed 8 complaints as anonymous and another 10 complaints were unsubstantiated. Disciplinary action is in progress in 8 cases and the balance 14 cases are still under investigation.

(d) to (f). The complaints were investigated into by responsible Vigilance officials attached to Western Railway Headquarters and, therefore, it was not considered necessary to depute any vigilance officials from the Railway Board.

**Policy regarding adoption of Indian Babies by Foreigners**

1821. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have clearly defined its policy regarding the norms to be followed before foreign parents could adopt Indian babies;

(b) whether some States have also sought the assistance of Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) At present, foreign nationals can only apply for guardianship of Indian children under the provisions of Guardians and Wards Act 1890. Adoption Bill 1980, introduced in Lok Sabha in December 1980, is before Parliament.

(b) The proceedings under Guardians and Wards Act 1890 are between private parties. States do not require any assistance from the Union Government in such cases.

(c) Does not arise.

**Surplus Steam Locomotives**

1822. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of steam locomotives are lying surplus and a lot of expenditure is being incurred on their maintenance and repairs and on account of crew, fuel and spare parts therefor;

(b) whether interest and depreciation charges are also incurred on account of the investment in such surplus steam engines; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to save such expenditure on maintenance etc. of these engines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Locomotive requirements are reviewed periodically. Locomotives surplus to requirements are immediately set aside and condemned thereafter, on age-cum-condition basis. At any time, a few locomotives would be available as surplus pending condemnation but removed from service.

Since such locomotives are immediately set aside no maintenance or operating expenditure is incurred and interest and depreciation charges are negligible.

(c) In view of reply to parts (a) and (b), the question does not arise.

**Recent Steps to Avoid Train Accidents**

1823. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry have recently taken certain effective steps to prevent rail accidents in the light of the recommendations made by different committees at different times; and

(b) if so, what are these steps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Prevention of accidents is a continuous process. Increasing use of Multiple Aspect Colour Light Signalling for better visibility, Track Circuits and Axle Counters for monitoring the occupation of track and to control the signals, Ultrasonic Flaw Detectors for detecting internal flaws in rails and axles, testing the condition of permanent way by Track Recording Cars, and Oscillograph Cars, introduction of Zyglo testing equipment in railway workshops for testing cracks in roller brearing components are some of the safety measures which have been introduced on the Indian Railways for prevention of accidents.

Introduction of breathlyser tests for engine crew, fitment of diesel/electric locos with flasher lights to warn drivers on adjoining track in case of emergency and use of electronic shock pulse monitor for testing of roller bearings without opening them are some of the more recent steps taken to prevent rail accidents.

**Difficulties in Shipping services and export in Eastern India**

1824. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether eastern India is suffering from difficulties in shipping services and export;

(b) whether the available number of sailings from Calcutta are far lower compared to Bombay;

(c) whether sailings to traditional destinations were being reduced and shipping services discontinued;

(d) if so, reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps have been taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Apart from non-availability of regular sailings to Burma and some minor ports in other regions, no serious difficulties in respect of shipping services from Eastern India have been reported.

(b) The position about sailings offered by Conference Lines on various trade routes for the years 1980 and 1981 from Calcutta and Bombay is indicated below:-

| | Calcutta | | Bombay | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1980 | 1981 | 1980 | 1981 |
| U.K. . | 34 | 42 | 39 | 34 |
| Continent . | 84 | 121 | 53 | 47 |
| Middle East . | 56 | 73 | 146 | 126 |
| Japan . | 40 | 62 | 40 | 45 |
| West Asia Gulf . | 27 | 23 | 158 | 131 |

No information is available about sailings of non-Conference vessels from Bombay and Calcutta. There are, however, more non-Conference sailings from Bombay than from Calcutta to U.K./Continent/Middle East.

(c) No complaint regarding reduction in the number of sailings to the traditional destinations has been received.

(d) and (e). In view of reply to part (c), question does not arise.

**Measures taken to check crimes in trains**

1825. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken by the Government to check lawlessness, crimes and dacoities in the running trains during the past three months; and

(b) whether R.P.F. is meant only to protect the Railway property or also to protect the travelling people in the trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Maintenance of Law and Order being the Constitutional responsibility of the State Governments, they have taken the following measures to check lawlessness and crimes in the running trains:—

(i) Almost all passenger carrying trains are being provided with armed escorts during night.

(ii) Beat patrolling of stations, platforms and waiting halls has been intensified.

(iii) Surveillance over criminals and known bad characters is being emphasised.

(iv) Checking of night trains by supervisory Police Officers has been ordered.

(v) Police pickets have been deputed at vulnerable stations.

(vi) CID of the State Governments are providing special squads to assist in the investigation of important cases.

Railways on their part are maintaining close liaison with State Police authorities and State Administration at all levels and extending all possible assistance including financial as well as manpower. General Managers have been asked to keep in touch with the State Chief Secretaries and keep meeting the State Chief Ministers to apprise and discuss with them the situation. Minister for Railways has addressed/met the State Chief Ministers and has emphasised the imperative need of utmost vigilance on the part of the State Police to combat railway crime as it causes considerable panic and sense of insecurity.

(b) The Railway Protection Force is meant for protection and safeguarding of the railway properties including consignments booked with the railways. Railway Protection Force has no role in regard to the protection of the passengers and their property. However, they are extending whatever help they can. The Government Railway Police working under the State Governments are responsible for safety of passengers and their personal belongings as well for maintaining law and order.

**Increasing Frequency of Buses on Route No. 910**

1826. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the frequency of buses on route number 910 and cut short the route;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (c). Services on route No. 910 operate between Paschim Vihar and Regal at a frequency of 17/34 minutes from 5.52 a.m. onwards. There is no proposal to step up the frequency at present, as the existing services have been considered adequate.

**Conference on Indian Ocean**

1827. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Miniser of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the Government of India are taking to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean according to the UN Declaration of 1981;

(b) whether an expanded Ad Hoc Committee has been formed to consider the question of convening a Conference on the Indian Ocean to declare Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;

(c) if so, how many meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee have taken place and what has emerged in the last Ad Hoc Committee meeting; and

(d) is there a possibility of this Conference being convened in early 1983; if so, when and where?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) India is working with other littoral and hinterland non-aligned States of the Indian Ocean for the full implementation of the 1971 UN Declaration to make the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. India and other like minded States have called upon the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to convene the UN Conference on the Indian Ocean which is proposed to be held in Colombo in the first half of 1983.

(b) and (c). At its 27th Session in 1972, the United Nations General Assembly established a 15-member Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean with the mandate to suggest practical measures for the implementation of the UN 1971 Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. At the 29th Session in 1974 its membership was raised to 18 and at the 32nd Session in 1977 to 23. At its 34th Session in 1979 the UN General Assembly further raised the membership to 45 to include the permanent members of the Security Council and other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean. At this Session the Ad Hoc Committee was also mandated to make preparations for the UN Conference on the Indian Ocean. At its 36th Session the UN General Assembly had recommended that the UN Conference on the Indian Ocean be convened in Colombo in the first half of 1983.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has been meeting regularly in New York. At the 36th Session the General Assembly also decided that the Committee would hold further Sessions in 1982 of a total duration of 6 weeks including a meeting at a venue outside New York. The most recent Session was held in Geneva from August 3 to 20, where the question of preparations for the 1983 conference was further discussed.

(d) During the August 1982 Session of the Ad Hoc Committee, Non-aligned countries had proposed 9th to 27th May, 1983 as the dates for the Conference. However, no consensus emerged in favour of this proposal and the matter will now be considered during the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly currently being held in New York.

**Conversion of Commissioned Bearers into Regular Railway Employees.**

1828. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the previous Government had initiated steps to convert the Commissioned bearers in Railway catering services into regular Railway employees;

(b) if so, whether this process will be continued; and

(c) if so, by which year will all the Commissioned bearers on the Indian Railways be made regular employees of the Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The issue of absorption of Commission bearers was taken up by the staff side in the Departmental Council under the J.C.M. scheme. After discussions with the staff side, orders were accordingly issued to the Railways on 26-4-78. So far more than 2000 commission bearers have been regularised.

(b) Yes.

(c) The remaining Commission bearers will be absorbed in accordance with the availability of posts and vacancies and it is not possible to indicate any time limit for this purpose at this stage.

**Constitution of Governing body of ICCR**

1829. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Council and Governing Body of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations have since been constituted;

(b) if so, the composition of the two bodies as at present and the date of the constitution; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which they would be constituted and the reasons for delay alongwith the date when the previous General Council and Governing Body ceased functioning on the expiry of their terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). The term of the previous General Assembly of the I.C.C.R. expired on 23rd August, 1981.

The I.C.C.R. constitution requires that nominations from various Governmental agencies, universities and specialised institutions should be invited for constituting the General Assembly, which in turn elects the Governing Body. Most of the nominations have been received and the reconstitution of the General Assembly as well as Governing Body of the I.C.C.R. is being finalised.

**Goods Imported from Foreign Countries**

1830. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state what is the total value of goods imported from foreign countries during the period from January 1981 to January 1982 through the Government and private shipping companies?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The total value of goods imported during the period from January 1981 to January 1982 is provisionally placed at Rs. 14,020.76 crores. The figures of total value of goods imported or exported through shipping companies is not separately maintained.

**Enquiry Committee on System of Railway Reservation**

1831. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had set up any Enquiry Committee to enquire into the system of reservation in different classes of Railways;

(b) if so, when it was last set up and what were its recommendations; and

(c) if no such Committee has been set up so far, whether Government will set up a Committee immediately to enquire into the system of reservation followed by Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Krishan Kant, M.P. was set up in July, 1972. The Committee made a number of recommendations covering various aspects of train reservations.

(c) Does not arise.

**Committee to review the setting up of computerised Freight Operations**

1832. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a High Power Steering Committee of Secretaries to review the work of setting up a computerised freight operations information system on the Railways has been appointed recently; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the composition and functions of this Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The Ministry of Railways have

constituted a Steering Committee of Secretaries for reviewing the progress of work for setting up a computerised freight operations information system on the Indian Railways.

(b) The Committee consists of the following:—

1. Chairman, Railway Board —Chairman
2. Principal Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy ..Member
3. Financial Commissioner, Railways ..Member
4. Member, Engineering Railway Board . . . ..Member
5. Secretary, Planning Commission . . . ..Member
6. Secretary, Department of Electronics . . . ..Member
7. Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs . . . ..Member
8. Director (OIS), Railway Board . . . . ..Secretary

The functions of this Committee will be to make periodical review and monitor the progress of work for setting up a computerised freight operations information system on the Indian Railways.

**स्वदेशी "डायलैसिस" मशीन बनाया जाना**

1833. **श्री एन० ई० होरो :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद के चंडीगढ़ के वैज्ञानिकों ने स्वदेशी "डायलैसिस" मशीन बनाने में योगदान दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी शंकरानन्द) :** (क) और (ख). वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् नई दिल्ली से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय वैज्ञानिक और उपकरण संगठन, चन्डीगढ़ ने मांनिटरिंग और नियंत्रण यूनिट के विकास में योगदान दिया है। डायलाइजर का विकास किया जा रहा है। मांनिटरिंग और नियंत्रण यूनिट ताप, तंत्रिका-दाब, डायलिसिस-दाब की मांनिटरिंग तथा रक्त के प्रवाह एवं रक्त क रिसने का पता चलता है।

**Opening of Primary Health Centres in Andhra Pradesh during 1982-83**

1834. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres functioning in Andhra Pradesh at the end of 31 August, 1982; and

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres proposed to be established in 1982-83 in Andhra Pradesh, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE ( SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). 421 Primary Health Centres were functioning as on 31 August, 1982 in Andhra Pradesh. Four Primary Health Centres are proposed to be established in the State during 1982-83. The setting up of Primary Health Centres is a component of the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme; hence location of these PHCs is decided by the State Government.

**Opening of Primary Health Centres in backward areas of Andhra Pradesh**

1835. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of Government to open Primary Health Centres during the

current plan in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in backward areas in the State; and

(b) the steps taken by Government so far to popularise the Family Planning in backward areas of Andhra Pradesh in pursuance of the new 20-Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Andhra Pradesh proposes to open 22 Primary Health Centres during the current Plan. The setting up of Primary Health Centres is a component of the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme; hence location of these Primary Health Centres is to be decided by the State Government.

(b) The following steps are being taken to popularise the Family Welfare programme all the country, including the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh:

(a) Adoption of the "small family norm" will continue to be promoted entirely on voluntary basis.

(b) Intensified efforts will be made to create awareness about small family concept by effective and imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategies.

(c) Each couple will be allowed to choose the method most suitable to it.

(d) Services and supplies will be provided as close to the door-steps of the acceptors as possible.

(e) The programme will continue to be an integral part of health care and socio-economic development efforts.

(f) Facilities and efforts for rapid increase in female literacy will be intensified and expanded.

(g) Population education will be extended to youth in schools and colleges as well as those out-of-school. It will be introduced in all workers' education and training programmes conducted by Government Department/agencies and by the organised sector.

(h) Elected Representatives of the people at all levels, grass-root level, village organisations, voluntary organisations etc. will be closely assisted and provided encouragement and support.

(i) Effective observance of the law relating to minimum age for marriage for girls and boys will be pursued.

(j) Maintenance of records of all marriages at the village of community level will be undertaken.

**Coastal Road from Tada to Ichapuram in Andhra Pradesh**

1836. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh approached Union Government for financial assistance for the Coastal Road from Tada to Ichapuram in Srikakulam District; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some-time back, the Andhra Pradesh Government requested for the development of the road in question under the scheme of 'Special Road/Bridge works of National Importance'. However, this request could not be acceded to as the Scheme of Road/Bridge works of National Importance is not included in the Sixth Plan. Being a State road, the State Govt. are primarily responsible for all matters relating to the construction, maintenance and improvement etc. of the road.

**Development of National Languages**

1837. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have taken by the Centre to develop all national languages;

(b) what allocation of funds was made for the development of each national language for the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83; and

(c) the details of funds utilised and progress achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The policy of the Government of India is to promote and develop all Indian languages, classical, regional and tribal through a number of central and centrally sponsored schemes and Institutions.

(b) and (c). Allocation of funds is not made language wise. However, a scheme wise statement showing the allocation of funds and expenditure incurred during the years 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5502/82].

**University for Tripura**

1838. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand to set up a university in Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide financial and other help to establish a university there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Government have not received any proposal for the establishment of a University in Tripura.

(b) Establishment of a University in any State is the primary responsibility of the State Government concerned, and the Central Government or the University Grants Commission do not provide any financial assistance to meet the establishment expenditure of a new University in any State.

**Supply of Piped Water to Diva Railway Station and Quarters**

1839. SHRI J. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme to supply piped water to Diva Railway Station and quarters situated there (Diva Station, Central Railway, District Thane, Maharashtra) was sanctioned and taken up about two years ago;

(b) if so, when the work of the said scheme was stared, completed, and the expenditure incurred on the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that the work done in this regard (particularly that of the storage tanks) was found to be defective;

(d) is it also a fact, that the Railway authorities are now in search of alternative arrangements;

(e) if so, whether any punitive action was taken or is being taken against those found responsible for the defects; and

(f) what is the present status of the said scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The work relating to supply piped water to Diva Railway Station and the Railway quarters was sanctioned in June, 1979.

(b) The work which was commenced in March, 1980 has been completed in November, 1981 except connecting to the supply main and the expenditure incurred is Rs. 4 lakhs approximately.

(c) No, the work has been done satisfactorily, though the final testing of underground and high service tank could not so far be completed in absence of water supply from Gram Panchayat.

(d) to (f). It was initially proposed to take water connection from Mumbra Gram Panchayat but subsequently the Gram Panchayat backed out to supply

water. Now the Gram Panchayat Diva has developed a shceme for water supply to Diva Village under Rural Development Scheme. Thane Zillia Parishad has agreed to give water connection for Railway's completed scheme. When the scheme of water supply to Diva Village is commissioned, water connection from the same will be taken. Question of taking any punitive action does not arise.

**Bonus to Railway Employees**

1840. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of Bonus declared by Government for various categories of Railway staff and officers recently:

(b) what are the reaction of employees and their union etc. on the recent announcement;

(c) how much financial liability to the Railway Ministry will be due to the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The eligible Railway employees drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 1600|- p.m. (excluding RPF|RPSF staff) have been sanctioned Productivity Linked Bonus for the year 1981-82 equal to 31 days' wages. The quantum of Productivity Linked Bonus is based on the performance in terms of of Revenue Traffic Tonne Kilometres.

(b) No reactions have yet been received.

(c) Rs. 61.69 crores approximately.

**Committee of Secretariese on Shipping Tonnage Expansion Programme**

1841. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a committee of Secretaries to go into the question of an overall shipping tonnage expansion programme during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, by what time this committee is likely to be formed?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee has already been formed.

**Ship Repairing Facilities**

1842. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of ship-repairing facilities in India;

(b) whether there is any proposal to have more ship-repairing facilities in the country; and

(c) if so, the salient feature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN):

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Bombay | 5 Dry Docks |
| Calcutta | 6 Dry Docks |
| Cochin | 2 Dry Docks |
| Visakhapatnam | 2 Dry Docks |
| | 15 |

In addition, minor repair facilities for boats and small port craft exist at Kandla, Goa, Madras, Tuticorin, Paradip, etc.

(b) and (c). Consultants commissioned to prepare a 15 Year Perspective Plan for Ship repair facilities in India suggested certained proposals for augmentation of existing shiprepair facilities and establishment of new ones to eliminate|minimise the heavy loss of foreign exchange incurred in repair of ships abroad. A phased programme of implementation of the schemes is under consideration of the Government keeping in view the availability of resources.

**Direct shipping service between India and Argentina**

1843. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to introduce direct shipping service between major Indian ports and Argentina is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, when such proposal is expected to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) to (c). Introduction of direct shipping service to Argentia and other Latin American countries is decided by the shipping companies themselves taking into account various commercial considerations. A proposal to introduce such a direct service has been examined by the Shipping Corporation of India (SCI). Owing to lack of adequate cargo movement to these countries, the nature of cargo movement generally requiring *ad-hoc* accounting and of small parcels, that to spread our several ports, SCI have not found introduction of such a service commercially viable.

**Widening of Cuttack-Sambalpur National Highway No. 42**

1844. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the widening programme of Cuttack-Sambalpur National Highway No. 42 has been taken up;

(b) if so, when such widening programme has been started;

(c) on what place such widening work has been completed; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to complete the work in the target period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

The widening has been initiallly started in 1971. Widening of about 55 KM on this section of National Highway up to Mile 114|0 has already been completed. Widening of approximately 33 KM of this section was included in the Sixth Plan. Estimates have been sanctioned against this provision and work is in progress. Widening is a continuous process and various stretches on various National Highways are widened subject to overall availability of funds and inter-se-priority on all India basis.

(d) Progress has been regularly reviewed and completion of works planned by targetted dates.

**भोजपुरी साहित्य के लिए पुरस्कार**

1845. श्री अशफाक हुसैन : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार भोजपुरी भाषा के साहित्य के लिए पुरस्कार प्रारम्भ करने का है ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल): जी नहीं । संस्कृत, अरबी और फारसी के सिवाय, सरकार ने किसी अन्य भाषा में पुरस्कार प्रारम्भ नहीं किए हैं ।

**Survey in Telengana Area for New Railway Line**

1846. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made in Telengana area (Andhra Pradesh) in regard to formation of a new Railway line; and

(b) if so, whether the survey has been completed and when the work will be taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. Four surveys for construction of new B.G. lines have been completed and one survey is in progress. Out of the four surveys carried out, works have been taken up in respect of three. The report of the fourth survey is under technical scrutiny.

**Water and Electric supply in Railway Colony, Dhanbad**

1847. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was demonstration by the agitated Ministrial Staff before Divisional Railway Manager, Dhanbad, Eastern Railway on 23 September, 1982 against continued failure of water and electric supply in Railway Colonies, Dhanbad;

(b) the edtails of the provisions for water and electric supply made for Railway colonies of Class III and Class IV staff and also for Officer's Colony;

(c) reasons for the frequent and continued failudes of electric and water supply and remedial measures taken thereon; and

(d) reasons for disparity in the provisions for water and electric supply in Officers' colony and the colonies of Railway workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. However, about twenty office staff made a representation to Divisional Railway Manager, Dhanbad about partial water supply on morning of 23rd September 1982. There had been a power failure for 34 hours from 17.35 hrs. of 22-9-1982 in Dhanbad area from Bihar State Eelectricity Board causing disruption of water supply. The water supply was restarted at 11 hrs. on 23-9-1982.

(b) Water supply to the Railway Colonies in Dhanbad for Class III and Class IV staff and also for Officers' Colony is from same source, pumped into two main overhead tanks and distributed to subsidary tanks in different colonies. Electric supply is taken in bulk at 11 KV from B.S.E.B. and distributed to different sub-stations in colonies of staff and officers. Stand-by Diesel Generating Sets are provided at different pumping installations to maintain minimum essential requirements of water supply and other essential services.

(c) Power position in the areas served by B.S.E.B. is critical, and Dhanbad suffers from repeated and prolonged power supply failures from B.S.E.B. Essential water supply is, however, maintained with the help of stand-by Diesel Generating Sets. For a more reliable power supply to vital Railway installations in Dhanbal, provision of a seperate independent feeder from a new 33 KV GODHUR sub-station of B.S.E.B. has been planned. Power supply is expected to be more reliable after supply is given by B.S.E.B. from their GODHUR sub-station.

(d) There is no disparity in the provision of water and, on an overall basis, of electric supply in the colonies of Railway officers and staff. Ony houses of some thirty officers out of a total strength of about 100 have been connected on the emergency supply feeder from Diesel Generating Sets, as they were near the Divisional Railway Manager office building where emergency supply is provided for control office, pumps etc.

**Opening of cancer and Kidney Researeb Institutes at Ahmedabad and other parts of Gujarat.**

1848. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from Government of Gujarat and other private and public institutions for aids and grants for expansion of Cancer and Kidney Research Institute and for opening of such institutions at the Ahmebada and other parts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taktn thereon; and

(d) assistance proposed to be extended?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No request has been received from the Government of Gujarat for payment of grant-in-aid for the expansion of Cancer familitics and opening of any new Cancer Research Institute. However, the Lions Cancer Research Detection Centre Trust, Surat, a Voluntary organisation, has approached the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 23.00 lakhs for procurement of a 4 MEV Linear Accelerator for expansion of radiotherapy facilities for the treatment of Cancer at their Institute.

The Government of Gujarat have recently sent a proposal for re-organisation of the Institute of Kidney Diseases and Research Centre. Civil Hospital Ahmedabad, into National Institute of Kidney Diseases. The proposal of the State Government envisages a grant of Rs. 50.00 lakhs (recurring) per annum and Rs 100,000 lakhs (non-recurring).

(c) and (d). The aforesaid proposals are being looked into within the framework for dealing with such proposals.

**विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार में आरक्षण देने के लिए एक निगरानी कक्ष की स्थापना**

1849. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्य : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को, विशेषकर नेत्रहीनों को, रोजगार में आरक्षण देने के लिए (मानीटरिंग सेल) निगरानी कक्ष की स्थापना हेतु अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या निगरानी कक्ष स्थापित कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो कब; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) से (ग) भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार के लिए आरक्षण आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन के प्रवोजन के लिए समज कल्याण मंत्रालय में अगस्त, 1982 में एक अलग सैल की स्थापना की गई है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Admission of Bachelor of General Law Certificate Holders to L.L.B. course**

1850. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering permitting the admission of Bachelor of General Law Certificate holders to the third year of the LLB or BL course; and

(b) the reasons why the Bachelor of General Law course by correspondence has not been recognised for this purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Under the Advocate Act, 1961, the Bar Council of India is the competent authority to lay down the minimum standards of legal education in universities and the recognition of degrees in Law, for the purpose of enrolment as an Advocate. The suggestion that those who have done a 2-year BGL course through Correspondence might be permitted to join the third year of regular LLB courses was considered, but the Bar Council was not in favour of accepting this suggestion.

(b) According to the Bar Council, a person applying for enrolment as an Advocate should have obtained bachelor's degree in law after completing the course which requires attendance in teaching institutions for the required three years.

**Expansion of Correspondence Courses**

1851. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambit of correspondence courses of our Universities is being expanded to include further fields; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). 24 Universities are at present offering correspondence courses in Arts, Commerce. Law and Education. Science courses have also been included on a limited scale in Correspondence programme by some Universities. The University Grants Commission has recently approved the introduction of correspondence courses leading to MBA in three Universities. It is for the Universities themselves to consider the extension of correspondence courses to more fields depending upon the facilities available with them.

**Production and Distribution of Hormonal Combination drugs**

1852. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the imposing of an immediate ban on the production and distribution of all hormonal combination drugs used in pregnancy tests for determining the sex of the child before birth;

(b whether such a restriction of total ban has been made or will be made owing to the danger posed by such drugs to the foetus; and

(c) the Government's thinking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Government have already decided to impose a ban on the manufacture and sale of harmonal Combinations, stipulating cut of dates as 31-12-1982 for its manufacture and 30-6-83 for its sale in the market. However, it may be stated that Hormonal Combination drugs are not used for determining sex of the child before birth.

**Historical Monuments Unearthed near Nehru Stadium**

1853. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in course of construction of Nehru Stadium and other Asiad works a few historical monuments have been unearthed;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for their proper maintenance and whether these have been handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India;

(c) whether the presence of huge crowds for the ASIAD'82 at the stadium would not be detrimental to the Archaeological sites adjacent to them; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure that these sites are not disturbed during ASIAD'82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Three monuments near the site where Nehru Stadium has been constructed were not unearthed but were found in a dilapidated condition. These monuments are not centrally protected. However, the monuments have been structurally stabilized and conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India on behalf of the Delhi Administration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Percentage Utilisation of diesel and Electrical Locomotive of Goods Trains**

1854. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKER:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the designed 'gross tonne kilometres' (GTKM) per engine hour for diesel and electrical locomotive of goods trains and on an average, what they actually were in each of the zones and in the whole country during each of the last three years for which figures are available;

(b) what is the percentage of utilisation of the total of an engine's capacity and loss of railway earnings due to the under-utilisation; and

(c) what are the proposed percentage utilisation of the electrical and diesel locos in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No targets have been laid down for 'gross tonne kilometres' per engine hour for diesel and electric locomotives. The actual figures of net tonne kilometres per goods locomotive day in use, both for diesel and electric locomotives, during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, are given in the attached statement separately for Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge.

(b) The utilisation of the capacity of a locomotive could be gauged by the average number of total wagons per train. The figures in terms of four-wheelers is as under.—

| | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Broad Gauge* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . . . . . . . . . | 68 | 69 | 69 |
| Electric . . . . . . . . . . | 68 | 69 | 69 |
| *Metre Gauge* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . . . . . . . . . | 50 | 49 | 50 |
| Electric . . . . . . . . . . | 58 | 56 | 56 |

On the Broad Gauge, the load specified is 70 broad gauge 4-wheeler wagons, i.e., 2240 tonnes, due to constraints of loop lengths. On the broad gauge, special wagons such as BOX, BRH etc. Can be accommodated in the same loop lengths, with a trailing load of 3,000 tonnes. The loads of pilots and sectional trains is generally less, because the criteria is daily clearance, rather than working full loads to minimise wagon detentions. Keeping these factors in view, the overall average on the broad gauge has been 69 wagons.

On the Metre Gauge, 70 wagons are also stipulated but there is no special type stock and, therefore, the average trailing load keeping in view all types of services i.e., through goods, work train pilots etc., is of the order of 50—56 wagons.

There is, therefore, no under-utilisation of motive power capacity.

(c) While no targets have been fixed, it is the constant endeavour of the Railways to optimise the utilisation of their diesel and electric locomotives.

**Statement**

*Statement showing Railway-wise figures of Net Tonne Kilometres per goods locomotive day in use—Diesel and Electric Traction*

*BROAD GAUGE*

| Railway | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Central* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . | 280,075 | 282,090 | 280,020 |
| Electric DC . . | 79,419 | 81,457 | 77,938 |
| AC . . | 292,462 | 268,900 | 272,217 |
| *Eastern* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . | 188,144 | 207,184 | 204,935 |
| Electric . . . | 185,007 | 152,441 | 141,422 |
| *Northern* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . | 277,103 | 287,953 | 309,893 |
| Electric . . . | 250,913 | 260,021 | 273,781 |
| *Southern* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . | 237,522 | 233,997 | 202,607 |
| *South Central Railway* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . | 239,432 | 241,217 | 230,880 |
| *South Eastern* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . | 226,038 | 211,702 | 206,019 |
| Electric . . . | 236,451 | 236,838 | 224,807 |
| *Western* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . | 288,357 | 332,487 | 434,014 |
| Electric . . . | 275,310 | 289,866 | 275,224 |
| *All Railways* | | | |
| Diesel-Electric . . | 213,119 | 213,024 | 212,502 |
| Electric . . . | 236,513 | 226,578 | 201,472 |

*METRE GAUGE*

| Railway | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Northern* | | | |
| Diesel . . . | 124,075 | 119,707 | 130,337 |
| *Northeast Frontier* | | | |
| Diesel . . . | 128,183 | 108,832 | 96,899 |
| *Southern* | | | |
| Diesel . . . | 166,853 | 158,310 | 145,290 |
| Electric . . . | 131,146 | 122,310 | 118,094 |
| *South Central* | | | |
| Diesel . . . | 108,613 | 105,017 | 110,719 |
| *Western* | | | |
| Diesel . . . | 141,952 | 161,209 | 155,503 |
| *Total* | | | |
| Diese . . . | 135,024 | 137,820 | 139,587 |
| Electric . . . | 131,146 | 122,662 | 118,097 |

**Consumption rate of coal**

1855. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR:

Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the separate average rates of consumption of coal (in kilogram) per 1,000 gross tonne kilometres (broad gauge) in passenger and goods steam locomotives in 1969-70, 1979-80, 1980-81 and in the current year;

(b) reasons, if the rate of consumption has increased steeply; and

(c) average expenditure incurred in these periods on coal consumption per 1,000 gross ton kilometres (broad gauge) in passenger and goods train locos?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Consumption rates are maintained for passenger and Proportion of Mixed and Goods & Proportion of Mixed services. Coal consumption rates for 1981-82 have not been compiled yet, consumption rates for other years are indicated below:—

| Year | Coal consumption rates in Kgs. per 1000 GTKm (Broad Gauge) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Passenger & Proportion of Mixed | Goods & Proportion of Mixed |
| 1969-70 . . . . . . . . . . | 58·3 | 59·7 |
| 1979-80 . . . . . . . . . . | 69·8 | 83·0 |
| 1980-81 . . . . . . . . . . | 75·2 | 91·0 |

(b) Specific coal consumption rates have increased due to relegation of steam locomotives to inferior services on accoont of dieselisation/electrification. The consumption rate has also been affected due to more supply of inferior quality of coal.

(c) Cost of fuel consumption per 1000 GT, Km is maintained guagewise and service-wise, This cost for these years is indicated below:—

| Cost of coal consumption per 1000 GTKm (Broad Gauge) | in Rupees) |
|---|---|
| 1969-70 | 5·25 |
| 1979-80 | 16·89 |
| 1980-81 | 21·96 |

**Claims of Compensation for Pilferage and loss of Goods**

1856. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Wil the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of claims pending for compensation for pilferage and loss of goods etc. as on 1 April, 1979 and total amount of money claimed year-wise, zone-wise;

(b) the total number of claims preferred during 1979-80. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 year-wise and total amount of compensation claimed;

(c) the total number of claim (separately for outstanding claims and current claim), your-wise and zone-wise, in each aforesaid year and total amount paid;

(d) the total number of such claims for compensation remained undisposed of as on 1 October, 1982; and

(e) the process and guidelines evolved for speedy disposal of such cases and for reducing these pilferages and loss of goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (e). A statement is attached.

**Statement**

(a) Total number of claims on account of loss, damage etc. pending on 1-4-1979 were as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Central Railway | 3,362 |
| Eastern Railway | 7,238 |
| Northern Railway | 7,739 |
| North Eastern Railway | 2,726 |
| Northeast Frontier Railway | 2,285 |
| Southern Railway | 6,988 |
| South Central Railway | 523 |
| South Eastern Railway | 5,156 |
| Western Railway | 3,391 |
| TOTAL | 39,410 |

Statistics regarding amount of compensation claimed by claimants are not maintained.

(d) Total number of claims preferred on all Railways year-wise:—

| Year | Total number of claimed preferres |
|---|---|
| 1979-80 | 566,511 |
| 1980-81 | 620,336 |
| 1981-82 | 700,734* |
| 1982-83 (April to Sept.) | 266,782 |

*Includes 60,768 claims adjusted after census taken by Eastern Railway in June 1981.

Statistics regarding amount of compensation claimed by claimants are not maintained.

(c) Separate statistics regarding settlement of outstanding claims and current

claims are nt maintained. However, the total number of claims settled (by payment and otherwise) and amount paid were as under:—

| Railways | No. of claims settled | | | | Amount paid (in lakhs of Rs.) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 (April to Septl): | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982 (April to Sept.) |
| Central | 77072 | 90765 | 89575 | 37563 | 150·73 | 172·60 | 212·85 | 83·79 |
| Eastern | 102279 | 99725 | 135191 | 55728 | 230·07 | 255·77 | 540·52 | 238·79 |
| Northern | 105581 | 154034 | 153872 | 59072 | 143·33 | 167·55 | 206·75 | 131·50 |
| N. Eastern | 41308 | 48410 | 47247 | 20830 | 44·12 | 66·91 | 87·51 | 40·99 |
| N. Frontier | 37098 | 41499 | 49752 | 22059 | 91·96 | 114·10 | 190·74 | 94·84 |
| Southern | 61588 | 58589 | 60630 | 23783 | 153·64 | 156·43 | 208·59 | 80·37 |
| S. Central | 15519 | 16278 | 23072 | 9093 | 52·79 | 74·50 | 89·20 | 34·67 |
| S. Eastern | 70177 | 64360 | 71789 | 35085 | 130·28 | 172·33 | 188·73 | 127·69 |
| Western | 63898 | 67220 | 69116 | 30411 | 152·98 | 223·87 | 264·86 | 129·66 |
| TOTAL | 574520 | 640880 | 700244 | 293624 | 1149·90 | 1404·06 | 1989·65 | 962·30 |

(d) Claims pending disposal on 1-10-82 were: 89,994.

(e) Process and guidelines evolved for speedy disposal of Claims cases and measures taken for reducing pilferage and loss of goods are given below:—

(I) Process and guidelines evolved for speedy disposal of claims cases.

(i) The powers of the Claims Settling officers have been enhanced.

(ii) The upper monetary limit of compensation claims not requiring financial concurrence before settlement has been raised.

(iii) Mobile Claims offices have been organised.

(iv) Submission of missing goods reports in advance by the destination stations to the Claims Office indicating the loss, damage, deterioration etc.

II. Various preventive measures taken for reducing pilferage and loss of goods are:

(i) Proper marking, labelling and packing of goods to prevent the consignments from going astray;

(ii) insistence on provision of dunnage bags to protect flap doors in case of wagon load consignments of vunerable commodities like sugar, grains and pulses, oilseeds, etc.

(iii) Use of nuts and bolts on the doors of the wagons loaded with valuable goods;

(iv) Proper supervision and careful tallying of packages during loading and unloading operations;

(v) escorting of goods carrying iron and steel, foodgrains, sugar, oilseeds, etc. by Railway Protection Force armed personnel over vulnerable sections where possible;

(vi) Patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force Personnel in vulnerable yards;

(vii) collection of crime intelligence and conducting of surprise raids by the sta: of the Crime Intelligence Branch of the Railways as well as Central Crime Bureau, Railway Board, with a view to tracking down criminals and receivers of stolen goods; and

(viii) Maintenance close coordination between Government Railway Police, Railway Protection Force and Railway staff.

**Non-utilisaton of funds provided by UNFPA**

1857. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1977, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities had approved assistance of 22 lakhs U.Sfl dollars to provide 400 vehicles to rural family welfare centres and upto May, 1981 only 100 vehicles had been procured; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilising in full the proffered assistance by U. N. agency?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). It is a fact that 100 vehicles were procured upto May, 1981 out of the funds provided by UNFPA. The balance amount available was utilised for other UN aided activities in the field of family welfare.

**Poor maintenance of Roads in the Capital**

1858. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item "Potholes; Civil badies indifferent" appearing in the Indian Express of 14 September, 1982 highlighting frequent appearance of pot-holes on roads due to leakage of underground water pipes and poor maintenance of roads in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what measures have been taken to survey all the roads in the Capital and make them traffic worthy before ASIAD '82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Roads connected with ASIAD have been improved by widening, strengthening, junction-improvement, improved street-lighting etc. Further measures are being taken on more roads to provide better service by improving the riding quality, drainage, debris removal, improved road signs etc.

**Alleged Corruption and Money spinning Racket in North Eastern Railways**

1859. DR. A. U. AZMI:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the National Hearld dated 2 August, 1982, highlighting the corruption in the Railway Service Commission, Muzzaffarpur, moeny spinning racket in berth reservation, theft of booked consigment, thft of personal belongings of passengers, inadequate provision of light, drinking water and lavatory in running trains, poor quality of edibles at stations and late running of trains; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into this matter and if so, the result thereof stating the action taken by the Government, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

**Statement**

In so far as corruption in the Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur, is concerned, the services of the then Chairman of Railway Service Commission, Muzaffarpur, were terminated in September, 1981, as a result of investigations carried out by the Vigilance Directorate of the Railway Board.

The reported line up for posting at Muzaffarpur on account of the money spinning racket, appears to be a factually incorrect and highly exaggerated report. On the North Eastern Railway, there

is a general aversion amongst railway officials for posting on Sonepur Division. Muzaffarpur town located on the Sonepur Division contains certain educational and other facilities for which the Railway officials prefer a posting at Muzaffarpur compared to any other town on the Division.

As regards extortion of amounts varying between Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 per reservation, no specific complaint to this effect has been received.

There have been 23 cases of theft of passengers' belongings but the involvement of RPF staff is not revealed. 8 persons, all outsiders, have been arrested in this connection. There have been no cases of theft of booked consignments from outer signals where the trains are made to slow down as reported in the news item. However, there have been 43 cases reported during the current year where booked consignments were stolen. As against a value of Rs. 3.81 lakhs of stolen property, the value of the property recovered stands at Rs. 3.33 lakhs. In so far as continued posting of RPF staff at Muzaffarpur is concerned, it is mentioned that they are generally transferred after postings of five years. At present, only two persons at Muzaffarpur and three persons at Narainpur Anant are there who have completed five years. Their transfers are under consideration.

The outstanding demurrage charges at Muzaffarpur and Narainpur Anant (Goods Shed for Muzaffarpur) amounts only to Rs. 1.50 lakhs and not to crores of rupees as given in the news item.

During the period 1-1-82 to 31-8-82, 46 complaints were received at Muzaffarpur as well as in the Divisional Office. As a result of follow-up action, 9 staff were punished and 2 were transferred away from Muzaffarpur.

Maintenance of train lighting on North Eastern Railway is generally satisfactory. All efforts are made to ensure that trons start from originating points with full complement of lights and fans in working order. However, on branch line trains, train lighting gets affected by the work of anti-social elements and unabated thefts of equipments. A drive has since been launched to improve train lighting services further. Passenger train coaches are provided with lavatories and watering to those lavatories is done at the watering stations. To ensure proper service and good quality of eatables, checks are regularly conducted. During the period January to August, 1982, 80 checks were conducted of catering and vending establishments. Deficiencies were noticed in three cases, in which the contractors found responsible were taken up. In two cases, the contractors were fined and in one case warning was issued.

During the current year 1982, the punctuality of MG and BG passenger trains has varied between 50 to 60 per cent and 58 to 77 per cent respectively. The poor punctuality was on account of unsatisfactory performance of steam locos, coal-shortage and poor quality of coal, besides indiscriminate abuse of alarm chain apparatus, floods, breaches, etc. Effort to improve the punctuality continue.

**Performance of Karnataka in Family Welfare Programme**

1860. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Karnataka State regarding the performance in respect of family welfare programme during the current year so far with particular reference to the targets fixed and achieved for the period under reference; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Targets and

achievements in respect of Family Planning Programme in the State of Karnataka for the year 1982-83 are given:—

*Targets and Achievements in Family Planning Programme in Karnataka during 1982-83*

| Family Planning Programme (method) | Targets 1982-83 (In '00) | Achievements 1982-83 (April 82—August 82) | %achievement of annual target |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterilisation . . . | 3050 | 86,354 | 28.3 |
| I.U.D. . . . . | 1020 | 24,593 | 24.1 |
| Eq. C.C. Users . . . | 1360 | 80,116+ | 58.9 |
| Eq. O.P. Users . . . | 250 | 12,916+ | 51.7 |

†Figures upto July, 82.

**Number of Brothels in various Cities**

1861. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of alleged brothels in the cities such as Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) what are the measures Government have taken to curb this evil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 under Section 3, prohibits keeping of a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel. As such the question of giving the number of alleged brothels does not arise.

(b) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 was suitably amended in 1978 to plug the lacuna. As the State Governments are responsible for implementation of this Act, they are being regularly asked for effectively implementing it.

**Vocational Educational Scheme in Delhi**

1862. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the success or otherwise of the vocational education scheme launched in the Capital in 1977; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The first examination for the vocational courses, introduced in the Union Territory of Delhi, under the vocational stream of 10+2 system of school education, was conducted only in 1979. It is, therefore, too early to make any assessment of its impact.

**Restructuring of Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla**

1863. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the restructuring of the Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Simla, consequent upon the recommendations of the Kriplani Committee;

(b) if so, the pattern of management and functioning accepted for the institute as also the nature and scope of research and study likely to be prosecuted and promoted in the institute; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the decision would be taken and implemented alongwith the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The Institute will become fully functional soon after the reconstitution of its Society and the Governing Body. Constitution of these bodies is in progress.

**Statement**

A brief description of the management, nature and scope of the research and study envisaged for the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla is given below:

(i) Management:

The Institute will be managed and administered by a Society, a Governing Body and a Director. The Society will consist of both officials and non-officials. The Governing Body will be the decision making body of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Body will be an eminent scholar nominated by the Central Government. The Director of the Institute will be appointed by the Governing Body with the approval of the Central Government. His term of office would be 3 years renewable for another term of 3 years.

(ii) Areas of activities:

The Institute would be a residential centre for free and creative inquiry into fundamental themes and problems of life and thought in areas which had deep human significance. However, in the initial stages there will be selective approach by selecting areas of studies which would promote inter-disciplinary efforts, which do not requiry costly facilities and which can attract distinguished scholars.

(iii) Areas of studies:

Some of the illustrative (not exhaustive) areas of study would be:

Comparative Indian literature (including ancient, medieval, modern, folk and tribal); comparative studies in Philosophy and Religion; Development of World thought; Education, Culture and Aesthetics; Fundamental concepts and problems of Logic and Mathematics; Fundamental concepts and problems of Natural Sciences; Indian Civilsation in context of Asian neighbours; problems of Contemporary India in the context of national integration and national-building and Social, Political and economic Philosophy.

(iv) *Topics for research*:

Theme of Indian Unity in Diversity; Integrality of Indian Consciousness; Philosophy of Education in the Indian perspective; Advanced concepts in Natural Sciences and their philosophical implications; Indian and Asian contribution to the synthesis of Science and Spirituality; India and Human Unity; A companion to Indian Literature and a Comparative Study of Indian Epics.

(v) *Fellows*:

There will be only one category of academie staff designated as Fellows. The fellows would be appointed for a term of three months to two years which can be extended by another year, except for the fellows recruited for the core projects

in which case they will have a duration co-terminus with the project. The amount of fellowships would be determined by the Governing Body in the range of rupees 1500-3000.

(vi) *Facilities*:

The Library of the Institute would be developed in phases as a modern tool for research; essential computation facilities would be provided for research needs; and the Institute would make arrangements for pooling the results of research and disseminating them for the benefit of youth, adolescents, etc. The publication programme would consist of the outcome of the research pursued by the Fellows and for dissemination purposes.

**(vii) Locations**

The Institute will continue to be located at Simla.

**Recommendations of Review Committee for Central Universities**

1864. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee, set up to review the working of the Central Universities, has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the nature of recommendation made in the Report; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the Committee has been asked to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The Review Committee has been set up by the University Grants Commission. It has not yet submitted its report to University Grants Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No time limit has been prescribed for the Committee to submit its report.

**Sanction of Awards for Scholars**

1865. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure for sanction of awards for scholars of the classical Persian scholars, recommendations are inlanguages alongwith the names of languages for which the awards are sanctioned;

(b) whether all the classical languages had been represented in the selection of scholars and sanction of awards in the past; and

(c) if so, the names of scholars who have thus been honoured, language-wise, during last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Under the scheme for award of Certificate of Honour to eminent Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian scholars, recommendations are in a vited confidentially from State Governments, Central Ministries/Departments, important Sanskrit institutions including universities and earlier recipients of this award. The proposals so received are placed before a preliminary Selection Committee consisting of experts in all these three languages. The recommendations of the Committee after approval of Education Minister are finally got approved by the Prime Minister and the President before they are announced of the Independence Day of every year. Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian are the languages which are covered by this scheme.

(b) The scheme provides for only Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

(c) A list of names of scholars selected during the last three years is attached.

## LIST

NAMES OF SCHOLARS IN SANSKRIT, ARABIC AND PERSIAN SELECTED FOR THE AWARD OF CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

### SANSKRIT SCHOLARS

1980

1. Acharya Vishwanath Shastri
2. Shri Aribam Brajabihari Sharma
3. Shri Bharat Mishra
4. Shri N. S. Sontakke
5. Shri R. S. Panchamukhi
6. Shri Peri Suryanarayana Sastry
7. Shri K. Ramamurthi Sastri

1981

1. Shri Madhusudan Bhattacharyya
2. Shri Moorthiyedath Sankaran Namboodiri
3. Shri Rameshwar Jha
4. Shri Raghunath Sharma
5. Shri Ranganath Dattatrey Vadekar
6. Shri Ramanath Dikshitar, A. Munuswamy
7. Shri Satyavrata Siddhantalankar
8. Shri T. E. Veeraraghavachariar
9. Shri V. Balakrishna Shastri
10. Shri Veeramani Prasad Upadhyay

1982

1. Shri Mahashankar Ghelabhai Shukla Agnihotri
2. Shri Bhalchandra Shastri Waman Karambelkar
3. Shri Jagadish Sharma
4. Shri Ottur Unni Nambudiripad
5. Shri Navalpakkam Ayya Devanathacarya
6. Shri R. Muthukrishna Shastri
7. Shri Aribam Shivdutta Sharma
8. Dr. Dharmendranath Shastri
9. Shri Maya Prasad Tripathi
10. Shri Bhavadev Bhagavaty

### ARABIC SCHOLARS

1980

Quazi Zainul Abedin Sajjad

1981

1. Shri Khurshid Ahmed Fariq
2. Shri Mohammad Rabey Nadwi

1982

1. Maulana Mohammad Mehmood Surti
2. Muhamed Yousuf Kokan

### PERSIAN SCHOLARS

1980

Syed Sabahuddin. A. Rahman

1981

1. Shri Abdul Mannan "Bedil"
2. Shri Mufti Naseem Ahmed Faridi

1982

1. Shri Bhagwat Saroop
2. Shri Khizer Ali Khan

### लखनऊ-समस्तीपुर लाईन को ब्रोड गेज में बदलने के काम पर लगे लोगों के लिए रोजगार

1866. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लखनऊ समस्तीपुर मटर गेज लाइन को ब्राड गेज लाइन में बदलने के काम पर लगे कर्मचारियों को इस काम के पूरा हो जाने पर सेवा से निकाल दिया गया है और क्या वहां 4 से 5

वर्ष तक काम करने के बाद इन कर्मचारियों की उम्र अधिक (ओवरएज) हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या उनको प्राथमिकता के आधार पर रोजगार देने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)** : (क) परियोजना का पूरा होने पर इस पर लगाये गये नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों में से अधिकांश को काम के अभाव में छंटनी करनी पड़ी थी ।

(ख) जब नये नैमित्तिक श्रमिक लगाये जाते हैं तो ऐसे छंटनी किये गये नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

## पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लिए डीजल इंजन और कोच

1867. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में छोटी लाइनों को बड़ी लाइनों में बदलने के पश्चात् उसे न तो डीजल इंजन और न कोच दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें डीजल इंजन और कोच कब तक दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)** : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा परिचालित की जाने वाली अपेक्षित सेवाओं और अनुरक्षण क्षमता के आधार पर रेल इंजनों तथा सवारी डिब्बों का आबंटन किया गया है । पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के गोंडा डीजल शेड में पहले ही 18 डीजल रेल इंजन मौजूद हैं तथा रेल इन्जनों की मांग के समनुरूप और अधिक रेल इंजन आवंटित कर दिये जायेंगे । बड़ी लाइन के 79 सवारी डिब्बों, जो पहले से इस रेलवे के पास मौजूद थे, के अलावा, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे को बड़ी लाइन के 246 सवारी डिब्बे आबंटित किये गये हैं । 1982–83 के दौरान 33 और सवारी डिब्बे आबंटित किये जाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ।

## Pending Reimbursement Bills of Medical Claims

1868. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of reimbursement of medical claims in respect of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries referred by the Departments/Ministries for payment are pending with his Ministry and the number out of them outstanding for a year, 9 months, 6 months and 3 months respectively alongwith the reasons therefor and what is the monthly average of receipt and disposal;

(b) the reasons for the delay; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove this bottleneck and being efficiency in the working and whethere it would be ensured that the payment is made within a fortnight?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). C.G.H.S. beneficiaries receive treatment in C.G.H.S. dispensaries and hospitals recognised under the Scheme Medicines and drugs are also provided to them. Beneficiaries who take treatment at places not covered under the

C.G.H.S., submit their medical claims for reimbursement to their Departments/Ministries who settle their claims. Some of such claims are referred by Minisries/Departments to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for advice. Efforts are made to clear such cases expeditiously. Information about pending cases is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Conservation of Sun Temple Konark**

1869. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether measures have been taken for the proper conservation of Sun Temple, Konark in Orissa;

(b) if so, the measures taken during the last two years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The chemical preservation of the Natmandir by way of cleaning, consolidation, fungicidal treatment and application of preservative has been completed. A part of the main temple complex has also been similarly treated. Temporary arrangement for draining out water from the north-east and north-west sides of the compound has been made. Landscaping around the compound-wall has been initiated.

**Health Care Schemes for Rural Poor in Orissa**

1870. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Health Care schemes for the rural poor under implementation at present in different States;

(b) whether any such Centrally Sponsored rural health care scheme is under implementation in Orissa at present;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what other schemes are proposed to be implemented for the prevention of blindness among children?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Schemes of (i) establishment of Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Upgraded Rural Hospitals and Subsidiary Health Centres, (ii) Health Guide Scheme; and (iii) Dais training are being implemented in the country including the State of Orissa for the rural poor. The Schemes at number (ii) and (iii) are Centrally Sponsored Schemes. It is proposed to develop the following infrastructure for providing health services in the rural areas:—

(i) One Health Guide for every Village/1000 rural population.

(2) At least one trained Dai in every village.

(3) One sub-centre with one male and one female worker for 5000 rural population (for 3000 rural population in the tribal and hill areas).

(4) One Primary Health Centre for 30,000 rural population (for 20,000 rural population in the hill and tribal areas).

(5) One upgraded Primary Health Centre/Community Health Centre for an average of 1,00,000 rural population with specialists in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Paediatrics.

(6) Upgradation of all the existing rural dispensaries into subsidiary health centres.

(d) The Scheme of Prophylaxis against blindness due to vitamin 'A' deficiency among children is being implemented through Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres.

**Steps to remove deficiencies in Organisational Framework of Family Welfare Projects**

1871. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of evaluation submitted on 30 June, 1980 about the family welfare proects aided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities has pointed out the deficiencies in the organisational framework, as a consequence of which the projects have not yielded the desired results; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove these organisational deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). No such Evaluation Report of 30th June, 1980 has been received by the Government.

**Representation from Mughalsarai Staff for Fixation of Seniority**

1872. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a joint representation dated 4 August 1982 from the Ministerial Staff of Mughalsarai Division appealing for fixation of their seniority in accordance with the Establishment Manual 311 and terms and conditions of the option laid down in CPO/CCC's letter No. CPO/CCC/MGS Division dated 5 September, 1982; and

(b) if so, steps have been taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Education to Tribal Students in Mother Tongue**

1873. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to provide education to the tribal students in their mother tongue particularly in Primary level;

(b) if so, whether any State Government has made efforts in this regard;

(c) whether the proposal to teach in Ouchicky script to the Santhal tribe is under consideration of Government;

(d) if so, the guidelines sent by Government to various State Governments in this direction; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Efforts have been afoot to provide primary education to tribal students in mother tongue.

(b) According to information collected by the Third All India Educational Survey (1973), 24 tribal languages were used as medium languages in various States/UTs.

(c) This is a matter for consideration by the concerned State Governments.

(d) and (e) The guidelines sent to State Governments in 1975-76 stated that 'text-books for tribal children should be prepared in the local tribal languages so that elementary education is imparted to tribal children through their mother tongue'.

Guidelines containing the recommendations of the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes (1980—85) also emphasised imparting of primary education in the mother tongue of children.

**Free DTC Passes to Disabled Persons**

1874. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Transport Corporation will issue free passes to disabled persons;

(b) whether these passes will be permanent basis;

(c) whether this facility will be given under any Central Government scheme; and

(d) the number of such identity cards issued in Delhi so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) The D.T.C. has already started issuing free travel passes to disabled persons residing in the Union Territory of Delhi from 7th September, 1982 onwards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The facility has been extended on the basis of a decision taken by the D.T.C. with the prior approval of the Central Government.

(d) Till 8th October, 1982, 783 such passes have been issued by the D.T.C.

**Conversion of Viramgam-Okha-Porbander Line**

1875. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conversion of metre gauge line into broad gauge line of Viramgam-Okha-Porbander was started in the year 1972;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the line has been converted upto Happa (Jamnagar) only;

(c) what are the reasons for delaying the work of conversion upto Okha-Porbander;

(d) what was the target fixed for the project and what was the amount estimated at that time; and

(e) what will be cost of the project after completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) The project was approved in 1972-73 budget.

(b) Yes.

(c) The delay has been due to limited availability of resources.

(d) The delay has been due to limited availability of resources.

(d) The project was estimated to cost Rs. 42.92 crores when it was sanctioned. No firm target date was fixed for completion of the projects.

(e) The anticipated cost of the project, at present, is about Rs. 97 crores.

**Achievement of Target of Health for all by 2000**

1876. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Health Organisation Regional Committee has urged member countries to take steps to define and implement their national plans of action to achieve the target of health for all by the year 2000;

(b) details of points to be discussed by the regional committee; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to pursue the programme more vigorously?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The progress of implementation of the national plans of Action to achieve the target of health for all by the year 2000 AD was discussed in the recently concluded meeting of the World Health Organisation, South-East Asia Regional Committee.

(c) The Government of India have formulated a perspective Health Plan to achieve the goal of "Health for All by 2000 AD" The Plan provides for:—

(1) One Health Guide for every 1000 rural population by 31st March, 1984.

(2) At least one trained Dai for every village by 31st March, 1985.

(3) One Sub-Centre with one male and one female health worker for every 5000 population (for 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas) by 7th Five Year Plan (74 per cent during the 6th Plan period and the rest during the 7th Plan). 90,000 Sub-Centres are proposed to be established by the end of 6th Plan period.

(4) One Primary Health Centre for every 30,000 rural population (for 20,000 population in Hilly and tribal areas) by 2000 AD.

(5) One upgraded PHC/Community Health Centre for every one lakh rural population by 2000 AD.

**दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक औषधालयों का खोला जाना**

1777. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच कि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान एक भी आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक औषधालय नहीं खोला है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय ऐसे स्थानों पर चल रहे हैं जहां पर रोगियों के बैठने का पर्यान्त प्रबन्ध नहीं है और यदि हां, तो स्थिति को सुधारने की दृष्टि से इन औषधालयों के लिए कितने भवनों का निर्माण करने का विचार है ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) :** (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान जो आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोले हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय छतरपुर
2. आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय बहारीपुर
3. आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय जहांगीरपुरी
4. आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय बेगमपुर
5. आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय प्रहलादपुर
6. आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय भरघाल
7. आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय खिचड़ीपुर
8. आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय गालिबपुर
9. आयुर्वेदिक औषधालय भट्टी खान, कालोनी
10. आयुर्वेदिक मोबाइल औषधालय नं 2
11. आयुर्वेदिक मोबाइल औषधालय नं०—2
12. होम्यो मोबाइल औषधालय ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने यह सूचित किया हो कि ऐसा कोई औषधालय नहीं है जहां पर रोगियों के बैठने का समुचित प्रबंध नहीं है ।

**पाली स्टेशन का पुनर्निर्माण**

1878. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी रेलवे के जोधपुर मारवाड़ जंक्शन लाइन पर पाली स्टेशन बहुत पुराना स्टेशन है और वहां पर यात्रियों को बहुत कम सुवधायें उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार के पास इसके पुनर्निर्माण की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) पुनर्निर्माण और आवश्यक सुविधाएं देने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)** : (क) जी हां । यह एक पुरानी स्टेशन की इमारत है लेकिन अच्छी हालत में है तथा पाली स्टेशन पर आवश्यक यात्री सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था पहले ही कर दी गयी है ।

(ख) चूंकि यह इमारत अच्छी हालत में है इसलिए इस स्टेशन के पुनर्निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है तथा यह के यात्रियों के लिए वर्तमान सुविधाएं पर्याप्त हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**भिखारियों की संख्या तथा भिक्षावृत्ति रोकने के लिए कानून**

1879. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में भिखारियों की राज्य-वार, अनुमानित संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) भिक्षावृत्ति रोकने के लिये किस-किस राज्य ने अभी तक कानून नहीं बनाया है ?

**शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में उप मंत्री (श्री पी॰ के॰ थुंगन)** : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार भिखारियों, आवाराओं इत्यादि की संख्या 10.11 लाख आंकी गई थी । राज्य-वार जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है । 1981 की जनगणना के बारे में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड, उड़ीसा राजस्थान सिक्किम और त्रिपुरा राज्यों ने अब तक भिक्षानिरोधक कानून अधिनियमित नहीं किए हैं ।

## विवरण

| राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश | व्यक्ति | पुरुष | स्त्रियां |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **राज्य** | | | |
| आंध्र प्रदेश . . | 115,826 | 66,675 | 49,151 |
| असम* . . . | 26,594 | 12,432 | 14,162 |
| बिहार . . . | 46,743 | 30,181 | 16,562 |
| गुजरात . . . | 37,154 | 30,119 | 7,035 |
| हरियाणा . . . | 7,365 | 6,535 | 830 |
| हिमाचल प्रदेश . | 2,542 | 1,843 | 699 |
| जम्मू तथा कश्मीर . . | 7,129 | 5,751 | 1,378 |
| केरल . . . | 12,359 | 6,729 | 5,630 |
| मध्य प्रदेश . . . | 83,003 | 55,024 | 28,009 |
| महाराष्ट्र . . . | 92,531 | 57,553 | 34,978 |
| मणिपुर . . . | 375 | 233 | 142 |
| मेघालय . . . | 180 | 146 | 34 |
| मैसूर (कर्नाटक) . . | 52,653 | 32,361 | 20,292 |
| नागालैंड . . . | 153 | 95 | 58 |
| उड़ीसा . . . | 46,627 | 25,387 | 21,240 |
| पंजाब . . . | 11,503 | 10,028 | 1,475 |
| राजस्थान . . | 47,290 | 37,227 | 10,063 |
| सिक्किम . . | 396 | 242 | 154 |
| तमिलनाडु . . | 23,150 | 13,281 | 9,869 |
| त्रिपुरमा . . | 3,617 | 1,291 | 2,326 |
| उत्तर प्रदेश . . | 201,198 | 92,757 | 108,441 |
| पश्चिम बंगाल . . | 190,008 | 103,584 | 86,424 |
| **केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश** | | | |
| अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह | 29 | 21 | 8 |
| अरुणाचल प्रदेश . . | 30 | 14 | 16 |
| चण्डीगढ़ . . | 57 | 47 | 10 |
| दादर और नागर हवेली . | 17 | 4 | 13 |
| दिल्ली . . . | 1,621 | 1,352 | 269 |
| गोवा, दमन तथा दीव . | 1,062 | 317 | 745 |
| लक्षद्वीप . . . | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| पांडिचेरी . | 435 | 261 | 164 |

*मिजोरम केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश शामिल है जिसे 1971 की जनगणना के बाद असम में से इलाका लेकर बनाया गया था ।

**बार से बिलारा लाईन के लिए सर्वेक्षण**

1880. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा था कि दिल्ली-अहमदाबाद मुख्य लाईन पर बार से बिलारा के बीच लाईन बिछाने हेतु सर्वेक्षण कार्य शीघ्र आरम्भ किया जायेगा, और यदि हां तो सर्वेक्षण कार्य कब आरम्भ हुआ और पूरा किया गया तथा उस पर कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ख) यदि सर्वेक्षण कार्य अभी भी चल रहा है तो इसे कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा और यदि आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन)** : (क) और (ख). बार से बिलारा तक एक नयी मोटर आमान लाईन के लिए नवम्बर, 1981 में सर्वेक्षण शुरू किया गया था और इसके दिसम्बर, 1982 तक पूरा होने की आशा है । जून, 1982 तक इस सर्वेक्षण पर लगभग 1.76 लाख रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं ?

**चिकित्सा सहायता के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और सरकारी उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के बीच असमानता**

1881. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1980-81 के दौरान एयर इंडिया जैसे सरकारी उपक्रमों में प्रति कर्मचारी 725 रु० और बी० एच० एल० में प्रति कर्मचारी 830/- रुपये और स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया में प्रति कर्मचारी 678/-रुपये की तुलना में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा सहायता और उपचार पर प्रति कर्मचारी औसतन 245/- रुपये खर्च किए गए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अन्य उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों के बीच असमानता के कारण क्या हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द)** : (क) और (ख). जो क्षेत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं उनमें 1980-81 के दौरान चिकित्सा परिचर्या पर हुआ प्रति परिवार औसत व्यय 245/- रुपये बैठता है । अन्य क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर केन्द्रीय सेवा (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियम लागू होते हैं । इन व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा परिचर्या पर प्रति कर्मचारी कितना औसत व्यय हुआ इसके बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । चिकित्सा परिचर्या पर हुए व्यय के खाते के हिसाब संबंधी सिद्धान्तों में एकरूपता न होने के कारण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा किए गये व्यय के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत चिकित्सा परिचर्या पर किए गये प्रति कर्मचारी व्यय की तुलना करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा ।

**Preservation of old Mounments of Madhya Pradesh**

1882. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ancient temples and old monuments in Madhya Pradesh are in dilapidated condition;

(b) what are the names number of old monuments and temples which remained unattended by Government; and

(c) what steps have been proposed for the proper preservation of those old monuments and funds allocated for the purpose during the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The centrally protected monuments under the control of the Survey are being attended to as per their immediate need. During the current financial year Rs. 8 lakhs under special repairs and Rs. 4 lakhs under annual maintenance have been allocated. The monuments which are not notified by the Archaeological Survey of India are the responsibility of the State Government.

**Irregularities in admission in all India M.B.B.S. Courses**

1883. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding irregularities committed in the admission of students in M.B.B.S. courses in various colleges of the country for the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, the name of the colleges where such irregularities have been committed;

(c) whether any inquiry was since been conducted by Government in all these cases; and

(d) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Some allegations of malpractices in the Entrance Test for admission to MBBS Courses in Medical Colleges affiliated to the University of Delhi have come to Government's notice. The University has instituted an enquiry into these allegations by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court. The enquiry is in progress. Complaints regarding irregularities, if any, in admissions to Medical Colleges affiliated to State Universities have to be looked into by the concerned State Governments.

**Shortage of X-Ray Films in Government Hospitals**

1884. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is scarcity of X-Ray films in the Capital resulting in X-Ray clinics in the Capital being crippled and the patients have to wait for a number of days for X-Ray even in Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons for scarcity of X-ray films; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to remove the scarcity of X-ray films ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Although there was some shortage of certain sizes of X-ray films in the Capital a few months back, the Central Government Hospitals are now getting adequate supply.

(c) Production of X-ray films has been stepped up, and imports of Jumbo rolls from abroad made for conversion into X-ray films to meet the demand.

**Mentally retarded people in the country**

1885. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are more than 20,000,000 mentally retarded people in the country and out of the above 10,000 of them are being provided care;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 85 per cent of the mentally retarded could be educated or trained;

(c) whether Government propose to establish public agencies to take care of all the mentally retarded people of the country and if not, what steps have been retaken or proposed to be taken so that all the mentally retarded persons could be cared for properly; and

(d) whether any special funds have been allocated for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). No reliable data is available on the number of mentally retarded people in the country, the number rehabilitated and the number who can be educated or trained. However, according to the 28th round of the National Sample Survey (1973-74) the number of mentally retarded persons for every one lakh population is about 72 in rural areas and 98 in urban areas.

(c) and (d). Financial assistance is being given to voluntary organisations for developing services for the disabled, including mentally retarded, for:—

(i) Detection, intervention of Primary nature, prevention of disability;

(ii) Education and/or training, research survey and study.

(iii) Rehabilitation physical, psychological, social and economic. No special funds have been allocated for agencies handling Mentally Retarded cases.

**Delhi Ring Railway Fare**

1886. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the second class flat fare of the recently introduced electric ring railway in the Capital is one Rupee;

(b) if so, whether any representation to reduce the price of ticket has been received by the Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Suggestions regarding reduction of fare have been considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance but it has not been found possible to accept them.

**U.S. presence in Indian Ocean**

1887. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States have removed military presence including nuclear weapons from the Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) No, Sir, there is no information that the United

States has removed its military presence, including nuclear weapons, from the Indian Ocean.

(b) Does not arise.

### मरुधर एक्सप्रेस को डीजल से चलाया जाना

1888. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मरुधर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को प्रतिदिन डीजल से चलाए जाने संबंधी निर्णय कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : 504 डाउन मरुधर एक्सप्रेस जोधपुर से सुबह 6.00 बजे रवाना होती है और 13.35 बजे जयपुर पहुंचती है। वही रेक 503 अप के रूप में वापस 14.45 बजे जयपुर से चलता है और 22.05 बजे जोधपुर पहुंचता है। पूरी रात वह रेक जोधपुर में खड़ा रहता है। चूंकि रात्रि के दौरान समुचित अनुरक्षण के लिए जोधपुर में पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि सप्ताह में एक बार दिन के समय इस गाड़ी का पूरा पूरा अनुरक्षण किया जाये। इसी प्रयोजन से इस गाड़ी को बुधवार को नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। यह गाड़ी सप्ताह में 6 दिन चलती है। इस गाड़ी को प्रतिदिन चलाये जाने के लिए एक अतिरिक्त रेक की आवश्यकता होगी। मीटर लाइन के डीजल रेल इंजनों की कमी और संसाधनों की समग्र कठिनाइयों के अन्तर्गत लम्बी दूरी की गाड़ियों में डीजल इंजन लगाने को प्राथमिकता दिये जाने के कारण इस गाड़ी का डीजलीकरण संभव नहीं हुआ है।

### Cargo Handling Operations and Traffic in Cochin Port

1889. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for handling between 7.89 lakhs tonnes and 10.71 lakh tonnes during 1977-78 to 1980-81 while the capacity of 9 dry cargo berths in Cochin Port is 98.22 lakh tonnes; and

(b) the reasons for only 9 per cent increase in traffic during 1969-70 to 1980-81 while there was in increase of 40 per cent in the strength of administrative staff in Cochin Port?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) It is not correct that the cargo handling capacity of Cochin Port is 98.22 lakh tonnes. The berth capacities of Cochin Port are as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 wharf berths . | . 1.20 | million tonnes |
| 3 jetty berths and moorings. | 0.45 | -do- |
| Fertiliser berth. | . 0 30 | -do- |
| TOTAL . | . 1.95 | -do- |

Against the above, the traffic handled at Cochin Port during the past few years is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1977-78 . . . | 1.36 | million tonnes |
| 1978-79 . . . | 1.64 | do. |
| 1979-80 . . . | 1.59 | do. |
| 1980-81 . . . | 1.27 | do. |

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Functioning of Dialysis Machine Manufactured in India**

1890. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has developed a dialysis machine;

(b) whether any experiment has been made on such machine and how was it found; and

(c) if its functioning is found satisfactorily, what steps are being taken to manufacture more machines for the benefit of poor patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Reportedly a private firm has developed a Prototype of dialysis machine.

(b) and (c). The machine is reported to be still under clinical trials.

**Construction of Second road-cum-rail bridge over Brahmputra**

1891. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state what steps have been taken for the construction of a second road-*cum*-rail bridge over the Brahmaputra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Investigations for two rail-*cum*-road bridges across Brahmaputra in Assam, one at Jogighopa and the other at Dibrugrah are in progress. So far as bridge at Jogighopa is concerned, the Committee of Ministers as well as Committee of Secretaries for the Economic Development of North Eastern Region, have recommended the cnstruction of rail-cum-road bridge at Jogighopa along with connecting rail link on the south bank from Jogighopa/Panchratnaghat to Gauhati (136 kms.). The Ministry of Railway have approved this composite scheme and the Planning Commission have been approached for their clearance for inclusion in Railways' VIth Plan. Further action will be taken on receipt of clearance of the Planning Commission. Regarding bridge at Dibrugrah, further consideration will be given after the study report is received from M/s. RITES, and examined from all angles, in consultation with N. E. Council and other concerned Departments.

**Extension of broad gauge facilities to Tinsukia**

1892. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state that steps taken for the extension of broad-gauge facilities to Tinsukia?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Conversion of Gauhati-Dibrugarh *via* Tinsukia route into BG was approved and included in the Budget for 1981-82 at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores. A final location engineering-*cum*-traffic survey is well in progress. Subsequent to the approval of this gauge conversion project, lots of representations were received from various quarters for laying a new BG line from Gauhati to Dibrugarh through Brahmaputra Valley connecting all important towns in Assam, instead of Gauhati-Dibrugarh straight conversion project. The North Eastern Council have sponsored the survey for this alternative alignment at their cost and the survey is in progress. Since both the alternatives are being surveyed, a decision will be taken only after the survey reports have been received and examined from all angles. The work on gauge conversion beyond Gauhati will, therefore, be taken up after receipt and detailed study of the survey reports.

**Indo-US relations**

1893. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any progress in the Indo-U.S. relations after the recent visit of the Indian Prime Minister to United States; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The official spokesmen of the two sides had spelt out several areas in which understandings and agreements were reached.

A delegation of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation is scheduled to visit India to explore possibilities of further economic cooperation between India and the USA. The two sides have also agreed to exchange trade delegations.

A Blue Ribbon Panel has been constituted to examine priority areas in the field of science and technology. Dr. Keyworth, Science Advisor to President Reagan, who has been nominated to lead the American side of the Panel is expected to visit India later this month for preliminary talks.

The Indo-US sub-commission on Education and Culture has undertaken to make an intensified effort in the coming years through greater and more diversified cultural exchange programmes.

These are the main fields in which progress has been made towards strengthening Indo-US relations as a result of the recent visit of the Prime Minister.

**J.N.U. Faculty Members**

1894. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the Faculty Members working in the Jawaharlal Nehru University belong to the Backward classes, as identified in the Mandal Commission Report;

(b) what is the percentage of the Backward classes as compared to the number of Faculty members who belong to the 'forward castes' in the university;

(c) whether the university has observed any policy of preference of concession to the candidates from the backward communities so as to give a proportionate representation to them in the recruitment to the Jawaharlal Nehru University in the past; and

(d) if they have not been given any such concession whether Government propose to instruct the University authority to see that in future recruitment preference is given to candidates belonging to Backward classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). The Jawaharlal Nehru University does not collect and maintain any data relating to castes or classes in respect of its employees, except the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes employees. The information sought for in the Question is therefore, not available with the University, nor is it feasible to ascertain the information from the Faculty Members.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter has to be considered as and when a decision is taken by the Government to give preference to candidates belonging to backward classes in the matter of recruitment in services under the Central Government.

**Guruvayur-Kuttippuram line**

1895. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay on the part of Government in giving sanction for starting of work on the Guruvayur-Kuttippuram Railway line of Kerala; and

(b) the date by which work will be started on the line?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). In view of the paucity in resources position, there is no proposal for taking up the above scheme at present.

**Memo from Dakshin Railway Employees Union**

1896. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received a memorandum dated 21 September, 1982 submitted by the Dakshin Railway Employees Union to the Division Manager, Madurai Division of Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the salient points raised in the memornadum; and

(c) steps taken to settle the grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c). A memorandum dated 21st August, 1982 (not dated 21st Sep., 82) has been received. This memorandum deals with local issues relating to re-engagement of retrenched casual labourers, transfers of staff, payment of dues and retirement benefits etc. etc.

In accordance with Government's policy, Staff representations received from any source get due consideration and action, as considered necessary, is taken. The memorandum of the Dakshin Railway Employees Union, Madurai Division, Southern Railway, has also been dealt with within the framework of this policy.

**Appointment of Director, Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Simla**

1897. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointment of the Director, Indian Institute of Advance Studies, Simla has been kept postponed for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when Government propose to appoint its Director?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). In 1977, the Government decided to appoint a Committee to review the functioning of the Institute. Pending submission of its report by the Committee, it was decided that the appointment of a regular Director be kept in abeyance. Eventually, the Government decided in 1979 that the Institute should be wound up. This decision was later reviewed, and the Government decided that the Institute should continue to function subject to its programmes and activities being restructured and reorganised. The appointment of a new Director was kept in abeyance till the details of the reorganisation scheme were finalised.

(c) The new Director is to be appointed by the Governing Body of the Institute. Steps for his appointment would be initiated immediately after the Governing Body has been constituted.

**First class bogies attached to Hatia-Chandigarh Express and Tata-Amritsar Express**

1898. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that first class bogies attached to the Hatia-Chandigarh Express and the Tata-Amritsar Express are old and condemned ones in which neither the fans nor the lights work;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no dining cars are attached to these two trains resulting in the inconvenience to the travelling public; and

(c) what remedial steps are proposed to be taken to remove the grievances of the travelling public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No. Coaches running on Hatia-Chandigarh Express and Tata-Amritsar Express trains are within the age group of 15-20 years and their condition is satisfactory including lights and fans. Maintenance of coaches at base stations at Tata and Hatia have been intensified and continuous monitoring is being done to ensure proper functioning of amenity fitting including fans and lights making up deficiencies due to Vandalism.

(b) Pantry car service already exists on Tatanagar-Amritsar Express between Tatanagar and Chunar. The catering requirements on this train between Chunar and Amritsar are met through static catering units, which is considered to be adequate. For Hatia-Chandigarh Express train, adequate arrangements have been made at stations enroute and this is working satisfactorily.

(c) Does not arise.

**Number of illiterate children**

1899. SHR N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the country who are illiterate and children receiving no education; and

(b) steps, so far, taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove illiteracy from the pople within a particular period of time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) A statement showing State-wise number of illiterate persons in the country in all age-groups (including 0-4), according to the 1981 census, is attached.

(b) The following steps have been taken to remove illiteracy during the Sixth Five Year Plan:—

(i) Elementary Education (including adult education) has been made part of the Minimum Needs Programme.

(ii) Universalisation of Elementary Education and eradication of adult illiteracy have been included in the New 20-Point Programme.

(iii) Special central assistance is being given to the educationally backward States under the centrally sponsored scheme of non-formal education for elementary age-group children.

(iv) Emphasis is being laid on covering districts|areas Having literacy rate below the national average, under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects and State Adult Education Projects. Of 243 districts 199 have already been covered.

**Statement**

(Figures in lakhs)

| S.No. | State/UT | Provisional Total number of illiterates |
|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh . | 374·15 |
| 2. | Assam . . | * |
| 3. | Bihar . . | 516·80 |
| 4. | Gujarat . . | 191·03 |
| 5. | Haryana . . | 82·45 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 24·61 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 43·96 |
| 8. | Karnataka . | 228·14 |
| 9. | Kerala . . | 78·31 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) |
|---|---|---|
| 10. | Madhya Prdesh | 376·30 |
| 11. | Maharashtra . | 329·98 |
| 12. | Manipur . | 8·32 |
| 13. | Meghalaya . | 8·87 |
| 14. | Nagaland . | 4·48 |
| 15. | Orissa . . | 173·07 |
| 16. | Punjab . . | 98·78 |
| 17. | Rajasthan . | 259·01 |
| 18. | Sikkim . . | 2·09 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu . | 261·85 |
| 20. | Tripura . . | 12·03 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh . | 805·00 |
| 22. | West Bengal . | 322·14 |
| 23. | A&N Islands . | 0·91 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 5·02 |
| 25. | Chandigarh . | 1·59 |
| 26. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . | 0·76 |
| 27. | Delhi . . | 24·12 |
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu . . | 4·78 |
| 29. | Laskshadweep . | 0·18 |
| 30. | Mizoram . | 1·98 |
| 31. | Pondicherry . | 2·76 |
| | TOTAL . . | 4243·27 |

*Excluding Assam.

### Under-nourished people in country

1900. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people in the country who are under-nourished and have no access to medical care; and

(b) steps so far taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to remove under-nourishment from the people and to bring all people under medical care within a particular period of time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). According to a Survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1979 in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Orissa, 8 per cent of the pre-school children suffer from severe degrees of malnutrition.

The following Nutrition Programmes are being implemented by Government of India to combat malnutrition:—

(i) Special nutrition programmes for the benefit of women and children through the Ministry of Social Welfare.

(ii) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme to provide a package of services such as supplementary nutrition, safe drinking water, immunization, referral services, health check-up etc. through the Ministry of Social Welfare.

(iii) Mid-day meals programmes for the bnefit of school going children through the Ministry of Education.

(iv) Prophylaxis Programme against nutritional anaemia for the benefit of women and children. The target in the 6th Five Year Plan period is to cover 12 million of ante natal mothers and 12 million children annually.

(v) Prophylaxis Programme against Vitamin 'A' deficiency leading to blindness among children in the age-group 1.6 years. The target in the 6th Five Year Plan period is to cover 25 million children every year.

In the context of the objective of Health for All by 2000 A.D., the emphasis is on an integrated strategy covering preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health care. Under this strategy there will be a vil-

lage guide for every 1000 Population, a Sub-Central for every 5000 population in ordinary areas and every 3000 population in hilly and tribal areas and a Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population in ordinary areas and 20,000 population in tribal areas. It is programmed to achieve the aforesaid target in relation to village health guide by March, 1984.

**Scholarship to Primary School Students of Weaker Sections**

1901. SHR BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that scholarship| books (free of cost) are given to the students of primary schools belonging to weaker section of society run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether the annual income of such beneficiaries is required to be at par with the students of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, if not, the reason of this discripency; and

(c) what is total amount of scholarship paid to the poor SC|ST and weaker section of the society and whether there is any increase in the quantum of amount compared to the scholarship paid in 1977?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is increase of Rs. 2,21,610|- as compared to the amount of scholarship paid in 1977 as per details given below:—

| Year | S.c. Students | Others |
|---|---|---|
| 1981-82 . . . | 3,96,300 | 2,01,490 |
| 1977-78 . . . | 1,95,210 | 1,80,970 |
| Difference . . . | 2,01,090 | 20,520 |
| Total increase . . | 2,21,610 | |

**Late Running of Trains Between Gwalior and Sheopur**

1902. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the train (narrow-gauge) leaving Gwalior for Sheopur and vice versa ran more than one hour late during last six months; and

(b) how many times engine of the train failed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) During the period April to September '82 the Narrow Gauge train ran late more than one hour on 55 and 40 occasions in the directions of Gwalior to Sheopur Kalan and Sheopur Kalan to Gwalior respectively.

(b) During this period the engine of the Narrow Gauge train failed on 11 occasions.

**Visit of Pak Opthelmologist Team to India**

1904. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Pak Opthelmologist had visited India recently;

(b) whether the Pak team had sought any assistance from India for the development of research and clinical opthelmology in Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

**Infant Deaths and Disability Due to Six Deadly Diseases**

1905. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of (i) infant deaths and (ii) the figure of child disability in the country has been rising over the last years and if so, the details therefore;

(b) what effective steps are being taken to immunise the children against the six deadly child diseases nominated by world Health Organisation viz. measles, polio, T.B., Diphtheria whooping cough and Tetanus;

(c) what is the percentage of immunisation against each of the bove diseases during the last five years;

(d) whether Government are considering a new scheme to establish the essential 'Cold Chain' to maintain the potency of the vaccines by utilising Solar Energy for Refrigeration capacity in rural areas; and

(e) has the 'field-testing' scheme of World Health Organisation as developed by the U.S. space programme started in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no evidence that the rate of infant mortality and the incidence of childhood disabilities have been rising during the last five years.

(b) An expanded Programme on Immunization providing DT,TT,DPT, typhoid, BCG and Polio vaccination services is under implementation with the objectives of the integrating and expanding the imunization services in the country. Measles vaccine has not been included in the programme but is being supplied to selected medical colleges.

(c) The number of beneficiaries vaccinated since 1975-76 is given in the attached statement.

(d) and (e) One Solar refrigerator was received in October, 1981 from W.H.O. for field testing. However, at present, there is no proposal to use the Solar refrigerators as these are too expensive for extensive use.

**Statement**

*Reported vaccination performance* 1975-1981

(Figures in millions)

| Vaccine | BENEFICIARIES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 |
| DPT . . . . . | 2.41 | 4.02 | 7.81 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Polio . . . . . | ——Not started—— | | | | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| BCG . . . . . | 13.8 | 14.6 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 13.3 |
| DT . . . . . | 1.28 | 2.72 | 6.54 | 7.2 | 10.7 | 10.0 |
| Typhoid . . . . | ——Not started—— | | | | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| TT (School children) . . | ——Not started—— | | | | | 0.3 |
| TT (Pregnant women) . . | 1.45 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 7.0 |

**Thefts at Bombay Docks**

1906. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a big spurt in thefts at Bombay Docks;

(b) what were the figures of theft and its value during 1982 so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that apart from the above, there are sereval undetected thefts in the Bombay-port;

(d) if so, the number of those thefts and the value involved for the year 1979-80, 1980-81 & 1981-82; and

(e) what steps have been taken to investigate the organised gang working in cooperation with Port Trust officials, police, clearing Agents, traders and smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) It is not correct to say that there has been a big spurt in the thefts at Bombay Docks. On the other hand, there has been an improvement in the situation. The value of cargo stolen during the period April to August, 1982 is Rs. 14.50 lakhs against the cargo stolen worth Rs 69.17 laks during the corresponding period of last year.

(b) The figures of theft and its value during 1982 so far, are as follows:—

| | January, 1982 to August, 1982 (Tentative) |
|---|---|
| 1. No. of offences against property registered . | 138 |
| 2. No. of cases detected . . . | 1 |
| 3. No. of persons arrested . . | 188 |
| 4. Value of cargo stolen (Rs. in lakhs) | 55.67 |
| 5. Value of cargo recovered (Rs. in lakhs) . . | 44.75 |
| 6. Percentage of recovereies . . | 80.38 |

(c) and (d). The above information is furnished by the State Police authorities in whom the powers of registration of thefts, investigation/detection on thefts, seizure/recovery of stolen propertly, arrest of culprits and their prosecution in courts statutorily vest. The Port Trust is not aware of any other undetected thefts.

(e) There is no tangible evidence of any organised gangs working in cooperation with Port Trust officials, Police, Clearing agents, traders and smugglers.

In order to strengthen the security at the Docks, Government has sanctioned the induction of the Central Industrial Security Force into Bombay Port. About 710 personnel of CISF will be inducted in the first phase.

**Response from states regarding integrated Education for Handicapped Students**

1907. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised scheme for'integrated Education for Handicapped Students' has not received much response from various States, since March, 1981;

(b) how many proposals have been received from the State of Madhya Pradesh under the revised scheme;

(c) the date of receipt, the financial participation due on 100 per cent basis, the number of students and the location of the colleges or schools of each proposal; and

(d) how much amount has actually been sanctioned or paid for each proposal on 100 per cent centrally sponsored

scheme basis, for the years 1981-82 and 1982-83;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) State Governments/Union Territories responded enthusiastically to the revised scheme of Integrated Education for Handicapped students. During 1981-82 a sum of Rs. 74.23 lakhs was released to the States/ Union Territory as against Rs. 4.56 lakhs released in 1980-81 and Rs. 5.16 lakhs in 1979-80.

(b) to (d). Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a proposal for implementation of Integrated Education Scheme in July 1981 for covering 216 students in 27 schools at a cost of Rs. 5.90 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 5.80 lakhs was released to the State Government for implementing the scheme during 1981-82. The State Government has again submitted a proposal in July 1982 for an amount of Rs. 8.95 lakhs for continuing the scheme during 1982-83. The proposal is under consideration of Government.

**Percentage of Illiteracy**

1908. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures of percentage of illiteracy as per 1981 Census are available to Government and if so, the State-wise, percentage of illiteracy, and the comparative progress made during the last two decades in each State;

(b) whether Government have planned any specific steps to improve literacy during the period of Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details therof and the allocation provided for each state for that purpose; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring forth, through the State Governments, legislation for compulsory child education in the rural areas, and if so, the proposals therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The provisional figures of illiteracy as per 1981 census are available with the Government. A statement showing state-wise percentage of illiteracy during the last two decades is attached. (Statement-I).

(b) and (c). The following steps have been taken to improve literacy during the Sixth Five Year Plan:—

(i) Elementary Education (including adult education) has been made part of the Minimum Needs Programme.

(ii) Universalisation of Elementary Education and eradication of adult illiteracy have been included in the New 20-Point Programme.

(iii) Special central assistance is being given to the educationally backward states under the centrally sponsored scheme of non-formal education for elementary age-group children.

(iv) Emphasis is being laid on covering districts/areas having literacy rate below the national average, under the centrally sponsored scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects and State Adult Education Projects. Of 243 such districts 199 have already been covered.

A Statement showing state-wise allocation of funds made for the Sixth Five Year Plan is attached. (Statement-II).

(d) No Sir. Compulsory Education Acts exist in 16 States and 3 Union Territories.

**Statement- I**

| Sl. No. | State/U.Ts | Percentage of illiteracy to total population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 * |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 78.81 | 75.43 | 70.28 |
| 2. | Assam | 73.02 | 71.85 | N.A. |
| 3. | Bihar | 81.60 | 80.06 | 73.99 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 69.55 | 64.21 | 56.25 |
| 5. | Haryana | 80.07 | 73.11 | 64.16 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 78.74 | 68.04 | 58.06 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 88.97 | 81.42 | 73.83 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 74.60 | 68.48 | 61.59 |
| 9. | Kerala | 53.15 | 39.58 | 30.83 |
| 10. | Madhya P adesh | 82.87 | 77.86 | 72.18 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 70.18 | 60.82 | 52.98 |
| 12. | Manipur | 69.58 | 67.09 | 58.48 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 73.08 | 70.51 | 66.65 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 82.09 | 72.60 | 58.01 |
| 15. | Orissa | 78.34 | 73.82 | 65.88 |
| 16. | Punjab | 73.26 | 66.33 | 59.26 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 84.79 | 80.93 | 75.95 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 87.67 | 82.26 | 66.08 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 68.59 | 60.54 | 54.22 |
| 20. | Tripura | 79.76 | 69.02 | 58.22 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 82.35 | 78.30 | 72.60 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 70.72 | 66.80 | 59.12 |
| 23. | A & N Islands | 66.37 | 56.41 | 48.75 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 92.87 | 88.71 | 79.91 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 48.94 | 38.44 | 35.32 |
| 26. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 90.52 | 85.03 | 73.40 |
| 27. | Delhi | 47.25 | 44.39 | 38.94 |
| 28. | Goa Daman & Diu | 69.25 | 55.25 | 44.14 |
| 29. | Lakshdweep | 76.73 | 56.34 | 45.28 |
| 30. | Mizoram | 55.99 | 46.21 | 40.50 |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 62.57 | 53.98 | 45.93 |

*Figures are provisional and exclude Assam.

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State/U.Ts | Outlays earmarked in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Elementary Education | Adult Education |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3550 | 300 |
| 2. | Assam | 5000 | 250 |
| 3. | Bihar | 10000 | 1000 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 3100 | 400 |
| 5. | Haryana | 2100 | Nil |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 800 | 22 |
| 7. | Jammu & Kashmir | 1800 | 150 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 2500 | 500 |
| 9. | Kerala | 1600 | 50 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 5710 | 750 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 2800 | 500 |
| 12. | Manipur | 560 | 40 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 500 | 20 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 450 | 30 |
| 15. | Orissa | 2600 | 200 |
| 16. | Punjab | 2100 | 100 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 6500 | 400 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 380 | 10 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 2000 | 400 |
| 20. | Tripura | 850 | 90 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 10755 | 545 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 12000 | 750 |
| 23. | A & N Islands | 425 | 9 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2700 | 20 |
| 25. | Chandigarh | 400 | 18 |
| 26. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 65 | 5 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27. | Delhi | 2800 | 150 |
| 28. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 321 | 59 |
| 29. | Lakshdweep | 57 | 1 |
| 30. | Mizoram | 500 | 20 |
| 31. | Pondicherry | 184 | 11 |
| | TOTAL | 85107 | 6800 |
| | CENTRE | 5430 | 6000 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 90537 | 12800 |

**Sambalpur-Talchar Railway Line Project**

1909. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in respect of Sambalpur-Talchar railway line;

(b) whether any provision has been made for the project during the current Sixth Plan period; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A resurvey of part of the proposed line and the traffic prospects of the entire proposed line has been carried out by the South Eastern Railway and the project report is under finalisation. A final decision will be taken in the matter after receipt and examination of the project report.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

**Use of Sub-Standard Insecticides Leading to Resistance of Malaria Vectors**

1910. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of sub-standard insecticides against which malaria vectors had developed resistance and total neglect of focal spray operations are threatening to push back the anti-malarial programme in the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps envisaged to wipe out malaria from the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to combat the incidence of malaria, the following measures are being taken by Government under National Malaria Eradication Programme:—

(1) Every village is visited fortnightly by a surveillance worker to detect fever cases, collect blood smears and to give presumptive treatment.

(2) The laboratories have been decentralised and these function in each Primary Health Centre for prompt examination of the blood smears of fever cases and institution of radical treatment of the malaria positive cases.

(3) Drug Distribution Centres and Fever Treatment Depots are functioning in the villages so that the drug could be made available with no loss of time to the fever cases.

(4) Insecticidal spray operations are undertaken in all the rural areas which have incidence of two or more cases per thousand population per year.

(5) 72 entomological components have been attached with the 72 zonal organisation for assessing the susceptibility status of the malaria carrying mosquito to commonly used insecticides DDT, BHC and Malathion.

**Availability and Distribution of Wagons**

1911. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stocks of rail wagons available with the Railways to date;

(b) the distribution of rail wagons since January, 1980 till date in the various zonal Railways;

(c) the number of rail wagons which remained idle since January, 1980 and the reasons therefor;

(d) the total demand for rail wagons of the country; and

(e) whether it is a fact that there are shortage of rail wagons in the country; if so, the steps taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Average ownership of wagons in terms of four-wheelers is 4,10,000 on Broad Gauge and 1,05,000 on Metre Gauge approximately.

(b) Figures indicating average ownership of wagons on all zonal Railways since January, 1980 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5503/82].

(c) During August 1982 as many as 10,000 wagons remained idle due to lack of their demand. During September the number of idling wagons came down to 3,000 as the loading had picked up. Idling has now virtually disappeared except tank wagons, as loading has since further improved. There was no idling earlier due to turn round of wagons being high in 1980. Later the turn round improved but all wagons were used to meet the unsatisfied demand for transport.

(d) Railways are maintaining daily average originating loading at 25,000 to 27,000 wagons on broad gauge and 4600 to 5000 wagons on metre gauge. The number of outstanding indents during the last three months was:

| Month | Broad Gauge | Metre Gauge |
|---|---|---|
| June 82 . | 23113 | 11443 |
| July 82 . | 11976 | 7857 |
| Aug. 82 . | 5155 | 4566 |

(e) No.

**जफ्फरपुर (दिल्ली) में 100 बिस्तरे वाले अस्पताल की स्थापना**

1912. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जफ्फरपुर (दिल्ली) में सौ शैय्या वाले एक अस्पताल का निर्माण करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और देरी होने के तथा इसका शीघ्र निर्माण न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द)**: (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जाफरपुर में एक 100 पलंगों वाले अस्पताल के निर्माण का प्रावधान है । दिल्ली प्रशासन फाइनल प्लान और अनुमानों को अंतिम रूप दे रहा है । आशा है कि यह योजना जल्दी मंजूर हो जायेगी ।

**दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों में नए वार्ड बनाना**

1913. **श्री निहार सिंह** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने नए वार्ड बनाये गये ;

(ख) अस्पताल में सफाई कर्मचारियों और रखरखाव कर्मचारियों की संख्या के तीन वर्ष पूर्व के एवं आज के तुलनीय आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस शिकायत की जांच की है कि इन अस्पतालों के अधिकतर शौचालय तथा गुसलखाने पहले की आम सफाई की तुलना में आजकल प्रायः गन्दे रहते हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द)** : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केवल डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्ताल में दुग्ध (बर्न) वार्ड और प्रसूति वार्ड नामक दो नये वार्ड खोले गये ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) हालांकि सरकारी अस्पतालों में बहुत भीड़ रहती है फिर भी स्नानगृहों और शौचालयों को साफ सुथरा रखने के निरंतर प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं ।

**विवरण**

केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में सफाई तथा रख-रखाव से संबंधित कर्मचारियों की तीन वर्ष पहले वाली तथा वर्तमान संख्या का तुलनात्मक विवरण ।

लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1913

| क्रम संख्या | केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पताल का नाम | सफाई तथा रख-रखाव संबंध कर्मचारी 3वर्ष पहले (1979 में) | मौजूदा (1982 मई) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल . | 237 | 274 |
| 2. | सफदरजंग अस्पताल . . | 396 | 410 |
| 3. | लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज और श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी हस्पताल . | 250 | 251 |
| 4. | कलावती सरन बाल अस्पताल . | 47 | 53 |

**केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच पत्राचार की भाषा**

1914. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा "क" और "ख" प्रदेशों के राज्यों को 1982 की पहली छमाही के दौरान कुल कितने मूल पत्र भेजे गए और हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में उनकी अलग अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य भाषा अधिनियम 1963 में उपबंध है कि इन राज्यों को सभी मूल पत्र हिन्दी में भेजे जायें ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन राज्यों को मूल अंग्रेजी के पत्र भेजे गए हैं और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या यह राजभाषा अधिनियम 1963 का उल्लंघन नहीं है ; और

(घ) इन राज्यों को भविष्य में मूल पत्र हिन्दी में भेजने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Alleged Delay in Implementations of New Railway Project**

1915. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an inordinate delay in the implementation of new railway projects that are being approved;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) name of such new approved projects; and

(d) details of steps proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the implementation of those projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (d). The implementation of new projects are affected due to shortage of funds. Funds available for on-going projects are not sufficient to progress them at a satisfactory pace. Due to serious constraint of resources it has been decided to concentrate the resources on a few on-going projects and complete them at an accelerated pace within a reasonable period of time, so that the benefits of investment can flow to the public at an early date and the scarce funds do not remain locked up on unproductive half completed investments. Efforts are also simultaneously being made to secure more funds from the Planning Commission.

**Management Institutions**

1916. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send guidelines to the Management Institutions to incorporate the study of protection of environment in the courses at management education centres;

(b) if so, when such guidelines are expected to be sent; and

(c) the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WALFARE (SHRIMAI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Some Management Institutions offer elective/specialised course on Environmental

Studies in their programme on Management Education. The study of protection of management forms a part of these courses. While there is no proposal with the Government at the moment for sending guidelines to Management Institutions on this issue, action is being initiated to examine the desirability of issuing such guidelines in consultation with the Department of Environment.

**Molestation of Lady Shri Ram College Students**

1917. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that students of Lady Shri Ram College held a meeting on 20th September, 1982 to protest against the recent case of eve-teasing when girl students were harassed and molested by group of boys;

(b) whether as per request of the students the Vice-Chancellor, Police Commissioner and Chairman DTC visited the College to discuss what further steps should be taken to ensure that the College girls are not harassed any more; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Reports to this effect have come to Government's notice.

(b) A meeting was arranged by the College at which representatives of the Delhi Police and DTC were present. The Vice-Chancellor was unable to attend this meeting.

(c) Police patrolling around the College has been intensified; a special bus with closed doors has started operating; and one Police man is posted in every ladies special bus starting from the College at 1.30 P.M. and 3.30 P.M.

**Demonstration by Delhi University Employees**

1918. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large group of Delhi University employees demonstrated before the University Grants Commission on 20 September, 1982 to press for the implementation of the agreement that had been signed with the authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHFILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the agreement signed between the Delhi University and the Karmacharies Union, the University had agreed to examine in consultation with the appropriate authorities, where necessary, the introduction of a time-bound promotion scheme for non-teaching employees; payment of 20 per cent bonus to the employees of the University Press; Construction of a School building in the Campus; Construction of quarters for low-paid employees; establishment of a machinery for settlement of grievances; and re-examination of the question of discrimination in regard to 'no work no pay' between teachers and Karmachairs during absence from duty.

Bonus is payable only if there are profits; during the current year the Press had incurred a loss and no bonus was paid. The plans and estimates for the Construction of the Social Centre School in the Campus are under finalisation. Committees have been set up to consider grievances of employees and the specific question of discrimination between teachers and Karmachairs in respect of no work no pay'.

The remaining items of the agreement, namely, promotion Scheme, Staff quarters, and other Service Conditions require approval of the U.G.C. as they are also applicable to other Central Universities. The Commission has already appointed a Committee to identify any disparity or distortion in the existing Scales of Pay and Promotion Schemes in different Central Universities. The question of formulating a Scheme for promotion of non-teaching employees has to be considered after this Committee has submitted its findings. As for Staff quarters, the Commission has been considering the possibility of raising adequate resources in the form of loans, etc. from agencies like LIC, HUDCO, etc. More recently, a Scheme for raising a loan against Provident Fund Investments formulated by the University has been submitted to the Government by the Commission for consideration.

**Third Railway line between Bandel and Bhadreswar**

1919. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken to construct a third Railway line between Bandel and Bhadreswar in the Howrah Division of Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the survey report is expected to be submitted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A survey for augmentation of line capacity between Sheoraphuli and Bandel covering the section from Bhadreswar to Bandel has been sanctioned, and it is in progress.

(b) The survey report is expected to be finalised by 1983-84.

**Construction of overbridge at Bandel**

1920. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to construct an overbridge at Bandel; and

(b) if not what alternative steps the Railways propose to take to solve serious problems of waterlogging in the existing subway and to remove congestion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) A proposal to replace the Bandel subway with a road over bridge to cater for present day traffic needs on deposit terms is being examined by the State Government and the Railways.

(b) As a short term measure the Railways have installed electric pumps to drain out the water. Long term measures are being considered in consultation with Civil Authorities.

**दोषपूर्ण पहियों के कारण रेल दुर्घटनायें**

1921. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1982 के दौरान रेल दुर्घटनाएं दोषपूर्ण पहियों के कारण हुई ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या इसके लिए इन पहियों की जांच करने वाले और इन्हें बनाने वाले लोग उत्तरदायी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**रेल कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को मेकेनिक तथा वायरमैन का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना**

1922. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे प्रशासन ने रेल कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को मेकेनिक और वायरमैन (बिजली) का प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस स्कूल का नाम क्या है जिसमें यह प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा और चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितने प्रशिक्षार्थी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और प्रति वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है तथा तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) सिस्टम टैनिकल स्कूल, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे, गोरखपुर में व्यावसायिक एवं तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण की प्रबन्ध समिति द्वारा स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल, जो उसका अध्यक्ष होता है के नियंत्रण के अधीन प्रशिक्षण किया जाता है।

1981-82 के दौरान रेल कर्मचारियों के पुत्रों/आश्रितों ने जितनी संख्या में विभिन्न ट्रेडों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

(1) रेडियो मैकेनिक—27

(2) वयारमैन इलेक्ट्रिकल—27

(3) फोटोग्राफी—12

उपर्युक्त ट्रेडों में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए वर्ष में प्रशिक्षण के लिए कोई निर्धारित कोटा नहीं है। समान्यत: रेडियो मैकेनिक और वायमैन इलेक्ट्रिकल के लिए 30 और फोटोग्राफी के लिए 20 उम्मीदवार नामित किये जाते हैं। बहरहाल, फोटोग्राफी ट्रेड में प्रशिक्षण देना समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

रेडियो मैकेनिक और वायमैन इलेक्ट्रिकल में प्रशिक्षण की अवधि एक वर्ष और फोटोग्राफी में 6 महीने है।

प्रशिक्षण 17.30 बजे से 19.30 बजे तक दिया जाता है और इस के लिए कर्मचारी हित निधि से धन की व्यवस्था की जाती है।

रेडियो मकेनिक और वायमैन इलेक्ट्रिकल के अगले बैच का प्रशिक्षण 19-10-82 से प्रारम्भ होने जा रहा है।

**Foreign Minister's visit to USSR**

1923. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited USSR in the second week of Septembr, 1982;

(b) if so, what were the decision arrived at;

(c) whether both the countries agreed and have given a call for Israel troops pull out;

(d) if so, whether better understanding between the two countries has been reached; and

(e) if so, to what extent the relations between the two countries have improved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) The Minister of External Affairs visited USSR during September, 1982.

(b) The information regarding the outcome of the discussions has been indicated in the statement made in the House on 11th October, 1982.

(c) The call for the pull out of the Israeli troops was given in the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration issued at the end of Prime Minister's visit to USSR.

(d) and (c). The discussion provided an opportunity for the Soviet leadership and Indian Prime Minister to exchange views on a large number of international and bilateral matters. As a result of these discussions, the two sides have a better understanding of each other's viewpoints. The talks contributed to further strengthening and diversification of Indo-Soviet relations.

**No War Pact proposal**

1924. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any significant development has taken place during last two months regarding no war pact with Pakistan; and

(b) at what stage the no war pact proposal between India and Pakistan stands at present and what further efforts are being made by India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) and (b). During Foreign Secretary's visit to Pakistan in August '82' proposal for a No War Pact was discussed, as also our proposals for an Indo-Pak Joint Commission and the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. All the three proposals are being examined.

**Steps being taken by India and USSR for Disarmament**

1925. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Soviet Union have decided to take steps and have stressed the need for steps to bring about complete disarmanent so that the world could be brought back from the brink of a nuclear catastrophe;

(b) if so, whether both the countries have agreed to take joint steps to avert nuclear war;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by USSR and India in this regard; and

(d) to what extent these steps have been successful in averting the nuclear war in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c). The position of India and the Soviet Union on the need to eliminate the threat of war and to achieve general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, has been clearly stated in the Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister's recent visit to Moscow. A copy of the Joint Declaration has already been placed in the Parliament Library.

(d) India and the Soviet Union feel that the steps suggested will go a long way in averting the threat of nuclear war.

**Committee to streamline working of Railways and Reorganisation of zonal| divisional set up**

1926. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a High Powered Committee of experts had been appointed by the Government to streamline

the working of Railways and to reorganise the present Zonal|Divisional set up;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee;

(c) the progress made, so far, in formulating the report; and

(d) when that report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) A High Power Expert Committee called 'Railway Reforms Committee' has been set up to examine and report on various aspects of railway working. The Committee will, inter-alia, examine the need for re-organisation of the Zonal Railways and creation of additional Zones/Divisions. The Committee consists of:—

Chairman : Shri H. C. Sarin

Members : 1. Shri Ravi Mathai, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad

2. Shri Russi Modi, Vice-Chairman & Managing Director, TISCO.

3. Shri Justice H. C. Tripathi, Retired Judge, Allahabad High Court.

4. Dr. Manmohan Singh, Governor, Reserve Bank of India (since resigned).

5. Shri V. P. Sawhney, ex-Member, Railway Board.

Secretary : Dr. S.K. Ray, an officer of Indian Railway Traffic Service.

(c) The Committee has so far submitted Part-I of its report to the Government which contains recommentations in regard to resources for Renewals and Replacements of the Permanent-Way, the Rolling Stock and Safety/Accidents prevention. This report is under examination.

(d) When all the parts of the Committee's report are received, the copies will be sent to the Parliament Library.

**University Grants Commission Assistance to Gauhati and Dibrugarh University**

1927. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that University Grants Commission assistance for the Sixth Plan for Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities and their affiliated colleges is negligible compared to the requirement and allocation to other States;

(b) proposed total assistance to each of the above two Universities;

(c) the reasons for giving low allocation in comparison to other States;

(d) whether Gauhati and Dibrugarh Universities have applied for special assistance from University Grants Commission to tide over this persent financial crisis; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). During the Sixth Plan, the University Grants Commission has grouped all Universities into three categories for the purpose of deciding the tentative allocation for general development. The allocation made for each of these categories is Rs. 100.00 lakhs, Rs. 75.00 lakhs and Rs. 50.00 lakhs respectively. The Gauhati University is in the category with an allocation of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and the Dibrugarh University in the category with an allocation of Rs. 75.00 lakhs. These allocations are not lower compared to those of other Universities.

(d) No, Sir. However, the Gauhati University had informed the University Grants Commission that the allocation made to it would not be adequate.

(e) As the Gauhati University figures among the Universities with the highest allocation in the Sixth Plan, the question of any further increase in its allocation does not arise.

**USSR Offer for Nuclear Power Plant to India**

1928. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

SHRI A. K. ROY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of USSR have offered a nuclear power plant to India; and

(b) if so, details thereof and whether the Government have accepted the offer made by USSR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. R. RAHIM): (a) and (b). The possibility of Soviet cooperation for the setting up of nuclear power plants in India was mentioned at official level discussions held in Moscow, preceding PM's visit. The technical feasibility and other details are still to be examined.

**Higher Foreign Education for Handicapped**

1929. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of handicapped students have requested recently the Government for financial help to get higher education in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard and financial assistance provided to handicapped students for studies in foreign countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Only one applicant has recently requested for financial assistance for higher education in the field of Architecture in American University which is under consideration. There is no separate scheme under which handicapped persons are given financial assistance. However, there is Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme under which all applicants irrespective of the fact whether they are handicapped or otherwise are considered for grant of loan upto Rs. 6000 to meet the outward passage cost provided they are offered scholarship/admission by Foreign Government/organisations.

**Rash and Negligent Driving by DTC Drivers**

1930. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lately there had been a steep rise in accidents, some fatal, involving DTC buses due to rash and negligent driving by the drivers and conductors giving signal for starting the bus while the passengers are still entering the bus or alighting from it;

(b) whether the private bus drivers are the worst offenders in this behalf and they are immune from any control by DTC; and

(c) if so, what positive steps are proposed against such drivers and conductors particularly at those stops where A.T.I. or other Inspectors are not posted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITARAM KESARI): (a) Compared to last quarter the rate of accidents has shown a decline. Negligence of crew when established is severely dealt with.

(b) Private Bus drivers cannot be singled out to be worst offenders. They are also subject to supervision and control by D.T.C.

(c) The steps taken include introduction of refresher course of short duration on scientific lines for such drivers who are found prone to accidents, grant of a cash incentive to drivers who have accident free record, fixation of maximum speed limit of 40 Kms. per hour and provision of governors in the DTC buses to check over-speeding.

**Plying of D.T.C. buses on Delhi-Gurgaon Route**

1931. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation dated 24th July, 1982 has been received from Central Government Employees (Regd.) Association, Gurgaon for providing more transport facilities to Central Govt. employees on Delhi Gurgaon route;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether an interview has been granted to the representatives of the Association;

(d) whether it is a fact that DTC is catering to the needs of suburban areas of Delhi, such as Ghaziabad, Meerut, Bahadurgarh, Sonepat, Faridabad and several other surrounding cities;

(e) whether it is also a fact that no DTC service is being plied between Delhi and Gurgaon although it has been demanded by the Association that more than 2,000 Central Government employees are residing in Gurgaon; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof and the time by which DTC will start plying on this route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Gurgaon falls in the State of Haryana and at present there is no agreement between Delhi Administration and Haryana for Delhi-Gurgaon route. However, Gurgaon has been linked with Delhi by D.T.C. Inter-State Service operating to Jaipur, Ajmer, Rewari, Khetri.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Bahadurgarh and Faridabad are connected with DTC Inter-State services.

(e) No direct service is being operated between Delhi and Gurgaon. However, it has been linked with other routes.

(f) In the year 1975, the DTC, on the basis of 5 temporary permits obtained from the State Transport Authority, Delhi, introduced services between Delhi and Gurgaon. Consequent upon a Writ Petition filed by an operator, the Delhi High Court held that the permits were not granted in accordance with law. Consequently, the services introduced by the DTC had to be discontinued.

**Linking of Bhilwara-Udaipur Line with Kota-Chittor Line**

1932. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kota-Chittor Broad Gauge line has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when it would be completed;

(d) whether it is also a fact that this Broad Gauge line would link Bhilwara and Udaipur also;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, what other arrangements have been made to link Bhilwara and Udaipur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Final Location Survey has been completed from Gurla to Bundi and

the work has been started and is in progress. Urgency Certificate has been sanctioned for a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs for the purpose. Survey is in progress beyond Bundi.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Bhilwara and Udaipur are already linked by a MG line via Chittorgarh. A survey has also been proposed for a MG line from Nathdwara to Todarai Singh via Bhilwara and Kekri and the viability of the project will be examined on completion of the survey. The line, if constructed, will provide a direct alternative MG link from Bhilwara to Udaipur via Nathdwara.

**Saloons attached to Trains Running Between Kota and Agra during August and September, 1982**

1933. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for attaching railway saloons for railway officers in trains running between Kota and Agra Fort during the festival season of August and September, 1982 in the area;

(b) dates on which the saloons were attached during the above period with the details of the trains and the officers concerned who travelled in those saloons; and

(c) whether the officers were accompanied by their family members also?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Railway Saloons were attached for Railway Officers to trains between Kota and Agra Fort for inspection purposes during August and September, 1982.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Officers were accompanied by their family members on 13 occasions during August and September, 1982.

**Statement**

The dates on which saloons were attached to the trains are as under :—

| Date | Designation of the Officer | Number and Name of the Train |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1-8-1982 | DDS. Sr. DEN.<br>Dy. COP (RE) | 81 Kota-Agra Fort Passenger |
| 5-8-1982 | DNTE (C) Construction | -Do.- |
| 7-8-1982 | Sr. DPO Construction | -Do.- |
| 10-8-1982 | DME, DGS | -Do.- |
| 11-8-1982 | DAUO | -Da.- |
| 17-8-1982 | Sr. DEE | -Do.- |
| 19-8-1982 | DSTE | -Do.- |
| 22-8-1982 | ADRM | -Do.- |

| 1 | 2 | | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23-8-1982 | DMR | 81 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger |
| 23-8-1982 | MS, Sr. DEN. Sr. DPO | | -Do.- |
| 25-8-1982 | CSO (Gazetted) | | -Do.- |
| 29-8-1982 | SR. DEN, DME | | -Do.- |
| 1-8-1982 | ADE | 82 | Agra Fort-Kota Passenger |
| 7-8-1982 | Sr. DEN | | -Do.- |
| 8-8-1982 | DSTE | | -Do.- |
| 14-8-1982 | DAUO | | -Do.- |
| 28-8-1982 | ADRM, CSO, CCG | | -Do.- |
| 1-8-1982 | ACS | 83 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |
| 14-8-1982 | CNCE | 84 | Agra-Kota Passenger. |
| 2-9-1982 | Sr. DEN II | 81 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |
| 3-9-1982 | Sr. D.P.O. | 84 | Agra Fort-Kota Passenger. |
| 7-9-1982 | Sr. DEN II | 82 | -Do.- |
| 9-9-1982 | ADRM | 83 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |
| 12-9-1982 | DME (CW) | 81 | -Do.- |
| 15-9-1982 | DME (CW) | 84 | Agra Fort-Kota Passenger. |
| 17-9-1982 | Dy. COPS (RE) | 83 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |
| 18-9-1982 | DSTE | 82 | Agra Fort-Kota Passenger. |
| 19-9-1982 | DAO | 83 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |
| ,, | DCS | 83 | -Do.- |
| ,, | Dy. COPS RE | 84 | Agra Fort-Kota Passenger. |
| 20-9-1982 | Sr. DAO | 84 | -Do.- |
| ,, | DCS | 84 | -Do.- |
| 21-9-1982 | ADMO, DEN, Dy. CE(R), Sr. DPO RTM | 81 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |
| 23-9-1982 | DCS | 81 | -Do.- |
| ,, | DRM | 82 | Agra Fort-Kota Passenger. |
| 24-9-1982 | DRM | 82 | -Do.- |
| 24-9-1982 | ADMO/ITNG | 81 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |
| ,, | DME | 83 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |
| 26-9-1982 | Sr. DME | 82 | Agra Fort-Kota Passenger. |
| 29-9-1982 | AME | 81 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |
| ,, | DME (CW) | 83 | -Do.- |
| 15-9-1982 | DSTE | 81 | Kota-Agra Fort Passenger. |

**Boundary wall at Howrah Railway Yard**

1934. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway yard at Howrah has a boundary wall;

(b) whether this Railway yard is constantly guarded by the armed RPF sainiks;

(c) whether the said wall is broken at many points by the anti-social elements; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to prevent activities of the anti-social elements in the yard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes. Howrah yard has a brick boundary wall on the South side and corrugated sheet wall on the North side.

(b) Yes.

(c) The brick boundary wall on the South side is broken at places and some holes created at places by unchins/coal pickers as also by 'Basti' dwellers in adjoining areas for short cuts.

(d) The following steps have been taken to prevent the activities of anti-social elements in the yard:—

(i) Guarding by RPF personnel round the clock with special attention to black spots.

(ii) Detailing of RPF staff at vulnerable points.

(iii) Collection of intelligence about the movement and activities of anti-social elements by crime intelligence branch of RPF.

(iv) Conducting of frequent raids to apprehend criminals and anti-social elements.

(v) Utilisation of Dog Squads for patrolling yards and arrest of suspects.

(vi) Maintenance of close coordination by RPF with G.R.P. and Civil Police for effectively tackling the problem of anti-social elements.

The administration is keeping strict watch on the activities of anti-social elements and taking effective measures.

**Direct Train between Chattisgarh and Trivandrum**

1953. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that South Indian residents particularly Keralites in Chattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh are agitating for a direct train between Chattisgarh and Trivandrum;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are organising relay hunger strike on this demand since 2 September, 1982 continuously and propose to squat on the railway track on 2 October, 1982; and

(c) if so, what the Government propose to do for meeting their demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) They had sent representations in this regard but no squatting on track was reported on 2-10-82.

(c) Introduction of a direct train between Chattisgarh and Trivandrum has neither been found justified nor operationally feasible at present due to line capacity constraints en route and also acute shortage of coaching stock.

However, with effect from 1-10-82, a quota of 72 berths in 126 Up New Delhi-Trivandrum Kerala Express and 50 berths in 132 Jayanti Janata Express has been exclusively provided at Nagpur for the passengers travelling between Bhilai/Durg and Ernakulam/Trivandrum.

**Encroachment on Railway land in Nangal Raya, New Delhi**

1936. SHRI TRILOK CHANDRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pucca road has been constructed by the side of the road bridge constructed on Jail Road in Delhi Cantonment;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for causing impediments in the smooth flow of traffic by keeping the railway crossing closed when there is no railway traffic; and

(c) steps taken to clear the encroachments from railway land in Nangal Raya, New Delhi which is a source of traffic bottleneck?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Yes. An approach road to serve Delhi Cantonment Railway Station and Military Goods Shed and loading ramps on the opposite side of the station across the tracks has been provided for exclusive use of Military traffic which cannot approach the same through the road over bridge. For the use of public, the level crossing is being replaced by a road over bridge to ensure smooth flow of traffic. The portion of this road on the north side of tracks is not meant for public use.

(c) There is tresspassing by Fruit and vegetable Vendors in railway area along the Goods Shed approach road. Action is being taken to clear them with the help of Civil Authorities.

**Exemption of Freight Charges for eatable bought at Station**

1937. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be plased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a tourist or a passenger visiting a station more than 200 Kms. from the starting point and buying eatables from that place for which the same is famous is not given exemption of the weight normally prescribed by the Railways thereby compelling him either to pay freight charges or forego the eatables; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to exempt the eatables from the purview of the prescribed weight allowed free to every passenger?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The extant rules already, inter-alia, provide that articles of food as may be required during the journey are allowed free and are not, therefore, to be weighed. However, eatables purchased and carried in bulk over and above the admissible free allowance of luggage are not exempted from the levy of normal luggage charges. No change in the rule is being contemplated.

**Implementation of Family Planning Programmes in remote area**

1938. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have followed any strategy to implement family planning programmes in the remote areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the achievement made in this regard in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Family Welfare Programme is being implemented in the country as a whole including remote areas. The steps in this regard are given in the attached statement.

(c) The performance in family planning methods during the last 3 years in Karnataka is as below:

| | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterilisation . . . . . . . . . . . | 117,167 | 142,896 | 188,829 |
| I.U.D. . . . . . . . . . . . | 50,776 | 54,657 | 55,448 |
| Eq. C. C. Users . . . . . . . . . . | 82,365 | 87,893 | 87,653 |
| Eq. O. P. Users . . . . . . . . . . | 5,412 | 8,943 | 12,576 |

**Statement**

The following steps are being taken to popularise the Family Welfare Programme in the country as a whole:—

(a) Adoption of the "small family norm" is being continued to be promoted entirely on a voluntary basis.

(b) Intensified efforts are being made to spread awareness and information about small family concept by effective and imaginative use of multi-media and inter-personal communication strategies.

(c) Each couple is allowed to choose the method most suitable to it.

(d) Services and supplies are being provided as close to the door-steps of the acceptors as possible.

(e) The programme is designed to continue to be an integral part of health care and socio-economic development efforts.

(f) Facilities and efforts for rapid increase in female literacy are being intensified and expanded.

(g) Population education is to be extended to youth in schools and colleges as well as those out of school. It will also be introduced in all workers' education and training programmes conducted by Govt. Departments/agencies and by the organised sector.

(h) Elected Representatives of the people at all levels, grass-root level, village organisations, voluntary organisations, etc. are being closely assisted and provided encouragement and support.

(i) Linkages with other concerned Ministries and Departments will be strengthened.

(j) Effective observance of the law relating to minimum age for girls and boys will be pursued.

(k) Maintenance of records of all marriages at the village or community level will be pursued.

(l) In respect of States lagging behind in performance, area specific approach is being followed.

(m) Under the 'Village Health Guide Scheme' which has now been made a fully Centrally funded scheme, the Health Guides (who will predominantly be women) will be responsible for spreading knowledge and information to each individual household and to provide at peoples' door-steps supplies for non-clinical methods.

(n) Close monitoring and follow up will be ensured at all levels. Steps will be taken to tone up the administrative machinery and improve motivation and accountability of staff at the field level in consultation with the State Governments.

**Family Planning Programme for Remote Areas and to Popularise it in Weaker Sections**

1939. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme to implement family planning programme in the remote areas of the country with a view to popularise it in the weaker sections of the society, and

(b) to what extent Government have got success in its aim in the tribal areas of Orissa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Apart from intensifying efforts to spread awareness and information about the small family concept in all parts of the country, including the remote areas, by effective and imaginative use of multi-media and interpersonal communication strategies, the Village Health Guides Scheme has been revamped with a view to bring such knowledge and information as well as services and supplies for non-clinical methods at peoples' doorsteps. As a strategy it has also been decided to take a selective area specific approach in different areas and pockets.

(b) The specific information in respect of achievements in the tribal areas of Orissa State is not available. A statement indicating district-wise percentage of tribal population and the percentage of couple effectively protected as on March, 1980, is attached.

**Statement**

| S.No. | Name of District | Proportion of Scheduled Tribes (%) | % of Couples effectively protected as on March, 80. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Balasore | 7.1 | 26.8 |
| 2. | Balangir | 19.7 | 24.8 |
| 3. | Cuttack | 2.9 | 23.8 |
| 4. | Dhenkanal | 12.9 | 24.9 |
| 5. | Ganjam | 10.0 | 25.1 |
| 6. | Kalahandi | 29.3 | 35.7 |
| 7. | Keonjhar | 47.0 | 24.4 |
| 8. | Koraput | 56.3 | 34.3 |
| 9. | Mayurbhanj | 58.6 | 40.9 |
| 10. | Phulbani | 40.3 | 26.6 |
| 11. | Puri | 3.7 | 20.7 |
| 12. | Sambalpur | 28.1 | 26.5 |
| 13. | Sundargarh | 53.4 | 28.9 |
| | State | 23.1 | 27.0 |

**Inadequate Allotment of Money for Conversion of Miral-Latur line**

1940. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Railways is unwilling to undertake conversion of Miraj-Latur (via Pandharpur) line as adequate allotment has not been made by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission propose to increase the allotment for Railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). The present allotment of funds is not adequate to progress the on-gong Conversion Projects at the desired pace. In view of severe constraint of funds, specially during the VI Plan period, the project relating to conversion of Miraj-Latur line, which has been found to be unremunerative, will have to await better times.

**Jail Road Flyover**

1941. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the date by which the Janaksetu flyover, being constructed on Jail Road, New Delhi, will be completed and opened for traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): According to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the flyover is expected to be trafficable by end of October, 1982. The date of formal opening of this flyover for traffic has not been fixed so far.

**Survey re-Plight of Children in India and Improvement Made**

1942. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted about the plight of children in India and improvement made since 1975; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

**Statement**

The Registrar General of India conducted a Survey on Infant and Child Mortality in 1979. The objective of the Survey was to provide estimates on Infant and Child Mortality and to study the pattern and mortality differentials by various socio-economic factors.

2. The Survey revealed that the infant mortality rate in the rural areas was 136 per 1000 live births and in the urban areas it was 70 per 1000 live births. The overall infant mortality rate for the country as a whole was 125 per 100 live births.

3. It was also observed that child mortality in the age group 0-4 years was high, especially in rural areas.

4. As regards morbidity, the Survey observed that the top ten sicknesses accounted for 63 per cent of children who were sick and belonged to the age group 0-6 years both in the rural and urban areas.

5. As regards workers among children, it was found that 4.0 per cent of children in the rural areas and 1.6 per cent in the urban areas were workers. Among children, male workers constituted 4.6 per cent in the rural areas and female workers were 3.5 per cent.

6. The National Sample Survey Organisation collected information on mental and physical disabilities in its 28th round (October 1973—July 1974). The data on

disabled children in the age group 0—14 by cause of disability per lakh children in rural and urban areas were as follows: —

| S.No. | Cause of disability | Rural | Urban |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Congenital disability . . . . . . | 201 | 191 |
| 2. | Disabled caused by accident . . . | 50 | 37 |
| 3. | Disabled caused by leprosy . . . . | 31 | 8 |
| 4. | Disabled caused by paralysis including polio | 58 | 83 |
| 5. | Disabled by other diseases . . . . | 99 | 91 |

7. The National Sample Survey Organisation has conducted another Survey in its 36th round during the period July—December 1981. The data are being processed and the results are likely to be available in 1983.

8. The Department of Food has also been conducting surveys on dietary and nutritional status in rural areas of certain States. The reports prepared for the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal show that the daily per capita intake of food stuffs and nutrients as compared to the recommended allowances is generally less in varying degrees.

9. A number of child welfare programmes are initiated for the well-being of children. One important scheme is the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme ICDS is being expanded to 1000 projects during the Sixth Five Year Plan under point 15 of the 20-Point Programme. ICDS provides a package of services consisting of Supplementary Nutrition, Immunisation, Health Check-up, Referral Services, and Non-formal education services to children below six years of age and Health Check-up, Immunisation of expectant mothers against tetanus, Supplementary Nutrition and Nutrition and Health Education to expectant and nursing mothers.

10. All India Institute of Medical Sciences has conductd studies relating to health and nutrition aspects of children and mothers in Integrated Child Development Services Project Areas. These studies reveal that there has been substantial improvement in the health and nutrition status of children and mothers in Integrated Child Development Services Project Areas.

**Delux buses Plying under D.T.C.**

1943. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in engaging new delux buses which are plying under DTC;

(b) the number of such buses engaged so far and the terms and conditions of agreement with the owners together with the rate of kilometre being given to owners;

(c) whether Government propose to engage some other new delux buses in future also; and

(d) if so, the approximate requirement of DTC in this regard at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a)

On highly over-crowded routes and to ensure speedy and convenient travel for people, delux buses are provided to supplement the ordinary services.

(b) As on 30th September, 1982, there were 218 delux buses. Private deluxe buses are engaged for a period of one year under the Kilometrage Scheme on the same terms and conditions as are applicable to ordinary buses. The hire rates for delux buses, are the same as fixed for ordinary buses, which are given below:—

| Age | Group of buses | Hire Rate | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Standard Size Buses | Mini Buses |
| | | (Per Km.) | (Per. Km.) |
| 1. | Upto 2 years old. | Rs. 2.32 | Rs. 1.96 |
| 2. | More than 2 years and upto 6 years old | Rs. 2.05 | Rs. 1.71 |
| 3. | More than 6 years old | Rs. 1.85 | Rs. 1.53 |

(c) Private deluxe buses will be deployed wherever necessary.

(d) A proposal for deployment of delux buses on 17 routes is under consideration of D.T.C.

**Advance Reservation Timings at Madras**

1944. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Railway authorities have revised the advance reservation timings in Madras Central and Egmore Stations on Sundays from 7 A.M. to 8 P.M. to 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.;

(b) if so, the reason thereof; and

(c) will the authorities reconsider the decision in view of hardship caused to public?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) Taking into consideration the traffic fluctuuations and availability of reservation staff, the working hours of reservation offices at Madras Central and Madras Egmore have been restricted to one shift on Sundays from 07.00 hrs. to 13.00 hrs. to ensure effective rotation of reservation staff.

(c) The impact of this arrangement is underwatch and a review will be made, if necessary.

**सभी राज्यों के लिये समान पाठ्यक्रम**

1945. श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : क्या शिक्षा और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों में हाई स्कूल या इंटरमीडियट स्तर तक समान पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने पर विचार कर रही है; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सारे देश में शिक्षा के समान स्तर के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति बनाने का है, यदि हां, तो यह समिति कब तक बना दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और संस्कृति तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती शीला कौल) : (क) और (ख) स्कूल शिक्षा की 10—2 प्रणाली की सिफारिश अन्य बातों के साथ साथ सारे देश में एक समान व्यापक प्रणाली रखने के उद्देश्य से की गई है । इस प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कक्षा 10 तक सामान्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई है ताकि बच्चों को अपने विकास-वर्षों में सन्तुलित वृद्धि तथा बहु-मुखी विकास के लिए अवसर मिल सके । स्वास्थ्य और शारीरिक शिक्षा, सामाजिक रूप से उपयोगी उत्पादक कार्य और ललित कलाओं के अलावा भाषाओं, विज्ञान गणित और सामाजिक विज्ञान के अध्ययन को कक्षा 10 तक अनिवार्य करने की सिफारिश की गई है । + 2 स्तर पर, शैक्षिक और व्यावासयिक दोनों प्रकार के नानाविध पाठ्यक्रमों की व्यवस्था की गई है, ताकि इस स्तर पर शिक्षा व्यापक हो सके । तथापि, राज्यों द्वारा स्वयं ही स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं, परिस्थितियों और परास्पराओं के अनुसार पाठ्यचर्या के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिये जाते हैं । केन्द्र सरकार ने केवल व्यापक मार्गदर्शी रूपरेखाएं तैयार की हैं । राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसन्धान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद अध्ययन पाठ्य वितरण और पाठ्यचर्या, पुस्तकों इत्यादि की आदर्श योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों/संघ शसित प्रशासनों/माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्डों द्वारा अपनाने/अनुकलन के लिए तैयार करती है ।

**Termination of service of former, chairman, railway service commission, Allahabad**

1946. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the services of the former Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad were terminated before the expiry of his tenure or he was asked to resign, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was permitted to rejoin his post soon after, if so, under what circumstances; and

(c) what were the exigencies of service under which he was first relieved of his office and then after some time allowed to rejoin and the gap between his relieving and reappointment or resumption of charge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Former Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad had been appointed in August, 1976 on tenure basis for a period of 6 years. After reviewing working of the Commission, the Ministry of Railways terminated the services of the Chairman, Railway Service Commission, Allahabad on 23-10-1981 before the expiry of his tenure in acocrdance with his terms of appointment. On a further review made, this order was, however, withdrawn on 25-11-1981. The gap was treated as leave due.

**Precentage of Reservation for SC/ST in Central Universities**

1947. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of seats reserved for admission of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, backward class or any other categories in the Central Universities;

(b) the actual number of admissions in these categories in the Central Universities, university wise for the last three years;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Aligarh Muslim University Authorities has dropped the weightage hitherto given to backward classes in admission; and

(d) if so, whether Government would advise the University against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b) According to the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission 20 per cent seats are reserved for SC|ST (15 per cent for SC and 5 per cent ST) and 3 per cent are reserved for physically handicapped candidates. There is no reservation for backward classes. Recently a decision has been taken to increase the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Tribe candidates from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent. A statement indicating the percentage of reservation provided for SC/ST candidates in Central Universities and the enrolment during the last three years (as available) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. *See* No. LT-5504/82].

(c) and (d) Central Government/ University Grants Commission guidelines do not provide any reservation/weightage for backward classes.

**Views Expressed by DGHS and Vice-chancellor of Delhi University on Medicine and Education**

1948. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of Director General of Health Services recent views that absence of trained manpower for management, field operations and research projects was impeding the progress of primary health care system and the control of communicable diseases in the country;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the views of Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University that the education system of medical colleges in the country has remained isolated from the needs of health services; and

(c) if so, what specific measures Government are going to take to set the things in order keeping in view the views of the two experts of medicine and education?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c) The Government have seen the views expressed by the Director General of Health Services and the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University at the time of inauguration of a scientific conference with the theme "Role of Communicable Diseases Control in Primary Health Care". The Director General of Health Services while observing that the lack of trained manpower for management of field operations and research projects was impeding the progress of primary health care system and control of communicable diseases in the country, further noted that the National Institute of Communicable Diseases under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had risen to the occasion and had over the years planned, organised various training courses for meeting the manpower requirements of public health programmes.

Similarly, the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University while observing that the education system of medical colleges in India has remained isolated from the needs of health services has himself remarked that medical colleges fortunately have stopped remaining ivory towers. However, the requirements of trained manpower and orientation of medical education are kept under constant review with a view to meeting the health care needs of the people.

**SC and ST Reservation in Aligarh Muslim University**

1949. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aligarh Muslim University does not provide reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for recruitment to various posts in the university; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir. According to the information furnished by the University, 10 per cent of vacancies in the non-teaching non-technical posts (class III and class IV) which are required to be filled by direct recruitment are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

(b) The University proposes to create a special cell for the implementation of the reservation orders of the Central Government in relation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

**केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों, दिल्ली में चौकीदारों के काम के घंटे**

1950. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और अन्य शहरों के केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों में कुल कितने चौकीदार हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चौकीदारों से 8 घंटे से अधिक समय तक काम लिया जाता है और उसके लिये उन्हें अतिरिक्त कार्य घंटों का समयोपरिभत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना कर्मचारी संघ, दिल्ली ने चौकीदारों की संख्या बढ़ाने की मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री बी० शंकरानन्द) : (क) से (घ) चौकीदारों के मन्जूर पदों की संख्या 286 है । उनके काम करने के घंटे उनकी जिम्मेदारियों की किस्म से संबंधित होते हैं । अखिल भारतीय केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना कर्मचारी संघ ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ चौकीदारों की संख्या बढ़ाने का अनुरोध किया है । इस मामले की छान-बीन की जा रही है ।

**Conversion of Jaunpur Gorakhpur Line**

1951. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway line between Jaunpur to Gorakhpur *via* Aurihar is metre gauge; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to convert this line into broad gauge?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) Jaunpur to Bhatni *via* Aunrihar is MG section at present. Bhatni to Gorakhpur has already been converted into BG. Aunrihar to Bhatni section will be converted into BG, as a part of conversion from MG to BG of Varanasi-Bhatni section.

As regards Jaunpur-Aunrihar section, there is no proposal for its conversion to BG as yet. A survey has, however, recently been carried out. Decision for conversion of this section to BG will be taken when funds position substantially improves, as at present adequate funds are not available even for completing the ongoing conversion schemes.

**Jaunpur City Railway Station**

1952. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaunpur City Railway Station lighting arrangements are connected with the rural lines and not with the city consequent to which the Station presents gloomy picture most of the time because of its remaining dark; and

(b) if so, measures adopted to improve the lighting arrangements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) It is a fact that electric supply to Jaunpur City Railway Station is fed through rural feeder as a consequence of which, there are power supply interruptions of prolonged durations.

(b) Electric supply at a large number of wayside Railway station in Uttar Pradesh area is catered for by the rural feeder. The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board who were approached for ensuring power supply during night hours to these stations in the interest of safety of passengers, have regretted their inability to do so. Instead they have suggested provision of exclusive feeder for each such wayside Railway station from the nearest grid sub-station. This proposal involves a large outlay and is being pursued by the Railway on selective basis keeping in view the importance of each station, the number of passenger trains halting at the station during night time and the number of passengers entraining|detraining at the station concerned. The case of Jaunpur City Railway Station can be considered only after meeting the requirement of more important stations.

**Issue of Tickets to Passengers at Their Seats at Terminal Points**

1953. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that provision of advance booking staff is made at terminal points of DTC during peak hours only;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in the absence of such staff, passengers occupy their seats in the parked buses without ticket;

(c) whether Government are also aware that the bus conductor occupies his seat just before departure time of the bus and ask the sitting passengers to come to him for purchasing tickets, thus creating inconvenience to the passengers; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue specific instructions to DTC staff that in such cases tickets should be given to the passengers at their seats before the bus starts from the terminal points in the absence of advance booking staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI SITA RAM KESARI): (a) For pre-booking of passengers the advance booking staff is posted at important heavy loading points.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) whenever such instances come to the notice of the Management, necessary corrective action is taken.

(d) Already, there are standing instructions in this regard. These instructions are periodically repeated for strict implementation.

**Allotment of T. T. E.s in Grand Trunk and Tamilnadu Express**

1954. SHRI D. S. A. SIVIPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules regarding allotment of T. T. E.s in the Grand Trunk Express, Tamil Nadu Express in sleeper coaches in three tier and two tier;

(b) whether T. T. E.s are given rotation from one train to another; and

(c) if so, the period of rotation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) T. T.E.s are provided to man sleeper coaches at the rate of one T.T.E. in each sleeper coach on non-vestibuled trains and one T.T.E. for two sleeper coaches where sleeper coaches are marshalled together and provided with vestibule connections. Sleeper coaches in Grand Trunk and Tamil Nadu Expresses are manned accordingly.

(b) Yes.

(c) Weekly.

**Ban on Going South Africa**

1955. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a total ban on Indian artists sportsmen and technicians going to South Africa;

(b) whether any exception has been made in case of any individual; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. However, keeping in mind genuine cultural and religious requirements of a large number of South Africans of Indian origin, cultural troupes/religious preachers have been occasionally allowed to visit South Africa on exceptional and very restricted basis. Government has of late shown extreme caution in this regard. Indian experts working in the countries situated in the immediate neighbourhood of South Africa are also allowed to visit South Africa for practical reasons and to the extent absolutely necessary.

**Action taken against those responsible for train accidents**

1956. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway accidents during the last three years and how many out of them were due to negligence of railway men and how many were due to antisocial elements; and

(b) in how many cases responsibility has been fixed and action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) There were 3043 train accidents on Indian Government Railways during these years 1979-80 to 1981-82, out of which 1873 accidents were caused by failure of Railwaymen and 25 due to suspected sabotage.

(b) 2298 railwaymen were punished during these three years for cauging train accidents.

**Policy of Reservation on Board of Directors Public Sector Undertakings**

1957. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Articles of Associations of Public Sector Undertakings under Ministry do not have any particular clause that debars from nominating persons belonging to SC and ST as non-official Director on Boards of Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons why no persons of proven calibre having faith in Public Sector from Industry, Commerce, Administration, Trade Unions or from Social fields hailing from SC & ST are nominated as non-official/part-time Directors;

(c) whether any recommendations to nominate outstanding personalities from SC & ST are pending with the Ministry;

(d) if so, the action taken thereof; and

(e) the names of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under his Ministry on whose Boards non-official/part-time Directors are to be nominated and their tenure?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): (a) and (b) Members belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities are not debarred from appointment on the Boards of Directors of the Public Sector Undertakings under this Ministry. Appointment of Directors is made on the basis of qualifications and experience in the field.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Appointment of Directors in various Public Sector Undertatakings under this Ministry is made in accordance with the Articles of Association. At present, all the Board of Directors stand constituted.

**Cancellation of trains on Western Railway**

1958. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) number and details of trains cancelled during the last three months in Baroda, Bombay, Ajmer, Kota, Bhavnagar and Rajkot Divisions of Western Railway;

(b) the reasons for the said cancellations; and

(c) the steps taken to restore the same; and

(d) the action taken to ensure that trains are not cancelled in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAIWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) No train was cancelled on these Divisions of Western Railway in July '82. The number of trains cancelled in August and September '82 for various periods, Division wise is given below:

| Name of Divisions | Number of pairs of trains cancelled | |
|---|---|---|
| | August | September |
| Vadodara | 41 | 28 |
| Bombay | 3 | 2 |
| Ajmer | 8 | — |
| Kota | 6 | 6 |
| Bhavnagar | 35 | 28 |
| Rajkot | 35 | 9 |

(b) Due to acute shortage of steam coal.

(c) All these services have since been restored.

(d) A close liaison is being maintained with Department of Coal and the coal producing authorities to step up availability of steam coal to meet Railway's full requirement of coal. There has since been improvement in Railway's coal stock.

**Monitoring Punctuality of Important Trains**

1959. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether punctuality of some of the important trains is monitored by Railway Board;

(b) if so, names of important trains, zone-wise, whose punctuality is monitored by Railway Board; and

(c) what is the punctuality average of different zonal railway trains for the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5505/82].

**Suspension of Officials**

1960. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of class IV, III, II officials have been suspended, removed, dismissed or action taken in Bhavanagar, Rajkot divisions during 1 February, 1980 to 30 August, 1982 on various charges and grounds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to restore their services and if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) Yes.

(b) *Bhavanagar Division*:

| Category | Suspended | Removed | Dismissed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class IV . . . | 52 | 4 | Nil |
| Class III . . . | 100 | 3 | Nil |
| Class II . . . | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| *Rajkot Division* : | | | |
| Class IV . . . | 71 | 14 | 13 |
| Class III . . . | 113 | 16 | 41 |
| Class II . . . | Nil | Nil | Nil |

(c)(i) On Bhavanagar Division, 145 suspended employees have been taken back on duty. All those who were removed from service have since been re-instated.

(ii) On Rajkot Division, 179 suspended employees have been taken back on duty. Eight employees who had been removed frfom service have since been reinstated.

Fifty four employees dismissed from service for participation in illegal strike have filed writ petitions in the Court which are being contested.

**Passports Issued by R.P.O. Gauhati**

1961. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of International Passports issued from Regional Passport Office, Gauhati during the last one year;

(b) whether it is a fact that large number of passport applications are lying pending for a long time there;

(c) the number of passports rejected during the last one year; and

(d) the number of passports issued from Gauhati office for visiting Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): (a) 2,193 Passports were issued during the year 1981.

(b) No Sir. Applications pending for issue of new Passports were only 28 on 1-1-82 and 245 on 1-9-1982.

(c) Nil.

(d) No Indo-Bangladesh Passport was issued by R.P.O. Gauhati. These are issued by the Deputy Commissioners of different Districts in Assam.

**Opposition for introduction of short term course and capitation fee by junior doctors association**

1962. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Junior Doctors Association has opposed introduction of a short term course for rural medical practitioners in the country;

(b) whether they have also demanded the Government to do away with the capitation fee in medical colleges and to set up on All India Medical Service;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered these suggestions; and

(d) if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). The Government of India are opposed to the practice of charging capitation fees for admission of students to various medical colleges. Similarly, since there is an adequate out-turn of graduate doctors, the Government are also not in favour of re-introduction of short term medical courses.

As regards the setting up of an All India Medical Service, this matter is separately being considered by the Ministry of Home Affaris.

**Conversion of Metre Gauge Line**

1963. SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Ministry have any plan to convert the metre gauge rail into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, what is the schedule for their conversion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b). Out of a total length of 61,240 Kms. on the Indian Railways, 25,167 Kms. are Metre Gauge lines as on 31-3-1981. It is not possible to convert all the Metre Gauge lines into Broad Gauge for want of resources.

The guidelines that are followed in taking up conversion projects are:

(i) when a section becomes saturated and is incapable of handling additional traffic even with additional inputs, short of gauge conversion.

(ii) when the magnitude of transhipment involved is such that it is uneconomical or is not feasible at all to handle anticipated volume of traffic.

(iii) when it is needed for providing speedy and uninterruptedmeans of communication to areas which have potential for growth.

In pursuance of these guidelines, projects for conversion of the M.G. lines for a length of 4978 Kms. are already in progress, out of which M.G. lines for a length of 729 Kms. have already been converted to B.G. No firm target can be fixed for the conversion of all the remaining M.G. lines, for want of adequate resources.

**Setting up of more engineering colleges and Institutions in Maharashtra**

1964. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the study made by the Institute of Applied Man Power Research, New Delhi shows that by 1983-84 the supply of Engineering Graduates in Maharashtra will 39,005 and the demand will be for 46,360 and the supply of Engineering Diploma holders will be 60,278 and demand will be 71,259;

(b) whether in view of these findings Government of India will agree to Government of Maharashtra setting up of more Engineering Colleges and Institutions; and

(c) how many such colleges and institutions are proposed to be set up by Government of Maharashtra and how many of them have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir. The study shows that the availability of engineering graduates and diploma holders in Maharashtra State will be 39,005 and 60,278 respectively at the end of 1978 and 47,360 and 71,259 respectively at the end of 1983.

(b) Approval for the establishment of more engineering colleges in the State of Maharashtra would depend on the well-established need of the State or its particular region in which an institution is to be located and the various proposals will be processed in accordance with the specific guidelines laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education in this behalf.

(c) Already the proposals of the Maharashtra State for one new Engineering College and one new Polytechnic have been approved by the Ministry in 1981 and establishment of another Engineering College is under considerations. Proposals for the establishment of one more new engineering college and six polytechnics are at present being considered by the Western Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education. In addition, a proposal of the State Government for the establishment of a technical University is also being examined by the University Grants Commission.

**Sanctioning of More Engineering Colleges for Maharashtra**

1965. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have 40, 14, 32 and 30 Engineering Colleges and polytechnics respectively while Maharashtra has only 8 Engineering Colleges and 20 Polytechnics; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to sanction all the Engineering Colleges and institutions proposed to be established by the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir. The number of approved Engineering Colleges/Technical Institutions and polytechnics in Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu is 42, 24, 35 and 49 respectively whereas the number of Engineering Colleges/Technical Institutions and polytechnics in Maharashtra State is 55.

(b) Approval for the establishment of any new engineering college or polytechnic would depend on the well-established need of the Maharashtra State in the particular region in which an institute is to be located. The proposals of the State Government will be processed in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the All India Council for Technical Education in this behalf.

**Debarring Non-collegiate candidates for appearing in L.L.B. Examinations**

1966. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Bar Council of India has debarred non-collegiate Law Graduates from being enrolled as Advocates and has sent directives to the Universities so that they do not allow non-collegiate candidates to appear in LL.B. examinations;

(b) if so, what are the reasons advanced by the Bar Council for doing the same; and

(c) have Government considered the fact that such women candidates as may like to take advantage of passing the LL.B. as non-collegiate candidate and join the legal profession after they have settled down in life would be hit by the above decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Under the Advocates Act, 1961, the Bar Council of India is competent to lay down the minimum standards of legal education in Universities, and the recognition of degrees in law, for the purpose of enrolment as an Advocate. Under the provisions, the Bar Council has prescribed that a student of Law must have attended 66 per cent of Lectures before he could be admitted in the examination that would qualify him for enrolment as an Advocate. According to the Bar Council, this requirement is necessary for the profession to render proper and efficient service to the public. The Council has further prescribed that no private student of Law should be allowed to enrol as an Advocate as he would not have the professional competence acquired by a Student who has attended regular Courses. No distinction is made between male and female students in the matter.

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12.00 hrs.

**Statement correcting the reply to Unstarred Question No. 2385 dated 22nd July 1982, regarding strike of workers engaged by the contractor at Haldia**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): The reply to the Question was based on information transmitted by Haldia Dock Complex authorities through telex. Owing to an inadvertent typographical error in the information received, a portion of the reply did not give the correct position about the settlement mentioned in the reply. The reply to the Question may, therefore, be read as under:—

(a) to (f). "The workers engaged by various clearing and shipping agents for certain types of cargo handling work at the general cargo berth at Haldia had stopped work from 15-5-82 and resumed it from 5-6-82. The provocation for the stoppage of work was recruitment of 96 cargo handling mazdoors by the Calcutta Port authorities through the Employment Exchange. The demand of the striking workers was that cargo handling mazdoors should be recruited by Calcutta Port authorities only from amongst them and not through the Employment Exchange. As a result of discussions between the representatives of the Calcutta Port Trust, Special Secretary and Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal and the representatives of Calcutta Port and Shore Mazdoor Union, a settlement was reached on 4-6-82. The main feaure of the settlemen is hat cargo handling mazdoors of the Port Trust (including 96 freshly recruited) will provisionally work on the ships and no job on the shore, which are done by the existing group of 750 workmen who are presently engaged by the different clearing and shipping agents in the job of cargo handling at Haldia Dock Complex, will be offered to any Port worker, which arrangement will continue for a period of 3 months within which all endeavours will be made by the State Government and the parties concerned to evolve a suitable scheme in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping and

Transport for providing employment to the workers engaged by various clearing and shipping agents.

The Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta, was kept informed of the developments regarding the strike, who also held conciliation meeting."

The error in the reply came to notice on receipt of a copy of the settlement mentioned in the reply. As the copy of settlement was received after a week of the reply, action to correct the reply could not be taken within one week. Inconvenience caused to the Hon'ble members is regretted.

12 hrs.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : इस पर आप हाफ-एन-आवर डिस्कशन एलाऊ कर दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए ।... (व्यवधान).....

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में संथाल परगना में छः आदिवासियों की हत्या कर दी गई है । ला-एंड-आर्डर भले ही स्टेट का है, लेकिन हरिजन और आदिवासियों का मामला केन्द्र का है । बिहार में हरिजन–आदिवासी रोज मारे जा रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question for adjournment motion.

...व्यवधान....

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : एन्सीफ्लाइटिस से सेंकड़ों मृत्यु वैस्ट बंगाल में गई हो गई हैं । ... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिख कर दीजिए।

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : मैंने कालिंग अटेंशन दिया है ।

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय भाभा एटोमिक रिसर्च सेन्टर की एक पेंसिल चोरी हो गई है...

[شری رشید مسعود : ادھیکش مہودے - بھابھا اٹومک ریسرچ سینٹر کی ایک پینسل چوری ہو گئی ہے -]

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I have an important question to ask today. The most important question is about Dr. Swamy. It has appeared in the newspapers that Dr. Swamy is going to Israel.

MR. SPEAKER: How does it bother you?

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY. He is a Member of this House. The whole world has condemned the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and he says that he has been invited by the Israeli Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I have also condemned Israel.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: According to Article 51 of the Constitution—Sir, it is a constitutional problem....

MR. SPEAKER: I am the custodian of the freedom of the Members. He is a free Member of the House.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: He is going to Israel at the invitation of the Israeli Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I do not support Israel's policy. Let him say that also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nadar, don't do it. . .It looks awful to me. . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever Mr. Nadar says will not go on record. . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is doing an objectionable thing. . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are transgressing all the limits of decency. Please resume your seat.

Mr. Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Five Adivasis have been killed in Bihar. An adournment motion moved by Mr. Paswan should be allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, टाइम्स ग्राफ इंडिया में प्रकाशित डेंजरस बी॰ ए॰ ग्रार॰ सी॰ पेंसिल स्टोलन का मामला बहुत गम्भीर है । क्या इस पर ग्राप कालिंग एटेंशन स्वीकार करेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have it; it is under my consideration.

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12.03 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI A. A. RAHIM): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Passports (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for delay in laying the notification mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5489/82].

### NOTIFICATION UNDER PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): On behalf of Miss Kumudben M. Joshi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 476(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1982 under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5490/82].

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**12.04 hrs.**

## MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 12th October, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Amritsar Oil Works (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th October, 1982."

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MR. SPEAKER: This is a case of dowry. Mrs. Gopalan is on her legs. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : यह गेहूं दिया जा रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ दो, उस पर देखेंगे । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot help you. Mr. Health Minister, you take care of my Members.

Mrs. Gopalan.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I am on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope you will agree with me.

श्री रशीद मसूद : जनाब आपको मेम्बर साहिब के अरेस्ट की इत्तिला कब मिली ?

[شری رشید مسعود : جناب آپکو ممبر صاحب کے اریسٹ کی اطلاع کب ملی -]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सुबह अनाउंस कर चुका हूं । आप अगर लेट आएं तो यह कुसूर आपका है, मेरा नहीं है । मैंने तो अनाउंस किया है, आप ही नहीं थे ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : वे कब अरेस्ट हुए ?

[شری رشید مسعود : وہ کب اریسٹ ہوئے -]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं वही कर रहा हूं, वह आप देखेंगे ।

I am after that subject. You were not present in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

Now, Mrs. Gopalan. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is laid on the table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes to the table except what is permitted. You ask the Chief Minister when you go to the State. Mrs. Gopalan. (*Interruptions*) You have got no respect for the lady Member.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. I hope you will support me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will all of you please sit down? Mrs. Gopalan.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने आपको बिहार के आदिवासियों के बारे में लिख कर दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार : गेहूं वाला क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने 377 में आज अलाऊ किया है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : रोटी पर आपने क्या किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रोटी का मसला सब से बड़ा मसला है। (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Nadar, you are always in the habit of shouting at the top of your voice. I have already allowed 377 on this subject today. This is also a *charcha*. Don't shout. It does not behave you. You are a Leader of a Group.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : देश की हालत बहुत खराब है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज 377 में आ रहा है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Workers are killed.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी सेहत खराब हो जाएगी। आपकी सेहत का हमें बहुत ख्याल है।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, you yourself have said this, and it is part of the proceedings now, that you will give your ruling on my privilege motion against Mr. Advani. He has called Mr. Bahuguna, a K. G. B. Agent. You are supposed to give the ruling.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जल्दी क्या है ?

(व्यवधान)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He is being maligned inside the House, outside the House,—maligned all round—as a K.G.B. Agent.

MR. SPEAKER: They say, please don't hurry. Even hurry takes time. Why don't you sit down?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): According to your ruling 3 days back, that Privilege Motion cannot come up in this House. It has to go to Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: That is, with my permission.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Is it Prof. Dandavate's ruling?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. That is all.

(व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : चार औरतें हैं, एक आदमी को भी ले लेते तो संख्या पूरी हो जाती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको शामिल नहीं किया जा सकता, आप पर इनको एतबार नहीं है ?

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12.12 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### DOWRY DEATHS IN THE CAPITAL

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Allepey): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Several gruesome dowry deaths in the Capital recently reported in the newspapers and the action taken by the Government in the matter."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, the Government are seriously concerned about the increasing incidents of dowry deaths.

During the current year upto 30th September 1982, 31 cases of dowry deaths have been reported to Delhi Police. Ten of them have been registered as cases of murder under Section 302 IPC and twenty-one under section 306 IPC. 56 persons have been arrested in these cases. While challans have been put in the Court in 5 of these cases the investigation in other cases is in progress. In all these cases, the charge is that in-laws maltreated the deceased on account of insufficient dowry. The deceased were either murdered or harassed to such an extent that they committed suicide. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to deal with incidents of dowry deaths promptly and effectively and bring to book the miscreants who indulge in such reprehensible and anti-social acts.

Some of the administrative measures taken are mentioned below:

(i) Instructions have been issued to the Police Officers to take serious notice of all cases of suicide or death in suspicious circumstances of young married women in the first ten years of marriage. The cases are treated as special report cases and the investigation is to be conducted by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (Asstt. Commissioner of Police).

(ii) A re-conciliation-cum-Guidance Bureau under the Anti Dowry Scheme has been set up by the Directorate of Special Welfare of Delhi Administration to provide counselling and guidance services to married women in distress and victimised by their in-laws on account of dowry. The Directorate is also launching publicity/propaganda through various media.

(iii) Instructions for getting the post-mortem conductd by at least two Doctors in dowry death cases have been issued. Moreover, doctors are required to do the necessary certification and attestation at the time of the recording of the Dying declaration.

(iv) Special Magistrate have also been detailed for recording the Dying declaration in such cases.

(v) All women who are victims of offences are entitled to free legal aid.

Hon'ble Members are aware that the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee of the Parliament, to make Dowry Prohibition Act more effective, have been laid on the table of the House.

The High Court of Delhi under whose control and superintendence subordinate courts in the Union Territory of Delhi are functioning, has earmarked one court of Additional District and Sessions Judge at Tis Hazari Courts complex for the trial and disposal of cases pertaining to dowry deaths.

I appeal to all sections of the people, particularly the women welfare organisations, to mobilise public opinion and enlist public cooperation in the efforts of the Government to eradicate this social evil. Besides law, the ultimate sanction against the evil of dowry is enlightened and vigilant public opinion and the conscience of the society.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Sir, it is shocking that more and more reports of inhuman dowry killings have been pouring in the daily newspapers especially from the Capital City. According to the Minister, there were only 32 dowry killings during the last 10 months, that is, up to September 1982. But according to 'Patriot' newspaper report dated 19-6-1982, there were 137 cases of dowry killings and of so-called suicides by housewives, 100 cases of suspected murders were reported. So, there are about 137 cases of dowry deaths and 100 cases of suspected murders. That is the report given in the newspaper 'Patriot'. There are many more cases of this nature which go unreported. The newspaper 'Statesman dated 1st July 1982 writes that on an average one bride burning a day is occurring. According to them, an unofficial source suggests that there is one bride-burning in every 12 hours in the capital city. In the 1st week of July alone, about 11 dowry killings were reported. The news report to this effect came in the press and I have got the cuttings of this particular news item. It is claimed that it may be due to rousing the consciousness of the people, that more cases are reported. There was a claim by the Home Ministry that it was only due to the rousing consciousness among the people that more cases are reported. Otherwise, the cases are not more. How could it be true? I fail to understand the logic behind this claim. If the general crime situation in the country is on the increase, how can dowry killings be less? You say that it is increasing because of the rousing consciousness. It is increasing not because of the increase in reported cases but it is also due to increasing economic crisis, growing economic disparities; price rise and unemployment are the result of your capitalist path of development. This has resulted in the general degradation of moral values among the people. But anyhow the reality is this which we have to take into consideration nad then act according to the situation.

**12.16 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, the point is: how to combat this within the frame work of the situation as it exists? One is the stringent legislative measure. The Joint Committee on Dowry Prohibition Bill had submitted its report on 11th August 1982. The Bill among other things provides for a stringent measure against the offenders. Now, what are the measures taken by the Government? Two months have elapsed but no action has been taken so far. If the Government is so serious about this, they could have brought forward the Bill during this Session for consideration and passing. The Law Ministry have already taken into account all the deliberations made during the Committee meetings. They could have framed the Bill considering the deliberations and the views given during the meetings and brought forward the same during this Session itself. There were demands by various organisations for a stringent law to punish these offenders. But that is not considered. But you say that there are so many ways as to how to register the cases and all that. What is the part played by the Police in such cases? You have given us a very good directive which you have given to police. The A.C.P. will do the investigation and such investigations will be reviewed by the D.C.P. In such cases, the Special Magistrate will be present to record the dying declaration. In the case of metropolitan cities like Delhi, it was suggestesd that the Lt. Governor would review the cases. These are all good suggestions. I appreciate them. But what is the actual experience we have in such cases? I can cite so many instances where the Police has not cooperated. For instance, on October 18, 1982, Niru Gupta, a 22-year old 6-month pregnant woman was burnt at her husband's residence in Shakur Basti, West Delhi. She was admitted to Safdarjung Hospital with 90 per cent burns. She aborted the foetus. In a barely conscious state she gave a statement before a Magistrate that she had been harassed for dowry by her mother-in-law for which reason she had burnt herself. Subsequently, she informed her family that her mother-in-law had burnt her and that she had given the statement to save her husband who had tried to save her.

We have an organisation known as the Janwadi Mahila Samity, which has been

coming to the rescue of such unfortunate girls. We have intervened in many cases and in one case with our help even the dowry was returned to the parents of the girl. As soon as we came to know of it, a representative of our organisation went to the Safdarjung Hospital and Niru Gupta gave her the details of how she had been burnt by her mother-in-law. They immediately contacted the acting DCP of West District, Shri Balwant Singh. They informed him that Niru wanted to make a fuller statement and that he should immediately contact a Magistrate and inform him that the girl had made the earlier statement under pressure. Shri Balwant Singh said that "there was no pressure then, and there was a pressure now to say something", and he refused to do anything. They informed him that her condition was deteriorating and somebody should go to record her statement. Any how, after a very long and heated arguments, he agreed to send his S.H.O. to the Magistrate. After an hour he informed them that the Magistrate was not available. They told him that the girl's condition was very critical and if there was any further delay, she would be in no position to make any statement. He ultimately said that the police personnel on duty there would record the statement. This was at 10.30 p.m. But when our members went to the hospital, they found that there was no policemen on duty. They asked the doctors' there to record the statement, but they were also not prepared to do that. They then recorded the girl's full statement on a tape-recorder. If the Minister wants, I can produce the tape -recorded statement. In her statement she said: "My mother-in-law has burnt me. Earlier my mother-in-law and sister-in-law beat me saying—why did you not bring Rs. ten thousand? The poured kerosene on me and burnt me. When I screamed, my husband rushed in to save me. She tried to stop him. He brought a blanket but she poured a bucket of water on me, although he tried to stop her. The earlier statement I made was not correct. This should be taken as the correct statement."

Now, how can a policeman say that they would not record a second statement?

After the statement was taped, they again tried to contact the police. On 7th October morning the family informed our Samity that she was sinking and would probably not be able to speak. It was only at 1 p.m. that a Sub-Inspector was sent to record her statement, but at that time she was not in a position to make a statement.

This is the state of affairs, and on the other hand, you are saying that women organisations should cooperate. We are prepared to cooperate. So many women organisations who are serious about it are there. But is the Government serious about it?

Apart from this, there are many such instances. Dr. Shipra Garg and Dr. Surjit Kaur also died under tragic circumstances and became victims of this evil. The same was the attitude of the police in such cases. I can give you a number of such instances. You have indicated that you have taken a number of steps in this direction, but what do we find in practice? Government is not at all serious about it. What is the machinery that you have provided for this? There is an anti-Dowry Committee set up by the Social Welfare Board. Can you at least associate them in recording evidences and dying declarations. This is a good set up if it works properly. When the police personnel are declining to do these things, what is the wayout for us? Are you prepared to take action against the erring police personnel? Otherwise, nothing can be done.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when the Government is bringing forward the legislation for amending the Antiy-Dowry Bill? We have submitted a report. Further, amendments are required in various connected legislations also, if we have to prevent such nasty deaths. So, if the Government has the political will to implement these things, you come forward with the amendment to Legislation regarding the property right, criminal and such other laws. Sir, we want to know when this legislation will be brought because this is too late.

[Shrimati Susheela Gopalan]

Then what will be the arrangement if the Police personnel are declining to cooperate? Where will the people go? What is the arrangement for that? And, Sir, what action the Government propose to take against those police people who are erring.

These are the questions. Of course, we want to cooperate with the Government, but you have to see that dowry killings are increasing. I want to know how these are going to be tackled by the Government?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I share the concern of the Hon. Member with regard to these obnoxiouse social evils.

Firstly, she asked that though the Joint Select Committee has submitted its report two months back, why the Government has not come forward to introduce it in Parliament, Sir, it is not the Government's hesitation to introduce it in Parliament. I will certainly impress upon my colleague, the Minister incharge of Social Welfare, who is in charge of the Bill, that as expeditiously as possible this report should be introduced in the form of a Bill.

Sir, the Hon. Member has mentioned about the case of Mr. Neeru Gupta. If the Hon. Member is patient enough, I may read Neeru Gupta's case A case has been registered under 309 IPC Punjabi Bagh, which has been subsequently converted to Setcion 360 IPC on 7-10-1982. That is the date when Shrimati Neeru Gupta diad in the Safdarjung Hospital.

The information was received by the local police on 15-10-1982 at 10.50 a.m., recorded vide number so and so, Shakurbasti that Neeru, wife of Ashok Kumar, aged 20 years, had been admitted in Safdarjung Hospital by her husband with 100 per cent burns. The Police Officer incharge immediately rushed to the hospital and was able to secure the medical legal information by about 12 noon and without any delay whatsoever recorded the statement of the burnt lady.

Sir, she said while she was cooking, she was getting down kerosene tin, which accidentaly slipped from her hand and fell on the burning stove and her clothes caught fire. This was her first statement. This statement was recorded at 12 noon, and she said that she was married eight months back and in that morning she was preparing onion Parothas for her husband on the stove. Suddenly the fuel in the stove got exhausted and she poured kerosene oil in the stove and in the process oil fell on her gown; and when she lit the stove, there was a fire and her gown also caught fire. Her husband tried to extinguish the fire and in the process burnt his hands etc. She has nothing to say against any one in the dying declaration which was duly signed by her and recorded in the presence of Shrimati Phool Vati, wife of Vijay Kumar Gupta and Bua of Neeru and Dr. A. S. N. Rao.

Again subsequently we requisitioned the services of the Sub Divisional Magistrate for recording the statement of the burnt lady. At about 2.30 p.m. Shri Ajit Srivasta, Sub Divisional Magistrate, Punjabi Bagh recorded her statement in the presence of Neeru's father, Shri Kanti Prasad. In the statement Neeru first said that her mother-in-law poured kerosene oil and set her on fire. But soon contradicted herself and said that she had burnt herself because her mother-in-law used to beat her and her husband. She again said she has nothing against her husband and has stated on the contrary that her husband and neighbourers tried to save her while the mother-in-law threw water on her which was causing her a lot of pain.

Based on this statement we registered a case. It is not as though a case has not been registered. It was registered under 309 IPC, which after the death of Shrimati Neeru has been convered into 306 IPC. Investigation is in progress and we will soon finalise it. It is not as though we have not taken it into account, i.e. what was registered before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

This is the case of Shrimati Neeru Gupta.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Why was the second statement not recorded?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: On the basis of the second statement which was recorded.... (*Interruptions*) The Sub Divisional Magistrate has recorded the second statement. If the hon. Member wants to know, I will get further details about it. We are very much seized of this matter. We have taken it seriously.

I have read this statement, but it does not mean that I am belittling the seriousness of the situation, nor doubting the vericity of the dying woman. She has died under very tragic circumstances. Whatever may be the first or second statement, I may assure the hon. Member and the House that we will take stringent action. Investigation is also going on.

Another point is about the administrative actions which I have enumerated while reading my statement, viz. that instructions have been issued, and also that a Reconciliation-cum-Guidance Bureau under the Anti-Dowry Scheme has been set up by the Directorate of Social Welfare of Delhi Administration to provide councel and guidance service to married women. We have taken whatever administrative action we could possibly take. I may also mention to the House that the Lt. Governor and the Chief Commissioner of Police are all concerned about this matter. Whenever any dereliction of duty is found on the part of any Police officer, I may assure the House that stringent and serious action will be taken against those officers who are treating the cases in a light-hearted manner.

The hon. Member also knows that two Joint Select Committees have been constituted—one on the Dowry problem, and another on rape. The report of the latter will soon be presented to Parliament by the Chairman of that Joint Select Committee.

I know how much interest the hon. lady Member takes in this matter. She came to me once or twice. I am happy to announce that this was reported in 1 or 2 cases. Even though those cases do not lie within the jurisdiction of this Ministry, I have taken action and instructed the Police officers to contact their counterparts in other States, to take action immediately.

श्रीमती गुरबिन्दर कौर बार (फरीदकोट) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डाउरी डैथ्स बड़ी नेशनल प्राबलम हो गई है । प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने नये 20–सूत्री प्रोग्राम में भी इसको बहुत महत्ता दी है ।

अगर देखें तो अवसर डथ्स 20, 22 की एज में होती हैं । नई-नई शादी हुई, डाउरी काफी न हुई तो कई जगह मदर-इन-ला० इन-सफीशियेंट डाउरी की वजह से तंग करती हैं ।

कुछ केसेज़ में देखा गया है 2, 3 साल के बाद भी ऐसा होता है । इसी तरह से 3 साल के बाद मोदीनगर की एक लड़की थी, जिसके एक लड़की भी थी, वह मारी गई । उसमें पुलिस ने तो एक्शन लिया, जब उसके खाविंद को मुजरिम ठहराया तो 7 के करीब मेम्बर्स अरेस्ट किये ।

ऐसे ही एक केस रामा का सहारनपुर का है । वह लड़की मिसिंग थी । उस केस में वालेन्टरी एसोसियेशन्ज ने बड़ा पार्ट प्ले किया । वह उनके पास गये और पुलिस को भी कहा । दिल्ली स्टेशन पर एक होल्डाल में उसकी डी-कम्पोजड बाडी थी । इसमें भी पुलिस ने काफी एक्शन लिया ।

यह बात नहीं कह सकते कि सरकार को उनकी फिक्र नहीं है । सरकार को इस बात की फिक्र है और सरकार ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि हमने यह यह कदम लिये हैं ।

[श्रीमती गुरब्रिन्दर कौर ब्रार]

डाउरी की बात को देखा जाये तो कई किस्म की डाउरी होती है, जैसे जेवरात ग्रौर पैसे की ग्रौर मिडिल क्लास में फर्नीचर, रेडियो, फ्रिज, टी० वी०, ग्रौर ग्रब शायद कलर्ड टी० वी० की भी बात शुरू हो जायेगी। ग्रब देखना यह है कि इसको कैसे खत्म करना है। यह खत्म तभी हो पाएगा जब कि ग्राल पोलिटिकिल पार्टीज को इसमें इन्वाल्वड किया जाए ग्रौर वे सच्चे मन से इस काम में मदद करें। साथ ही, यूथ ग्रार्गेनाईजेशन्स ग्रौर पोलिटिकल पार्टीज इसके बारे में मास-मीडिया के जरिए सोश्यल ग्रवेयरनेस करवायें।

ग्रब मैं एक ग्रौर साफ बात कहना चाहती हूं कि जब किसी की डैथ हो जाती है तो उसके ऊपर हम लोग चिल्लाते हैं, जब कि होना यह चाहिए कि डैथ होने से पहले, जो उनके नेबरस हैं, उनको पता तो लग ही जाता है कि इस घर की लड़कियों के साथ कैसा सलूक हो रहा है, वैसे इन्होंने जो यह क्लीनिक खोला है, वह इस बात में मदद तो करेगा, लेकिन जब उनके साथ लोग ग्रच्छा बर्ताव नहीं करते तो उसी वक्त इसके बारे में कुछ होना चाहिए।

दूसरे, मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि हमारे मास-मीडिया को ऐसे केसेज को सामने लाने में देर नहीं लगानी चाहिए जिनमें सजा हो चुकी है ग्रौर केस निपटाये जा चुके हैं। वैसे गवर्नमेंट ग्रौर होम मिनिस्टर से मैं ग्रागे जाकर कुछ क्वेश्चन्स करूंगी, लेकिन मेरी इल्तजा यह है कि ऐसे केसेज इतनी जल्दी खत्म किए जाएं, ताकि लोगों को उससे कुछ सबक मिल सके।

ग्रब ग्रापने ग्रपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि ज्वाइन्ट सलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट मिल गई है, लेकिन इस बारे में मेरी कोलीग श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन ने जो सवाल किया है, वही मेरा सवाल भी था। उसका जवाब तो इन्होंने दे दिया है कि दिल्ली में ग्राप एक स्पेश्यल सैल बनाने जा रहे हैं एक्सपैरीमेंट के तौर पर ग्रौर उसकी कामयाबी के बाद सारी दिल्ली को उसके साथ कवर कर दिया जाएगा। इस बारे में उनसे मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि ग्रच्छा रहेगा यदि इस सैल की इन्चार्ज या हैड किसी ग्रौरत को बना दिया जाए

Summary trial by special courts of cases involving dowry death.

ग्रब मैं ग्रापसे यह पूछना चाहती हूं कि इन केसेज को निपटाने के लिए जो स्पेश्यल कोर्टस ग्रापने बनाये हैं, जिनमें इन केसेज को ट्राई किया जा रहा है, उनकी स्पीड क्या है। वह स्पीड मैक्जीमम होनी चाहिए। यह न हो कि वे उन केसेज को निपटाने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा टाइम लगायें। फिर उन कोर्टस को इस्टैब्लिश करने का मकसद भी खत्म हो जाएगा। जितनी जल्दी ग्रौफेंडर्स को सजा मिले, उतना ही ग्रच्छा है। हमारे यहां सैन्ट्रल सोश्यल वेलफेयर बोर्ड है, स्टेट वेलफेयर एडवाइजरी बोर्ड है ग्रौर जितने भी दूसरे वौलंटरी इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उन सब को इन्वाल्व करके एक सैल बनाया जाए ग्रौर उस का जो परमानेंट ग्राफिस हो, वहां पर उसकी वाइड पब्लिसिटी होनी चाहिए ताकि जितनी भी वहां दुखी ग्रौरतें हैं, वे उसका फायदा उठा सकें, वहां ग्राकर ग्रपने केसेज बता सकें, टाइम पर उनकी मदद हो ग्रौर वे डैथ से बच सकें। मैं इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर देती हूं।

यहां पर कहा गया कि डी०एस०पी० से छोटे रैंक का कोई आदमी उसमें नहीं होना चाहिए, जो इन्वेस्टीगेशन के लिए लगाया जाएगा हम इस को वैलकम करते हैं। दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि डैड बौडी को भी उस वक्त तक डिस्पोज औफ नहीं किया जाएगा, जब तक कि उसके पेरेन्ट्स और रिलेटिव्ज आकर उसको देख नहीं लेते हैं। यह एक बहुत बढ़िया स्टैप है क्योंकि अक्सर यह होता है लोग उसके रिश्तेदारों के पहुंचने से पहले ही उस को जलाने की कोशिश करते हैं। यही उनका मकसद होता है। आम तौर पर बेचारी लड़कियां बर्न्स के कारण जलती हैं या उसको स्यूसाइड दिखाया जाता है, क्यों कि वे एट्रोसिटीज से तंग आ जाती हैं। इसीलिए ऐसे मामलों में उसके रिलेशन्स या पेरेन्टस का होना वहां जरूरी है। फिर जो मजिस्ट्रेट वहां होगा, यदि वह नो औब्जेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट दे और फिर उसकी बौडी डिस्पोज औफ की जाए, तभी बात बन सकती है।

अब मैं आपसे एक और बात कहना चाहती हूं कि आपने जो मौनीटरिंग की है, उसका क्या नतीजा निकल रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछती हूं कि उस मौनीटरिंग का क्या नतीजा निकल रहा है, उसकी इम्पलीमेंटेशन में क्या बढ़ोतरी आई है और उसके कारण डौरी डैथ्स की संख्या इन्क्रीज हुई है या कुछ कम हुई है। क्या इससे कुछ फर्क पड़ा है। जो गवर्नमेंट ने सैल सैटअप किया है, उसका क्या नतीजा निकल कर आया। क्या बाकी स्टेटस में भी ऐसे सैल्स क्रीएट किए जाएंगे जो कि उस स्टेट में डौरी डैथ्स के मामलों को डील करेंगे। मुझे याद है कि हाउस में एक कवेस्चन के जवाब में आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि हम मास मीडिया को हार्नेस करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, ताकि सोसायटी में सोशल एवेयरनैस जेनीरेट हो। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या सरकार इस मकसद में कामयाब हुई है या नहीं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से पूछना चाहिए कि क्या उन्होंने स्पेशल कोर्टस और स्पेशल सेल्ज बनाए हैं या नहीं अगर बनाए हैं, तो वे किस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इस पर रोशनी डालेंगे कि गवर्नमेंट ने लेजिस्लेशन बनाया है, पोलीटिकल पार्टीज और वालन्टेरी आर्गनाइजेशन्ज ने उसका साथ दिया है, तो इसका नतीजा क्या निकला है।

यह बहुत ही इम्पार्टेन्ट बात है कि डौरी के इकानोमिक और लीगल चेलेंजिज का मुकाबला करने के लिए और मास मीडिया की मदद से सोसायटी में सोशल चेंज लाने के लिए नेशनल और रिजनल पालिसीज बनाई जाएं। जब तक सोसायटी में सोशल चेंज नहीं आएगा, तब तक इस तरह की घटनाएं होती रहेंगी। इसके लिए मारल एजूकेशन का इन्तजाम भी होना चाहिए।

यू० पी० सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड ने मेरठ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक स्टडी कन्डक्ट की, क्योंकि वहां डौरी डेथ्स बहुत होती हैं। उससे पता लगा है कि 60.4 परसेंट यूथ्स, ग्रेजुएट और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट, डौरी सीक करते हैं। मेरे नालेज में भी यह बात आई है कि ग्रेजुएट तो स्कूटर तक रह जाते हैं, लेकिन जो लोग आई० एस० या आई० एफ०एस० में आ जाते हैं, उनकी कीमत और बढ़ जाती है और वे कार मांगते हैं। लोग कहते हैं कि हमने लड़के की पढ़ाई पर इतना खर्च किया है, इसलिए हमें डौरी चाहिए, क्योंकि उसने अपने ही घर में रहना है और एक पढ़ी

[श्रीमती गुरब्रिन्दर कौर ब्रार]

लिखी लड़की उनके घर में आ जाएगी । इस किस्म के सीन देखने को मिलते हैं ।

इस स्टडी से यह भी जाहिर हुआ कि जब तक इसमें यूथ्स को इनवाल्व नहीं किया जाता—लेने वाले और देने वाले, मेल और फीमेल दोनों इसमें आ जाते हैं —तब तक इसमें कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती । क्या सरकार स्कूल-कालेजों में लड़के-लड़कियों को एजूकेट करने की कोई तरकीब सोच रही है जिससे उन्हें डौरी से नफरत पैदा हो और वे यह महसूस करें कि अगर कोई देता है, तो ठीक है, नहीं तो दूसरे लोग कहां से डौरी देंगे, जबकि उन्होंने लड़की को पढ़ाया लिखाया और 20, 22 साल की उम्र तक उस पर हर तरह का खर्च किया ? सरकार इस सिलसिले में क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

सरकार ने जो भी कदम उठाए हैं हम उनको वेलकम करते हैं । वालन्टरी आर्गनाइजेशन्ज ने इसमें एक बड़ा पार्ट अदा किया है । गुलमोहर कालोनी में जो किस्सा हुआ था, अगर वालन्टरी आर्गनाइजेशन्ज वहां जा कर शोर न मचातीं, तो वह मामला दब जाता । जैसा कि मेरी बहन ने कहा है, बहुत से केसिज तो नोटिस में नहीं आते हैं, उन्हें रफा-दफा कर दिया जाता है । अगर सोशल ऐवेयरनेस होगी, नेबर्स को पता होगा, तो ये बातें छिपी छिपी नहीं रह सकतीं और यह सोशल ईविल खत्म होगा ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you can reply.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, the Government is very much benefited by the suggestions.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Calling attention is going on very well because all are ladies. This has to be emulated by you all tomorrow.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Very valuable suggestions have been made by the hon. Member. I am highly thankful to the Member for having made very very valuable suggestions and I may assure the House that whatever suggestions she has made will certainly be borne in mind. She has enumerated several measures that should be taken to eradicate this pernicious social system.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Especially, publicity should be given to the steps taken.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes. But, it is unfortunate that every mother-in-law forgets that she was once a daughter-in-law.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): One clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mayathevar, no clarification. He is replying to Mrs. Brar. You cannot seek any clarification.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Mayathevar can only be a father-in-law and not mother-in-law.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I am not even a father-in-law.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Member wanted to know certain steps that are to be taken to tighten investigation and procedure. I may inform the hon. House that if fresh evidence is available in regard to a case which has already been closed, the Police could take cognizance and re-open the case. That is one thing which we have done.

About the steps that are being taken to see that these matters are highlighted and the culprits are brought to book, I have said in my statement that a re-conciliation-cum-guidance Bureau under the Anti-Dowry Scheme has been set up by the

Directorate of Social Welfare of Delhi Administration to provide counselling and guidance services to married women in distress and victimised by their in-laws on account of dowry. The Directorate is also launching publicity/propaganda through various media. If you listen to the radio—perhaps, it is in Hindi and it would be difficult for you to follow—everyday, the evil of dowry has been made one of the important items to be transmitted so that the people may get educated in this matter.

We are also actively pursuing a proposal for the constitution of the Family Courts with the Department of Justice, which are envisaged to settle all family disputes including dowry problems in a conciliatory manner. A suitable legislation for the constitution of these courts will be ready shortly.

Further, to make the offences against women like rape more stringent, a Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill is with the Joint Select Committee. They are making their recommendations in this regard.

The Central Social Welfare Board organised a Seminar against dowry in June 1982 and is following it up with meetings of voluntary organisations for creating social awareness against this evil. The Central Social Welfare Board has started a voluntary action cell to seek active cooperation from the voluntary bodies in this regard. The State Social Welfare Advisory Boards have similarly been asked to start campaigns against this evil. We have already given instructions to various Social Welfare Boards in the States to follow it up. This is a matter which we have been pursuing.

The hon. Member has also brought out the fact that nearly 60.4 per cent of the youth want dowry. This is a social evil. The more a person gets educated, the more his demand for dowry. The medical and engineering graduates are very much in demand in the market. That is the whole tragedy.

I completely agree with the hon. Member that at the University stage or college stage, we have to introduce such course as to educate the youth against this social evil, because in the dowry deaths several precious lives are lost.

I may assure the hon. Member that whatever valuable suggestions she has given, will certainly be given due consideration with all the seriousness which they deserve.

**श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते** (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना भाषण आरम्भ करने के पूर्व ही मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं क्योंकि रीता खुराना का जो केस हुआ, जिसके सम्बन्ध में सभी लोग जानते हैं, जब रीता खुराना की मृत्यु हो गई तो आल इंडिया वीमेन्स हास्टेल में रहने वाली लड़कियां मेरे पास आई और उनको लेकर मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के पास गई और मिनिस्टर साहब ने आश्वासन दिया था कि मि० खुराना, जोकि आई० बी० के कर्मचारी हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में वे कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं दिखायेंगे। उसके बारे में जो उन्होंने कदम उठाया है, उसके लिए मैं उन को पहले ही अपने भाषण में धन्यवाद दे चुकी हूं।

इसके अलावा मैं आपके सामने दो तीन बातें कहना चाहती हूं। इसी साल सितम्बर तक आपने कहा है कि 32 डैथ्स हुई है। आज ही अखबार में पुष्पा नाम की एक लड़की की मृत्यु की खबर आई है। वह शायद आपके ध्यान में नहीं हैं। इस प्रकार मिला कर 33 डैथ्स हो जाती हैं। 1980-81 में 137 डैथ्स हुई है। एटैमटेड सुसाइड और डैथ्स 100 हो गए थे। इसके मुताबिक प्रति दिन दिल्ली जैसे शहर में, जो देश की राजधानी है, कम से कम एक डाउरी डैथ् हो जाती है। मैं आप से यह भी जानना चाहती हूं कि

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दंडवते]

क्या आप ने अस्पताल में बर्निंग केसिस का स्टेटिसटिक्स डाटा इक्ट्ठा किया है ? जो केसेज अस्पताल में आते हैं, उनमें कितनी महिलायें हैं, उनकी क्या उम्र होती है और उसके क्या कारण होते हैं? यह स्टैटिसटिक्स डाटाज भी हमारे पास होने चाहिये। जिससे यह पता चले कि कितने केसेज पुलिस में दर्ज नहीं किये जाते। लेकिन बर्निग के होते हैं और जिनमें डाउरी होने की बहुत संभावना होती है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं। मैं महिला दक्षता समिति के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। मुझे अभिमान है कि मेरा उससे संबंध है। दिल्ली में दहेज के खिलाफ 22 अक्तूबर, 1978 को पहला डिमांसट्रेशन हुआ था, जिसको इस समिति ने आर्गेनाइज किया था। उसके बाद अलग-अलग जगहों पर शुरू हुए। यह अलग बात है। लेकिन दुःख की बात यह है कि इस समिति ने जिस घर के आगे डिमांसट्रेशन किया, उसी घर में उसी लड़के की शादी एक साल के अन्दर हो गई। उनके घर में लड़की देने के लिए दूसरे मां-बाप कैसे तैयार हो जाते हैं—यह बहुत दुःख की बात है। जिस घर में पहले ही दो बहुओं को जलाया गया हो, उसी घर में तीसरी बहू देने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं। हो सकता है कि आस-पास के पड़ोसी उनको बताते नहीं हों कि इस घर में ऐसी-ऐसी बातें हो गई हैं। संसद की संयुक्त समिति ने डाउरी प्रोहिबिशन एक्ट के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1982 को रिपोर्ट पेश की है। लेकिन सरकार स्ट्रिंजेन्ट बिल कब लाएगी ? उम्मीद थी इस अधिवेशन में लायेगी। इसके साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि क्रिमिनल्स ला अमेंडमेंट बिल महिलाओं के अत्याचारों के बारे में बिल लाना आवश्यक है। क्योंकि यह संसद का अधिवेशन 5 नवम्बर से ज्यादा चलने वाला नहीं है। इसलिए दिसम्बर, 1982 को एक स्पेशनल पार्लियामेंट का सैशन हो, उसमें इसको पास करके यह कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि 1983 में एक भी डैथ न होने पाए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अब अगर हम इसको पोस्टपोन करते रहेंगे, तो ठीक नहीं होगा और बहुएं जलती ही रहेंगी।

फैमिली कोर्ट्स के बारे में अनेक बार मेरी ला मिनिस्टर से भी बातचीत हुई है। उन्होंने कहा हम कर रहे हैं। और इस बारे में देख रहे हैं। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि फैमिली कोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिए। बिल जब मन्जूर होगा, तब मन्जूर होगा, लेकिन उसके पहले आपको हर पुलिस स्टेशन पर स्पेशल डाउरी सैल खोल कर डाउरी आफिसर की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आज पुष्पा का ही मामला नहीं है। पुष्पा जब जलाई जा रही थी तो उसकी खबर वहां के एक पड़ोसी ने पुलिस को दी थी; जिसको किसी दूसरे कारण में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। लेकिन 24 घंटे तक पुलिस ने बयान नहीं लिया, जो लास्ट स्टेटमेंट (dying declaration) होता है, वह नहीं हो पाया। पुलिस को बहुत जगह पर जाना होता है, इसके लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है इसलिए हमारी मांग है कि इमिडिएटली एवरी पुलिस स्टेशन पर एक स्पेशल डाउरी आफिसर नियुक्त करना चाहिए। कहीं भी, किसी भी जगह से अगर कोई शिकायत आती है तो वह तुरंत वहां जाए।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Should it be a woman officer?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Yes, that should be a woman.

पिछले साल, जब ज्ञानी जैल सिंह जी होम मिनिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने एलान किया था कि यदि किसी भी स्त्री को संदेहास्पद अवस्था में मृत्यु हो जाती है, या वह सुसाईड कर लेती है तो उसकी दो डाक्टरों द्वारा जांच की जाएगी, उसका पोस्टमार्टम दो डाक्टरों द्वारा किया जाएगा। इसी सदन में उन्होंने यह बात कही थी । आपने भी यह सारा लिखा है । मैंने खुद इसी सदन में यह सवाल उठाया था कि गुजरात में 36 ऐसे सस्पीशस केसिज हुए हैं जिनके बारे में ज्योति संघ नाम के संगठन ने सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को लिख कर भेजा है । मुझे पता नहीं कि उनके बारे में आज तक कोई जांच हुई या नहीं। अगर इस तरह से दो-दो साल किसी केस के बारे में लग जाएं तो उस से कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। जब मुझ से पूछा गया तो मैंने उनको कहा कि मैंने पार्लियामेंट में सवाल खड़ा किया था, मैं होम मिनिस्टर से भी मिली हूं और उनको सारे केसिज दे कर आयी हूं। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि आज इतने महीने हो गये उन 36 केसिज के बारे में न तो कोई सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का और न कोई स्टेट गवर्ननेंट का अधिकारी पूछताछ के लिए गया। 36 केसिज गुजरात स्टेट में होते हैं, न जाने दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने प्रकार के केसिज होते होंगे । मैं आप से पूछना चाहती हूं कि ऐसे कितने केसिज के बारे में लोग आपके पास शिकायत ले कर आये हैं और आपने उन केसिज के बारे में क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की ?

हमारी वीमेंस आरगनाइजेशन है । हमारे पास सुबह से ले कर शाम तक लोग केसिज लेकर आते हैं। सुसाईड केस के बारे में आ कर लोग कहते हैं कि आप थाने में टेलीफोन कर दीजिए कि पोस्टमार्टम लाश का किया जाए और जब तक लाश का पोस्टमार्टम न हो जाए तब तक लाश का क्रिमेशन न किया जाए । मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आपको इस बारे में सख्त कदम उठाने चाहिये। अगर कहीं से शिकायत आती है और पुलिस उसके बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है तो पुलिस के खिलाफ भी आपको कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये । आप सरकुलर भेजते हैं, इंस्ट्रक्शंस भेजते हैं उन पर ठीक ढंग से कार्यवाही नहीं होती है । पुलिस वाले शिकायत करने वाले की मदद नहीं करते, बल्कि जिनके खिलाफ शिकायत की जाती है, उनकी ही मदद करते हैं। ऐसा लोगों का कहना है । इसलिए आप इस बारे में सदन के सामने ज्यादा से ज्यादा आंकड़े रखें कि आपने अब तक कितने कितने केसिज में क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की ?

फेमिली कोर्ट्स के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि यदि ये इमीडियेटली नहीं बन सकती हैं तो कम से कम स्पीडी ट्रायल करने की इंस्ट्रक्शन आप कोर्ट्स को दें । इस प्रकार के जो केसिज होते हैं उनमें लोगों को कोर्टों में बहुत दिक्कत होती है ।

फ्री लीगल एड कमेटी के लिए बहुत पैसा रखा गया है और दिया भी गया । मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि फ्री लीगल एड कमेटी से अब तक कितने लोगों को फायदा हुआ है और कितनी राशि का इस्तेमाल हुआ है। पूरे साल में आपने कितना पैसा दिया और कितने पैसे अब तक इस्तेमाल किये गये । इसके सारे आंकड़े आप सदन के सामने रखें । मेरे

[श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते]

विचार में इस फ़्री लीगल एड व्यवस्था का लोगों को ठीक तरह से फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है।

दूसरे जो ये डावरी केसिज हो रहे हैं, इनको रोकने के लिए इमीडियेटली कानून बनाना चाहिये। Compulsory Registration of Marriages Act along with the registration of all the things that are given at the time of marriage.

जब तक आप ये कानून नहीं बनाते हैं तब तक ये बातें रुकने वाली नहीं है। जैसा कि सुशीला जी ने बताया कि लड़की को शादी के बाद जब वापस घर भेज दिया जाता है तो उसका सामान उसको कैसे वापस मिले, इसके लिए भी कानूनी मदद होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप जल्दी से जल्दी इसके लिए कानून बनाएं।

जगह-जगह पर जो वोलेन्ट्री आरगेनाइजेशंस काम कर रही हैं, वे फैमिली काउंसलिंग का काम भी करती हैं। चूंकि इन आरगेनाइजेशंस के पास इतना ज्यादा पैसा नहीं होता है जिससे कि वे ठीक तरह से अपना काम कर सकें, इसलिए इन आरगेनाइजेशंस को भी मदद देने की जरूरत है। आपने सोशल वेल्फेयर आरगेनाइजेशन में एक सेल बनाया है। आप भी फैमिली काउंसलिंग करते हैं। लेकिन ये आरगेनइजेंशस बहुत काम कर सकती हैं और डावरी केसिज रोकने में बहुत मदद कर सकती हैं। इसलिए मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप इन आरगेनाइजेंशस के लिए स्पेशल ग्रांट देने की व्यवस्था करें। उनको पूरी ग्रांट सौ फीसदी दीजिए। इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। आज जो डाउरी थ्स हो रही हैं--क्राइम्स अगेंस्ट विमेन, इसके बारे में आप क्या समझते हैं। क्या आप प्रधानमंत्री के कथन से सहमत हैं, जो कि उन्होंने एक विदेशी जरनलिस्ट को दिया है 1977 में जब कांग्रेस की डिफीट हो गई, उसके बाद जनतापार्टी Janata Party tried to teach a lesson to the woman who is the Prime Minister

उसकी वजह से पुरुष अपने-अपने घर में महिलाओं को सबक सिखाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, इसलिए डाउरी डैथ्स और crimes against women बढ़ गये हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? क्या डाउरी डैथ्स का कारण इतना सिंपल है? इसके बारे में आपका क्या विचार है?

अंत में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जो रिकमण्डेशंस एक्ट में दी गई हैं— ostentatious marriage should be banned.

कितना खर्चा होना चाहिए, इस पर पाबंदी रखी गई है। लेकिन मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि कम से कम इस सदन के लोग तय करें कि जो सदस्य अपने घर में धूमधाम से शादी बनाएगा, उनकी शादी में कोई सदस्य शरीक नहीं होगा। कम से कम इतना तो कीजिए। एक सदस्य ने अपने घर में शादी में 20 हजार लोगों को दावत दी और शादी में सारे मिनिस्टर शरीक हुए थे।

This is indirect encouragement to this kind of marriages. मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कम से कम इसमें—

Nobody would attend the marriage especially of the marriage of the member of the family of the Member of Parliament. इस तरह का आश्वासन दिया जाना चाहिये।

हम इसको पालीटिकल इशू बनाना नहीं चाहते हैं और दिल से चाहते हैं कि यह प्रथा बंद होनी चाहिये और सारे सदस्य इसके लिए काम करें, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हो । अभी मिसेज आर ने कहा कि इसको पालीटिकल इशू नहीं बनाना चाहिये, मैं उनको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देती हूं । इसके लिए हमको लोगों के अंदर चेतना जगानी चाहिये । समाज की चेतना जगाने के लिए पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में कुछ महिला आर्गनाइजेशंस ने जुलूस निकाला था, आल इंडिया विमन एसोसिएशन, वाई डब्ल्यू सी ए आदि निर्दलीय संस्थाओं ने हिस्सा लिया था । उसमें सभी दलों के आर्गनाइजेशंस को भी आमंत्रित किया था । उसमें कोई पार्टी जैसी बात नहीं थी, कोई झण्डा नहीं था, लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि हम सबको बुलाने में नाकामयाब रहे । लेकिन जो हो गया वह तो हो गया, लेकिन आगे हमको दहेज विरोधी चेतना जगाने के लिए एक दूसरे का सहयोग करके यह काम करना होगा, तभी हमको सफलता मिल सकेगी । इसलिए वालेंट्री आर्गनाइजेशंस किस तरह से इस क्षेत्र में आगे आ सकते हैं, इसके बारे में भी आप विचार करें।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Member is a champion of the oppressed and the suppressed and tortured women folk. Her valuable service for the cause of women is well known. I want to Pay my tribute to her for her tireless energy to fight for the cause of the women.

She had organised a Seminar. It is unfortunate, though I wanted to join that, but because of certain pressing circumstances I could not do that.

She has raised many points.

About Khurana's husband I must inform the hon. Members that he has been arrested by the Jammu and Kashmir police. He has been placed under suspension by the I.B. and the case is going on. About the Pushpa case, I may tell the hon. Member that the facts that were brought to our notice, are not borne out by the Press statement. She was burnt in a room bolted from inside. Her father and mother themselves have stated this information. I would not say that this is a correct information. But whatever information we have got from the police and from the administration I am just placing before the House. Her father and mother themselves stated that she had good relations with the husband and they did not suspect any foul play. The *post-mortem* examination has not revealed any other injury except of severe burns which led to her death. Enquiries are still under progress. It seems that she stated herself to the doctor that she was burnt by spilling-over of kerosene out of the lighted stove when she was heating water. A magistrate was also called to record the statement of Pushpa. But unfortunately, she was not in a condition to record or give her statement. The magistrate was called immediately, without any delay. With that, I am not trying to defend the case but what I wanted to tell is, these are the facts which were brought to the Ministry. Notwithstading all these things, I may assure the hon. Member that we are further proceeding in this matter. If there is any foul play suspected, the culprit will be brought to book.

Another thing is about the Gujarat cases. She has said about the 36-cases. We have no information. I will take the information from the hon. Member and immediately contact the Gujarat Government and ask why there is a delay and why the case is pending for such a long time.

About how many people have made use of 'legal aid to the poor' that has been given by the Government, I will collect the statistics and also the amount that has been given to these people. We will see that much more propaganda is done so that many more people can take advantage of it. And if there are any suggestions

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made by the hon. Member, we will certainly take them into consideration and see that much more extensive propaganda is given so that more people may take advantage of this.

Regarding the compulsory registration of marriage which the hon. Member has suggested, I wil pass it on to the concerned Ministry for their consideration in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, there is also a Private Member's Bill on this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: About providing financial assistance to the voluntary organisations, I will certainly look into this matter. I may assure the hon. Member that we will give whatever is possible so that that may give further incentive and also a sort of wherewithal for those organisations to create more social awareness and also to help the Government in bringing these culprits to book. I appreciate her suggestions.

About ostentatious marriages, I entirely agree with the hon. Member. These ostentatious marriages have ruined several families. At the same time, perhaps it would compensate by getting large number of presents—I do not know. What is the *modus operandi*, I do not know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you have any personal experience?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes, Sir. I may tell you that I had four sisters. My father's property was ruined because of these marriages. I know from my personal experience what a horrible thing it is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understood from the way you put it.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I know how my father suffered in those days. He had to sell a good portion of landed property to give dowry. Out of my personal experience, I know what it is.

About this setting up of special court also, I will not be able to say anything now. I will certainly place this matter before the concerned authorities as to whether that would be able to eradicate the evil speedily and in what manner. I would certainly assure the House that the Government will give as much attention as is necessary.

She mentioned about the Prime Minister. I could not catch what she has said about the Prime Minister's statement and all that. I may say that in this country, our Prime Minister is very much concerned about this social evil. She also intervened in the Rajya Sabha yesterday about the children. About the atrocities committed on women, she is very much concerned and she is very particular to see that severe action is taken to eradicate this evil. She is the symbol of our womenhood and also an outstanding leader of our country.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, already a number of questions have been covered. Even then, I have to raise some points and I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to them.

In the statement, the hon. Minister has stated:

"It is the constant endeavour of the Government to deal with incidents of dowry deaths promptly and effectively and to bring to book the miscreants who indulge in such reprehensible and anti-social acts."

If by "Government", it is meant Minister, then I fully agree. But, unfortunately, the Minister does not deal with the cases. It is not possible. I have worked with him in the Joint Committee on the Criminal Law Amendment bill and I fully appreciate his sympathies for women. But the claim made here, I am afraid, is not substantiated by our experience.

While making this charge, I will give some examples. Take, for example, the expression:

"promptly and effectively and to bring to book the miscreants."

There is a case of Usha Arora about which her father wrote a letter to the National Federation of Indian Women, dated 29th September, 1982. This lady, Usha Arora, W/o Kirti Kumar of 35/36, West Patel Nagar, herself a teacher, died on 19th September, 1982 at J. P. Hospital. The news was published in almost all the news papers on the 20th and 21st September, 1982. When this lady was dying in the Hospital, she told her mother clearly, in Hindi: कीर्ति ने मुझे जला कर मार दिया।

She was the mother of a 20-month-old child about whom she was very much concerned and asked her mother not to give the child to the family.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the letter referred to by me, the letter written by Shri Khusi Ram Arora who happens to be the father of this lady. In this letter which is dated 29th September, 1982, that is, after 10 days of her death, despite the case being reported in all the newspapers, he says:

> "With a very heavy and broken heart, I have to bring to your kind notice that the concerned police authorities have not taken any action at all to remove my grievances. Rather, they have added fuel to fire. It is amazing that even after the registration of the case, initially, under Sections 307, 341 and, subsequently, after her death, under Section 302—that is, murder—vide FIR 488 of West Patel Nagar Police Station, they have made no arrest of the culprit till today."

That is, after 20 days of the occurrence of the above mis-happening.

Then he suspected malafide intention. He also said:

> "On my repeated requests to them and after giving evidence of the happening of incidents, they have not yet paid any attention in this regard to give justice to me. They have rather freed the said culprits with the result that they are now throwing challenge to me to face the consequences. It is perhaps more appropriate if this case is transferred to the Vigilance Department/ CBI, Crime Branch, for further proper action."

It is a well reported case. Within ten days, this is the situation. Can it be said that prompt action is being taken? No.

I will again say that I am not blaming the Government, the Ministers or the Cabinet. But the Government surely is responsible for its Police force, if these things are happening.

The Minister should know that despite all this agony, what is happening if this is the case.

This is Usha Arora.

Let me cite another case. It is even more interesting. This is the case of Shrimati Geeta Malik, wife of Shri S. M. Malik, 100-A, Pocket-1, Mayur Vihar, New Delhi. She died on the 5th June, 1982, with 100 per cent burns. This girl was a M.Sc. and Bachelor of Education. She was a teacher of the Bal Bharti School at Pusa Road. This case was registered under Section 306. That is not Section 302, Abetment to suicide. The alleged accused were arrested at 2.55 PM on 8-6-82, that is, three days after the incident but, they were released on anticipatory bail on 9-6-82. To make matters even worse, the father of this girl incidentally happens to be—I do not know but fortunately or unfortunately for him—one of the high officers of the Government, that is, he is Mr. S. C. Vijh, Deputy Director, Ministry of Irrigation.

After this, Mr. Vijh, in his letter to the Hon. Home Minister said that police investigations in this case are being held in connivance with the in-laws.

> "Since 6-6-82, the Police has not contacted us nor called us."

That means after the registration of the case.

> "Rather, whenever we approached investigating Officers, we were discouraged. Now we are being falsely implicated in

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criminal cases and the Police has registered a criminal case under Section 452." 452."

452 is trespass, 506 is a criminal intimidation and something like that.

This morning I consulted IPC and found what those Sections are. I am not a lawyer. I found that they were intentions of grievous hurt and what notfil

So, under such Sections, a counter case has been started against Mr. Vijh, the Deputy Director of the Ministry of Irrigation and against his other family members.

Mr. Vijh writes:

"The investigating officers are just acting on the whims of the persons involved in burning of Mrs. Geeta Malik."

Under these circumstances we are being denied a proper inquiry in the case and the investigating officer is openly favouring the accused.

Mr. Vijh's letter to the Home Minister is dated 6th October. I have got all these letters because they all come to the National Federation of Indian Women which constantly endeavours to take up these cases. That is how these things have come to me.

There is a third case where the case is well reported in all the papers and things have gone to this extent that one Doctor, the husband of Dr. Mrs. Shipra Garg—who happens to be an MD, wanted money for setting up a nursing home and since the poor father denied, this man—what should I call him? I would call him a villain—not only murders this girl by burning—you know this girl was burnt and after that this man took the girl to a private nursing home, she had to scale three storeys up in that situation with 95 per cent burns and when that nursing home refused, only the next day this girl was taken to the hospital. Even after that, this man did not even accompany the girl to the hospital when she went and this man is an MD. In this case too, the Police was taking no action. Then the National Federation of Indian Women, workers and other women of the locality took it up and there was a demonstration. When the demonstration was going on and the Police Officer was approached, he said, "Nobody is coming for evidence. What can I do?' Immediately one person came forward to give evidence. It was in that situation that nobody was coming to give evidence. 94 men and women of the locality have sent a letter to the Lt. Governor on October 2 requesting him to entrust the case to the Crime Branch.

We have many such cases. These three cases I have raised to show how the Police is conducting these things and how serious the things are becoming. Doctors, M.Sc. girls, teacher girls—all well-placed girls are not able to put up any resistance. Whenever possible, the case is registered under abetment to suicide and not for murder.

My first submission to the Minister who I am sure is genuinely very sympathetic, is to go into these cases and I have no doubt that the normal police machinery will not be able to expedite these cases, however much concerned the Minister personally may be. So in all these three cases I have shown that either the father or the residents of the locality or the organisation concerned which is dealing with it have demanded that these be investigatedd by the Crime Branch. I do not say that investigation by the Crime Branch would produce a very different effect because my experience also is very bad. Even then it is clear that some other agency, some special agency has to be created for invnetigation of these cases and prompt dealing with these cases no doubt. My friend, Shrimati Dandavate has suggested that a Special Police Officer be posted at each Police station. I think for Delhi that is an immediate necessity and it must be done.

But that is not the only thing that has to be done. Here in this statement the Minister has given some steps which the

Government has taken. The steps, so far as they go and the intention of the steps, are good. But I would like to know a few things about it because the effiicacy of the steps doubtless are nowhere near the expectation. About that the Minister also agrees—I am sure. That being the case, I would like to know.

Firstly, I would like to know whether you will see that the cases that I have referred to—I have given them to the hon. Speaker also earlier and I can give those papers to the Minister also—are investigated into not like the normal police investigation that takes place but like a criminal case where investigation takes place. Secondly, Sir, in the statement he mentioned a re-conciliation-cum-Guidance Bureau under the Anti-Dowry Scheme has been set up. The social workers like myself and Smt. Gopalan do not really know about such a scheme. I did not also ask Mrs. Pramila Dandavate. I do not know whether she knows about this. Where is the Dowry Cell and what is it doing. It seems to be that Reconciliation-cum-Guidance Bureau is loosely called by that name. I shall be happy if something is done about it. Is this the Bureau to which all the cases go? I do not think all cases go to this Bureau. It is clear that something is wrong with it. Firstly, let us know the address of this Bureau and what is its functions? Who are the people in charge of it. It should be widely published in all the newspapeprs so that the people can go there. To make it effective, it is absolutely necessary that the women's organisations dealing with these things should be associated. There are 101 organisations and all of them may not be dealing with these things equally well. At least recognised women's organisations who are known to be dealing with these cases should be associated compulsorily with this Bureau and proper attention should be given to it. Voluntary organisations should be helped in this regard. It is absolutely necessary. For want of time I do not want to go into any further.

Further, Sir, I know that the Dowry Bill will be passed in the course of a year and a big movement will come out of that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I am beholden to the hon. lady Member who has brought before the house certain cases.

About the case of Shrimati Arora, four persons have been arrested—the father-in-law, the mother-in-law and the husband and the sister-in-law of the deceased—and the cases are under progress.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The law will take care of that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: About Mrs. Geeta's case, the case has been registered and three persons have been arrested and that is under investigation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You mentioned the name as 'Mrs. Geeta'. Say Mrs. Geeta Mallick. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As regards the other matter, she wanted to entrust these cases to an agency which will be able to expeditiously investigate and bring the culprits to book. Last time also a demand was made on the floor of the House. Of the five cases of dowry deaths, in Delhi, three were referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation. It looked into the cases and confirmed the investigation conducted by the Delhi Police. All these cases are either suicidal or accidental deaths. They confirmed what the police has given in their investigation. In such cases a strict vigilance is required. About the further investigation of the cases, we shall certainly take care to see that a proper

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authority goes into the matter. I have already stated that if there is any dereliction of the duty on the part of a police officer and if it is brought to our notice by the voluntary organisations or even when we ourselves come to know of that, we shall not certainly hesitate to take action against these people. In the Delhi Police Administration, Government is actively reconsidering whether we can have a special vigilance cell in the C.I.D. headed by an independent Police Officer to look after these cases. This is under our consideration. (*Interruptions*). We are thinking whether a special division has to be created; we are thinking whether dowry death cases could be brought under the purview of one single, efficient, police officer. This is under our consideration. Other hon. Members have repeated the points which the hon. Members has just now mentioned and already I have given my replies to them. Once again, I thank the hon. Members for giving an opportunity to the Government to state the facts in this case, and the action taken by the Government in this matter.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I want to understand one thing. You said that they have been arrested. We find that immediately they are released and they go on threatening and then counter-cases are started.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will certainly look into the matter regarding what the hon. Member has stated.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: A very serious case is there relating to Mrs. Shakuntala Arora, Professor from Shyama Prasad Mukherjee College. There have been so many demonstrations. I had come to know today that no action has been taken.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will certainly look into it.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: So many cases are there. We want to know whether during the investigation stage you can associate the Anti-Dowry Committee with the investigation, because all the mischief is done at that stage; the police is doing the mischief.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They will have some lady Police. Don't worry.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Let the hon. Minister personally deal with the cases for some time. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would you agree for lady Police to investigate into the cases?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I do agree, but let this Gentleman Minister personally look into it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government will take care of it. We have had a very good Calling Attention. Thank you.

**13.33 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduced the Bill.

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## SUGAR CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI): On behalf of Rao Birendra Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Sugar Cess Act, 1982.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Sugar Cess Act, 1982."

*The motion was adopted.*

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: I introduce† the Bill.

## SUGAR DEVELOPMENT FUND (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI): On behalf of Rao Birendra Singh, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Sugar Development Fund Act. 1982."

*The motion was adopted.*

KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: I introduce the Bill.

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## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) DEMAND FOR OPEN.NG NEW PASSPORT OFFICES IN BAREILLY AND GORAKHPUR.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल लखनऊ में एक रीजनल पासपोर्ट कार्यालय है। बहुत अधिक जनसंख्या का सब से बड़ा प्रदेश होने के कारण पासपोर्ट बनाने के लिए आवेदकों की संख्या भी बहुत बड़ी है। अत: आवेदनों के निस्तारण में बहुत विलम्ब होता है और आवेदकों को कठिनाई होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त अपने पासपोर्ट के संबंध में जायेकारी लेने क लिए भी आवदको को सैकड़ों मील जाना आना पड़ता है जिससे उनके धन व समय की बड़ी हानि होती है।

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार]

मैं माननीय विदेश मंत्री से आग्रह-पूर्वक अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह पासपोर्ट बनवाने की इच्छुक जनता को सुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए बरेली व गोरखपुर में भी पासपोर्ट बनाने के लिए क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय खोलने की कृपा करें ।

(ii) NEED FOR A NEW HIGHWAY LINK BETWEEN AHMEDABAD AND VADODARA.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD (Baroda): The Gujarat State Government has formulated a proposal to link Ahmedabad and Vadodara by a new highway. This road would be for automobiles only and no other modes of transport would be permitted to enter. The feasibility report prepared by the Gujarat Government reavels that this would result in enormous saving of fuel. The new highway will reduce the motorable distance between the two cities by only 14 kms. from 92 kms. It will result in saving one-sixth of the fuel now consumed. It will increase speed of the vehicles and save time. The State Government will earn a revenue of 17.33 crores by way of toll tax. The estimated investment on the project is 70.6 crores. It will yield an annual return of 14.5 per cent on investment. And in the long run it will stimulate the redesigning of road systems. In view of increase in the number of automobiles and consequent pressure on our roads, the project has tremendous economic potentialities. I request the Union Government and specially the Ministry of Transport and Shipping to take initiative in the matter and help Gujarat in launching the project.

(iii) NEED FOR GIVING FINANICAL ASSISTANCE TO U.P. GOVERNMENT FOR PAYMENT OF SUGARCANE ARREARS TO FARMERS.

श्री राम नगीना मिश्र (सलेमपुर) : मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों के जिम्मे गन्ना किसानों का लगभग 70 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बकाया पड़ा हुआ है, साथ ही जितनी चीनी मिलें हैं उनके गोदाम चीनी से भरे पड़े हैं । गन्ने के पिराई का सत्र शुरू होने वाला है। मिलों की हालत आर्थिक दृष्टि से अत्यन्त ही दयनीय हो चुकी हैं । बैंक की साख समाप्त हो चुकी है । अगला सत्र शुरू करने के लिये मिलों के पास अपनी मशीनरी रिपेरिंग करने के लिए भी रुपये नहीं हैं । इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश सूखे और बाढ़ से तबाह हो चुका है । लाखों किसान परिवारों के मन में इस बात की आशंका हो गई है कि अगले सत्र में हमारे गन्ने की पिराई मिलों द्वारा हो पायेगी या नहीं, साथ ही इतनी बड़ी रकम मिलों के जिम्मे बकाया पड़ी हुई है । अगले सत्र का भुगतान मिल कर पायेगा या नहीं यह स्थिति अत्यन्त ही भयावह है ।

हमें ज्ञात हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष परिस्थिति में आर्थिक सहायता की याचना की है । किन्य आज तक कोई स्पष्ट उत्तर नहीं मिल सका । ऐसी दशा में मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पुराने गन्ने की कीमत अगले सत्र में जो चीनी मिलों द्वारा तैयार होगी, उसके रखने की व्यवस्था तथा अगले सत्र में गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान करने के लिए क्या प्रबंध किये जा रहे हैं ? बिहार प्रदेश में भी गन्ना किसानों और चीनी मिलों की ऐसी ही हालत है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मनीराम बागड़ी ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : (हिसार) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब अखबार में रिपोर्टिंग गलत हो जाती है । जो यहां हाउस में

हुआ था वह बिहार प्रेस बिल के बारे में था लेकिन उन्होंने पालियामेंट के कागजों के बारे में लिख दिया ।

(iv) NEED FOR HUMAN BEHAVOUR WITH PRISONERS IN JAILS.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : बन्दी बनाने के बाद सरकार और सभ्य सरकार की खासतौर से जिम्मेदारी है कि जेल में बन्दी के साथ मानवीय व्यवहार दिया जाए । जिस देश में चाहे सरकार विदेशी भी क्यों न हो बन्दियों के साथ गैर-मानवीय व्यवहार करती है वह मानवीय सरकार नहीं । आज आजाद भारत में रोजाना अखबारों में शिकायत जेल में लड़कों से यानी नबालिग बच्चों से बदचलनी दुर्व्यवहार कहीं जेल में आंख फोड़ने के कांड, कहीं राशन पूरा न देना, गंदी खुराक, सर्दी व गर्मी के मुताबिक वस्त्र न देना, दो आदमी की जगह दस आदमी घुसेड़ देना यहां तक कि औरतों के साथ जेल में बलात्कार के वाकये सामने आए । राजनीतिक बंदियों के साथ खासतौर से राजनीतिक व्यवहार होना चाहिए । आजकल पंजाब के जेलें बंदियों से भरी हुई हैं, बल्कि जितनी तादाद उनमें होनी चाहिए उससे ज्यादा है ।

मैं सरकार से चाहूंगा कि सरकार उनके रहने की पूरी व्यवस्था करे, टेन्ट लगाए या अन्य प्रदेशों में भेजे । दवाई-दारू दे और भोजन का पूरा प्रबंध करे । इसके लिए मेरी राय है कि भारत सरकार गृह मंत्रालय एक कमेटी बनाए जो जेल सुधार कमेटी हो और तमाम देश में घूम कर जेल के लिए जो सुविधाजनक जेल मैनुअल (जेल संहिता) बन सके, बनाए । किसी कौम की सभ्यता और अच्छापन की निशानी सबसे ज्यादा उसकी जेल से होती है क्योंकि उसमें देशी, स्वदेशी, विदेशी अच्छे और बुरे सभी किस्म के लोग होते हैं । यह भारत है । कृष्ण भगवान का जन्म जेल में हुआ । बाबा नानक जेल गए । छटे गुरू श्री हरगोविन्द ने ग्वालियर के किले में जेल काटी, बन्दी छुड़ाए । राष्ट्रपिता गांधी जेल को सुधारने में इतने तत्पर थे । अगर आज किसी जेल में आदमी को तकलीफ होती है तो गांधी की आत्मा को ।

(v) TAMIL NADU BANDH AGAINST CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO SOLVE KAVERI WATER DISPUTE

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): It is learnt that a Bandh is being organized on 15th October, 1982 by the Tamil Nadu Government against the Central. Government, alleging that the Central Government have failed to solve the Kaveri water problems. The said Bandh is purely politically motivated, and attempts to shift the burden on the Centre, without the State authorities taking any steps either to get water from Karnataka, or to solve the problems by taking initiative. In fact, the Central Government convened the Conferences of Chief Ministers of the Southern States to discuss the water supply from Kaveri, and the problems related thereto. But the State representatives and the C.M. did not attend these Conferences, as mentioned by the Agriculture Minister. For the past many months, the State Government have not taken any steps to get the water supply for Tamil Nadu. The result is that the entire Tamil Nadu is facing serious drought and famine situation. At the same time, charges and

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

allegations are being made against the Centre without any justification, by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The said Bandh by the Tamil Nadu Government is neither legal nor constitutional; and the Central Government should declare the said Bandh unlawful, unconstitutional, unwarranted, unnecessary and undemocratic.

### (vi) Loan to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from Banks for buying Milch Cattle.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) · विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिए भैंस, गाय एवं अन्य जानवरों को खरीदने के लिए सरकार के आदेशानुसार ऋण। सहायता का प्रावधान है जिससे अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजाति के सदस्यों को जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके। लेकिन खेद है कि यह सहायता सिर्फ कागज पर ही है। गरीब हरिजन आदिवासी महीनों बैंक का चक्कर काट कर थक जाते हैं। लेकिन उन्हें एक पैसा नहीं मिलता। पैसा उन्हीं को मिलता है जो उन्हें खुश करते हैं। बिहार में स्थिति और खराब है। बिहार में बैंक के मैनेजर द्वारा खुलमखुल्ला नाजायज पैसा मांगा जाता है। इसको लेकर गरीबों में काफी क्षोभ है।

मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि विगत दो वर्षों में कितने हरिजन एवं आदिवासी को कुल कितनी राशि जानवर के खरीद हेतु ऋण या सहायता के रूप में दी गई। सरकार से यह भी आग्रह है कि ऐसा नियम बनावें जिससे गरीबों को आसानी से सहायता राशि या ऋण उपलब्ध हो सके।

### (vii) Merger of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation with Coal India Ltd.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA (Kodarma): The Coal Welfare Organisation financed out of the cess on despatches of coal and C.M.L.W. Fund Act, 1947 has been providing medical, housing and other welfare measures for coal mines in the country for the last four decades. Majority of the 4000 employees of the Fund who are Central Government Servants with pensionable status have rendered over 15—20 years service.

In March, 1981, two Regional Hospitals of the Fund at Naisarai and Phusro were transferred to C.I.L. Recently a decision is stated to have been taken to transfer 12 more Regional Hospitals to C.I.L. Unfortunately, in spite of repeated representation by this Association the matter regarding protection of seniority, rank and prior settlement of the employees pension, gratuity and other dues of the employees, has remained undecided till now. The Association's demand for full merger of CMLWO into CIL instead of piecemeal transfer has also been ignored.

Having been utterly distressed the employees of the CMLWO have been staging mass rally, dharna and relay fast since 13-9-1982 against the unilateral decision of piecemeal transfer of RHS to CIL and demanding full merger with prior settlemnt of terms and conditions.

It is, therefore. urged upon the Energy Minister to kindly proclaim at the earliest that the merger will be complete and not carried out in instalments to enable those sitting in relay fast to break their fast easing tension and labour unrest and resume their work in the interest of the nation.

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14.53 hrs.

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Shivraj V. Patil on the 13th October, 1982, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Rubber Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

The time allotted is two hours; the time already taken is more than 30 minutes; the time left is one hour and 20 minutes. Shrimati Suseela Gopalan.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): The rubber occupies an important place in the development of our industry. Our requirement of rubber is growing every year. Lakhs of workers and growers are depending on this industry. So, any decision with regard to this industry should be taken very cautiously. The proposal of the Government is to appoint a part-time Chairman to make the full-time Chairman as part-time Chairman; and then appoint an Executive Director under him. I want to know how it is going to help the industry, because so many problems are there. The full-time Chairman with all the powers has to deal with all these things. But now the Government feels that there are people in the private as well as public sectors who have so much knowledge about this industry. Now if they have to utilise their service—since the full-time Chairman is not available—the necessity of appointing a part-time Chairman and the Executive Director is felt by the Government. I can understand the Government's difficulty when the decision was taken. But now the problem is otherwise solved. Now there is no need for this Bill. This is going to complicate matters, because this part-time Chairman is going to delegate powers to the Executive Director. He will not take any initiative on his own. Most probably he will be an IAS Officer. Naturally, he will not be happy to work under the Chairman. He will only say that whatever is directed is done. The part-time Chairman has 101 other things to do and he will not be able to deal with these problems in the way in which it should be dealt with. This move of having a part-time Chairman and an Executive Director is not going to help the industry in any way. The industry is facing so many problems. You know about the requirements of rubber itself. There is a lot of controversy going on. The growers are saying the estimated demand according to them is 1.97 lakh tonnes. The estimated production, according to the growers is 1.75 lakh tonnes. The estimated demand by the industry is 2.1 lakh tonnes, but the estimated production by the industry is 1.55 lakh tonnes. According to the growers, again, 30,000 tonnes only is to be imported from outside. But according to the industrialists the demand is for 65,000 tonnes. That is admitted by the Rubber Board. The Rubber Board says that the demand is 1.97 lakh tonnes and the production is 1.62 lakh tonnes. The requirement, according to their calculation is 35,000 tonnes. But anyhow, the Directorate General of Technical Development officially estimated it as 45,000 tonnes. Already you have given permission to import 32,500 and odd tonnes by September and that has come to the market. What is the real situation in the country? What I understand from the growers is that the price has gone down to Rs. 11.

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattapuzha): It is even less than that.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. KRISHNA *in the Chair*]

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: From the papers which we receive it is Rs. 11. It might be much lower. When you import, the price of the imported rubber is going up to about Rs. 13 or Rs. 14 per kilo. Much valuable foreign exchange is being spent by the country and the commodity is being sold at a higher price. That is the situation today. No doubt, sometimes imports have to be allowed. But it should be done in a phased manner. The growers are saying

[Smt. Susheela Gopalan]

that the S.T.C. has im ported the quota for June, July and August together. That is why the prices have gone down so much. But the industrialists want it according to their whims and fancies. You are importing rubber according to the demand of the industrialist. But one thousand tonnes of rubber is produced every day in Kerala at present. Out of that, only 200 tonnes is lifted. The rest remains unsold. What is the necessity of importing rubber in so much quantity when our production is so high? This is the attitude of the Government of India in everything.

15 hrs.

With regard of coconut, whenever the production of coconut goes up, you will import coconut oil and copra. With the result, suddenly the prices go down. Likewise, when the production of rubber goes up, at that particular moment, you are importing rubber. If there is much demand, we can understand it. Even then the import should be in a phased manner according to the requirement.

About the demand, growers are saying one thing, Rubber Board is saying some other thing and the industry is demanding something else. Why do you not appoint a committee consisting of technical experts to find out the actual requirement of rubber? The growers are saying that the industrialists give their demand according to their installed capacity, which is never utilised. Who is going to estimate all this? How are you going to find out the actual requirement? You should import rubber in a very cautious manner; otherwise, you will ruin the rubber industry. You are ruining lakhs and lakhs of workers and growers, who are solely depending upon this industry. How are you going to solve the problem?

According to the calculations made by the Government of India by 1990, 1.76 thousand tonnes of rubber will have to be imported.Why not we take steps to step up the production. The productivity in our country is very low? This productivity can be increased from the present 600 kg. to 800 kg. per hectare. In other countries, they are getting a production of 1500 kg. per hectare. Most of the growers are small growers. You have to give them more incentive to increase production. If they find that it is not remunerative to cultivate rubber, they will go in for other cultivation. If you want to save the valuable foreign exchange, you have to give more incentives to the small growers. You can give them inputs like fertilisers and insecticides at reduced rates. The rubber plantations are affected by a certain disease, which is widespread. Why can't aerial spraying be done by the Rubber Board? When the apple trees were affected by a certain disease in Kashmir, aerial spraying was done free of charge. Why do you not do it in the case of rubber plantations? A helicopter can be bought by the Rubber Board and aerial spraying can be done, because the disease is a widespread one and is beyond the capacity of the grower.

Even this year, within four months, the production of rubber has gone up by 6000 tonnes. These are the statistics given by the growers. And more plantations are coming up for cropping. Naturally the production will go up. If you give more incentives, our production will go up further. Also States like Tripura, Karnataka and Goa, where rubber plantations can be produced, should be encouraged to cultivate rubber plantations. So, steps should be taken to cultivate more rubber in our country. I understand that there is a new variety of plant which is grown in the Maxican desert. That can also be tried in our country. That should be developed. But, instead of increasing our own production, by giving various types of incentives to the cultivators, you are planning to increase the imports. In fact, you are making calculations as to how much you will have to import in the future years instead of finding out ways and means to step up production. You have imported the quantity planned for import in June, July and August together, because the industrialists in the country wanted it.

Merely appointing a part-time Chairman or Executive Director is not going to help you. That will only complicate matters, and that is why we are opposing it. The remedy

lies in giving more help and assistance to the existing growers and extending cultivation to other areas where it is possible. Attempts should also be made to increase productivity. These are some of the ways in which we can increase the production of rubber.

Whenever big industrialists make some demand, immediately Government acts on it. But when some reasonable demands are made by the workers, are you serious about implementing them? For example, the workers of Calcutta have been demanding the nationalisation of INCHEK and National Rubber. Why can't you do that? I understand that the Finance Ministry has approved it. It is the Industries Ministry, which is standing in the way. When the workers are making this demand for the last so many years, why not concede that demand? Why do you drag your feet? At the same time, whenever any demand comes from the industrialists, the Government acts immediately. This is the attitude of the Government. If these two units are taken over by the Government, the workers have promised to give their full co-operation for the efficient running of those units. Therefore, you should nationalise those factories without any further delay.

Let the rubber growers be given more incentives. You have to pay attention to the welfare measures for the workers. They are now being paid very low wages. The Minimum Wages Act is not being implemented in respect of these workers. You have to increase their wages. Some other welfare measures should also be adopted for them. If you do all these things, the workers will co-operate with you, the production will increase and there will be no necessity to import rubber from abroad. I will conclude by saying that vou will have to change your policy basically in the best interests of the cultivators, which will also be in the best interests of the country.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Since hon. Member, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan has referred to many of the relevant points, I will not repeat them. In fact, the object of this Bill is to change the full-time Chairman into a part-time Chairman. I know the reason and, Sir, you also know it. In fact, I am not very much concerned whether it is a full-time Chairman or part-time Chairman; you can have whatever you like.

My objection is to the basic policy of the Government towards growers. I feel that the policy of the Government is detrimental not only to the growers but also to the national interest itself. This is so not only with regard to rubber, but also with regard to all cash crops which we are importing or exporting.

Whenever there is a demand from the side of industry for the import of rubber, immediately Government takes a decision to import the quantity required by the industrialists. That has been the history. I have nothing against industrialists. But I would tell you one thing.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I have nothing against anybody. Why should I be against anybody? But what I mean to say is that when we are able to cultivate and produce a commodity in the country, why should we encourage its imports? One-third of the total land of Kerala is suitable for rubber cultivation of which thousands of hectares are used not for rubber cultivation but for tapioca cultivation. If the Government had pursued a correct policy, rubber production in all these years would have been doubled compared to what it is today and we would have been able to export rubber. Why are we not able to do so? Whenever the price of rubber becomes remunerative, the industrialists will pressurise the Government and the Government will succumb to their pressure and import rubber Then suddenly the price of rubber will fall and immediately the growers lose interest and there is a decline in production So, never in this country the rubber growers and those who are interested in starting rubber plantations were having the confidence that they can proceed with rubber cultivation and rubber cultivation will be ultimately economically viable. The Government is not able to give them this confidence that rubber cultivation will be economically viable. That is the only reason

[Prof. P. J. Kurien]

why we are still in meed of importing rubber. This is a wrong policy pursued in the country of Mahatmaji. We are speaking of self-reliance, but we have no long-term policy for self-reliance. Why don't you think on these lines that if a commodity can be produced in this country by giving encouragement, even if there is shortage of that commodity face that shortage, increase the production and let us be self-reliant? Now, what are you doing? You make a stop-gap arrangement. What happened recently? The price of natural rubber was Rs. 15 per kilo (*Iiterruptions*). Yes, it was Rs. 16 per kilo. The Rubber Board itself had calculated the cost of production of one kilo of natural rubber and shown it as Rs. 14 per kilo. That is the calculation by the Rubber Board. I have read it in some documents. Now what happened? 30,000 tonnes of rubber have been imported, the price of rubber has fallen from Rs. 14 a kilo to Rs. 11 a kilo. For every Kg. the cultivator has to lose Rs. 3. Why this price has fallen when 30,000 tonnes of rubber is imported? It is very simple to understand. Firstly, your calculation of the gap between the production and requirement is not on a sound basis or not objective. In Kerala alone I know there are thousands of hectares of rubber estates which have not registered with the Rubber Board and the production is calculated only on the basis of the land registered with the Rubber Board for rubber cultivation. So, your figure of the total production in the country is actually less than the figure of actual production in the country. Secondly, how do you calculate the requirements?

SHRI E. BALANADAN (Mukundapuram): They are calculating imports only.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Again, for total requirement in the country you presume that every factory has full capacity utilisation, but due to power failure or power-cuts or even strike and other constraints in the industry, it cannot have the full capacity production. So, on the one side requirement is inflated and on the other side production is deflated. Who is doing it? I say it is bureaucracy—whether it is S.T.C. or other people. They are showing this wrong inflated requirement and deflated production. They are showing gap of 30,000 to 40,000 tonnes. If there is a gap of 40,000 tonnes according to calculation how can the price fall from Rs. 15 to Rs. 11/- I have one request to make. Before you arrive at the requirement, you should consult the Rubber Board and the representative of the Rubber Growers. You are consulting the industry. I have no objection to it. But in addition to industry you must consult the Rubber Board and the representatives of the growers too before importing.

I have to make another point—how to get rid of the present crisis? I understand, even now people have started cutting down rubber trees. This has been happening every time. When price is stable, there will be import and some people will shift from rubber to other crop and some will cut down the trees. This has been happening in Kerala and even in my Constituency. You must take some steps to prevent it. If the production is further decreased, we will have to make more imports at the expense of valuable foreign exchange. So, production at no rate should decrease. My suggestion is, as I understand, Kerala State Rubber Cooperative Marketing Federation have approached the Government and the Rubber Board that they would buy rubber at Rs. 14/- per kg. If they are given interest free loan. You can provide that loan from the pool fund of Rubber Board. They are having Rs. 20 crores as pool fund which is not utilised. Till last year this fund was utilised for spraying. Last year spraying was also stopped. Actually it had been stopped for the last three years. So, this money has accumulated there. The money is about Rs. 20 crores. To give interest free loan to Kerala State Rubber Co-operative Marketing Federation, the Kerala State Government, will stand guarantee. I would request you to give a loan of Rs. 10 crores to the Kerala State Co-operative Marketing Federation so that they will enter the market and purchase rubber at Rs. 14/- per kg. Such a step will save the present situation. If in any way you find that this is not feasible, I would request you that you entrust it to the Rubber Board to purchase this rubber at a higher rate. In addition whatever import is pending that should be cancelled fortwith. All pending

orders for import should be cancelled. Whatever you intend to import hereafter should be done after consultation with all interests. I do not want to speak more. But I want to give you warning. If you pursue this short term policy, that is detrimental to the whole nation. Production will not increase. There is a vast area which can be cultivated for rubber. But those areas are not tapped yet. The reason is, pou are not assuring a viable and economic price to farmers. You assure that the price will be Rs. 15/- per kg. for the next five years. I can tell you Kerala alone will give you treble in the production—5 lakh tonnes of rubber within 10 years. If you declare like that, you will be able to export rubber instead of importing. That is what is to be done in the country of Mahatma Gandhi and by those who are claiming to be followers of Mahatma.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): I do not want to say many words about the Bill because already the issue has been elaborated here by Shrimati Suseela Gopalan and Prof. Kurien, and Mr. George Joseph Mundackal is there to speak. He is an expert in the subject.

Mr. Kurien has pointed out that he knows why this amendment has been brought about. But in his present political position, he has not explained as to why this has been brought. This has been brought with a political motive because some leader of the Congress-I in Kerala has been selected by the Central Party Circle to be the Chairman of the Rubber Board. He does not want to become a full-time chairman because he may be deprived of his political office. But he is ready to become a part-time Chairman. So, only to suit him, the amendment has been brought forward here.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is a part-time Congressman.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Now, he wants to be in the part-time job of Rubber Board. No doubt, he is a part-time Congressman. This is the reason—political motivation—for which the amendment has been brought forward here. (*Interruptions*). I am not going to name the person, here. Even, we know much earlier the new Governor of Kerala who is coming. That is our intelligence working against them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't be provoked.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: I am not provoked. I am speaking like this.

Now the policy regarding rubber is being dictated by the big industrialists. I am told by some friends who are connected with the rubber growers and who are looking after their industries—even the Minister can look into this statement—that most of the family members of the highest officials of the Ministry of Commerce are employed in the industries of big rubber industrialists. So, they are dictating the policy. Similarly, they are trying to influence even the S.T.C. regarding the import of rubber.

In the original Act, that is, the Rubber Act of 1947, Section (3) says:

"It shall also be the duty of the Board—

(a) to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to the development of the rubber industry including the import and export of rubber".

[Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar]

Similarly section 8B says:

> "Before taking any action touching the affairs of the Board under this Act, the Central Government shall ordinarily consult the Board"

May I ask whether any import of rubber has been done with the concurrence of the Rubber Board or on the recommendations or approval of the Rubber Board. As I have pointed out the other day when I was speaking on the I.M.F. (Amendment) Bill, even the Finance Minister of Kerala has stated in his speech at Quilon that they are going to agitate against the import of rubber. It is some other Minister, the Revenue Minister. I do not know whether the Chief Minister has also issued the statement. So, this issue should be seriously taken note of.

Similarly, I am told that there is some lobbying going on. Because the STC is doing the import of rubber, the industrialists are forced to please some official in the Ministry and other people. So, the big business houses and multinationals are trying to have complete import of rubber in their hands. They are lobbying for that. Because of the changes in the industrial policies and programmes of the Government of India and because of the recent speech of the Finance Minister in the United States and other things, I am afraid, even this may be conceded to by the Government. So, the national and international conspiracy is going on against the rubber growers and our agricultural economy to adopt their policy which may suit the big business houses and multinationals in this respect.

Many other things have been pointed out by hon. members. The price of rubber which was Rs. 16 per kg. has now fallen to Rs. 10.50 per k.g. I request the Government to sort out some concrete programme to encourage small growers in the rubber industry. There are big growers and small growers of rubber. The small growers should be encouraged because they are completely dependent on the rubber plantations for their livelihood. The big growers may be having some other avenues of income also. So, I would request the Government to fix some limit for rubber plantations so that small growers are encouraged. There should be some limit fixed for rubber plantations. Such an amendment should be brought about under the land reforms. Already, the land reforms have taken place in Kerala. But the rubber plantations are not included. I would request the Government of India to use their good offices to have rubber plantations also included in the Land Reforms Act.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर): सभापति जी, रबर अधिनियम, 1947 की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार रबर बोर्ड का गठन होता है। और अभी तक जो व्यवस्था रही है उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार रबर बोर्ड के चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति करती रही है और उसमें चेयरमैन कोई आई ए० एस भी हो सकता था और पब्लिक का भी आदमी हो सकता था। यह केन्द्र सरकार पर आधारित था कि किसको नियुक्त करती है। लेकिन चेयरमैन होल टाइमर होता था।

अब इस संशोधन के द्वारा सरकार का यह मन्तव्य है कि एक पूर्णकालिक चेयरमैन को न रख कर पार्ट टाइम चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति कर दी जाय और जो पार्ट टाइम चेयरमैन होगा उसकी सहायता के लिए एक एग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति की जाय। जो चेयरमैन के निर्देशानुसार कार्यों को करे। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि जब रबड़ उद्योग इस समय संकट की अवस्था से गुजर रहा है, उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, हम आयात पर निर्भर कर रहे हैं तो इसमें पार्ट टाइम चेयरमैन की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई।

होल टाइम चेयरमैन को 2000 से 2250 तक वेतन दिया जाता था। अब पार्ट टाइम चेयरमैन को क्या वेतन दिया जाएगा और एग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर की जो नई पोस्ट होगी उसके लिए कितना अतिरिक्त वेतन देना पड़ेगा ? जिस आर्टिकल

6ए–1 में यह संशोधन कर रहे हैं, उसमें रबड़ प्रोडक्शन कमिश्नर की व्यवस्था है। उसे भी सरकार नियुक्त करती है और 6ए–2 में एक सैक्रेटरी की नियुक्ति भी सरकार करती है जो समय-समय पर चेयरमैन द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करेगा। इस तरह से यह पार्ट टाइम चेयरमैन की और एक्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति की बात समझ में नहीं आती है।

जैसा हमारे नाडार साहब ने कहा, लगता है कि यह कोई पोलिटिकल बात है और शायद यह मंशा हो सकती है कि जो शासक पार्टी का मंत्री या अध्यक्ष हो वह अपने काम को देखे और इस काम को भी देखे। इसलिए मैं इस संशोधन का विरोध करता हूं।

देश का रबड़ उद्योग इस समय संकट की स्थिति में है। लगता है कि हम रबड़ के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, बल्कि इसके आयात पर हम ज्यादा निर्धारित हैं क्योंकि 1980–81 में जहां हमारा आयात करीब 9250 टन था, वह 1982–83 में करीब 30,35 हजार टन रबड़ हम आयात करने जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से दो साल में तीन गुना से भी अधिक रबड़ आयात करने हम जा रहे हैं।

1980–81 में हमारे यहां रबड़ का उत्पादन जहां 1 लाख 53 हजार टन हुआ वह 1981–82 में घटकर 1 लाख 52 हजार टन हो गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि विभिन्न प्रयासों के द्वारा हमें देश में रबड़ के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहिए और आयात पर कम निर्भर होना चाहिए।

इसमें दो समस्यायें उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं एक तो संभवतः हमारे यहां कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा है। मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें कि हमारे यहां जो रबड़ उत्पादित हो रहा है, उसकी कीमतें क्यों ज्यादा हैं? यह कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन अधिक होने से हैं या उत्पादन अधिक न होने से हैं?

हमारे साथियों ने बताया कि रबड़ की कीमत केरल में 16, 17 रुपए है और दिल्ली में 18, 19 रु. है और आयातित रबड़ की कीमत 8 रुपए है।

अगर कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा है तो उसमें अधिक सुधार कर के कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को घटाया जाना चाहिए और कम उत्पादन के कारण है तो उत्पादन को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। रबड़ के उत्पादन बढ़ाने के दो तरीके हो सकते हैं। एक तो बागान में इसका क्षेत्र बढ़ाया जाए और दूसरे रि-प्लान्टेशन की जाए। जहां क्षेत्रफल बढ़ाने की बात है, उसमें दो तरह के क्षेत्र हैं— एक ट्रेडिशनल-एरिया और दूसरे नान-ट्रेडिशनल-एरिया। यह देखा गया है कि ट्रेडिशनल-एरिया में क्षेत्रफल बढ़ाने की स्थिति सेचुरेशन प्वाइंट तक पहुंच गई है। ट्रेडिशनल एरिया हैं, जैसे केरल, तमिलनाडु और कर्नाटक आदि। नान-ट्रेडिशनल-एरिया में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की वृद्धि करके और बढ़िया टैक्नालाजी की व्यवस्था करके रबर बागान के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये, जिससे रबर का उत्पादन बढ़ सके। 1979 में तत्कालीन सरकार ने एक न्यू-प्लांटिंग-सब्सिडी-स्कीम निकाली थी और उसको प्रारम्भ किया गया था, इस प्रक्रिया से इसके क्षेत्रफल में काफी वृद्धि हुई थी।

री-प्लांटिंग के संबंध में ऐसा महसूस किया जाता है कि इसमें हमारी गति बहुत कम है। सामान्य तौर पर लगभग तीन प्रतिशत क्षेत्रफल में या सात-साढ़े सात हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र में प्रतिवर्ष प्लांटिंग कर पाते हैं, जबकि हमारे पास 50 हजार हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जहां पर तुरन्त री-प्लांटिंग की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

इस काम में करीब 44 हजार छोटे उत्पादक हैं और 70 फीसदी बहुत ही छोटे उत्पादक हैं। इसलिए उनमें विशेष सुधार की आवश्यकता है। इस अतिरिक्त इसमें एक बीमारी लग जाती है और मानसून के समय इसकी पत्तियां झड़ जाती हैं, जबकि यह बीमारी श्रीलंका और मलेशिया में नहीं होती है। इस बीमारी से बचने के लिए पहले हैलीकाप्टर के द्वारा छिड़काव किया जाता था और सरकार सब्सिडी देती थी। लेकिन ऐसा महसूस होता है कि यह सब्सिडी बन्द कर दी गई है। पिछले तीन वर्षों से यह सब्सिडी नहीं दी जा रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह सब्सिडी दी जानी चाहिए और दवा के छिड़काव की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इस बीमारी को दूर करके उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं जैसा पहले कह चुका हूं कि इसमें 70 फीसदी छोटे उत्पादक हैं। उनको सहकारी सहायता के आधार पर प्रोसेसिंग और मार्केटिंग में सहायता मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि रबर की क्वालिटी में सुधार हो सके और उनको अपने उत्पादन की अच्छी कीमत मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL (Muvattupuzha): I am first of all supporting the Rubber (Amendment) Bill. But I may point out the difficulties faced by the small growers of rubber. I am representing a constituency which is producing the maximum rubber in India. 90 per cent of the rubber growers are poor and marginal cultivators. An estate means a big rubber grower. Only a few hundred rubber estates are existing. Nearly 90 per cent of the rubber cultivators own 1 acre or 2 acres or 3 acres and they are just working in the fields and are earning like the daily labour. I request the Minister to show some sympathy to the poor and marginal cultivators because my constituency has the maximum of rubber plantations in the country.

The first thing is that rubber was selling at Rs. 16 a kg because rubber production in India is far less. Now the Rubber Board has taken up a scheme for replanting as well as new planting and is giving enough subsidy. For the last 2 years so many farmers have taken to rubber planting on a large scale. But by seeing that the price of rubber has come down to Rs. 10.50 from Rs. 16 who is going to plant rubber? It is not a short-term cultivation. It is a long-term cultivation. We have to wait for 6 to 9 years to get the income. In the north if you are cultivating wheat and if the price is not good, they will take to paddy and if paddy is not getting a good price, they will take up groundnut cultivation. Like that they can change the crop. But that is not possible in the case of rubber and coconut—all these are long-term cultivation and it takes 7 to 9 years to get the income. Who is going to take the risk and who is going to invest large amount of money on these plantations?

In calculating the cost of rubber production, we have to calculate the cost of the land. If somebody invests money, he must at least get 8 to 10 per cent return on that. You must consider all these things. What happens now is that rubber was imported in the month of September which was the peakest period for rubber production in India. In the peak production time, imported rubber is distributed. Now, nobody is there to purchase the Indian rubber. It cannot be stored for more than six months as otherwise it will be spoiled. Its elasticity will be lost. So, my request to the Minister is to find out a remedy to save the

one and a half lakhs cultivators on whom depend nearly three to four lakhs of workers in this industry. We are of course paying them the minimum wages as per the Factories and Minimum Wages Acts. Labour charges are the maximum in Kerala. I request the Minister to make use of the Rubber Pool Fund. As Prof. Kurien said, more than Rs. 20 crores are there in this Fund. You have to invest that money either through the marketing federation or through Rubber Board or through the STC. Purchase of the surplus rubber must be made from the market and that should be stored for consumption in the lean months. The point is that the purchased rubber should be distributed in the lean months to the factory owners. What happens now is that factory owners say they require more rubber. Rubber plantation is going on. But in one state there may be a power cut and in another State there may be a lock-out or strike. In the meantime rubber production may be going up. Before Independence, for example, it was 50,000 tonnes only. Now it has gone up to more than one and a half lakh tonnes. When plantation for production of rubber has gone up like that, I would request the Minister to give bonus to Rubber Board Staff. Why can't you give bonus to the staff of the Rubber Board like Coffee Board? If you give them bonus, they will surely cooperate with you. We lose a lot of foreign exchange. We can save that. As Prof. Kurien said, we can also export rubber in the near future. If only we assure a fair price for the rubber, in the next few years, there will be more and more of rubber plantations. The Rubber Board is encouraging the new rubber plantations scheme and, as a result, more rubber plantations are increasing fast.

Phythathora disease is there. About three years back they had stopped paying the subsidy for spraying. Subsidy should be given to the small growers. Large growers are not eligible for the subsidy for spraying. I request the Minister to continue the subsidy scheme. Rubber is to be released from the buffer stocks only in the lean months. What happens now is that imported rubber is sold in the month of September which is the peakest production season. That is why the trouble has come. The poor people are struggling for their existence by disposing of their rubber at lowest price. This is not a commodity which can be stocked long. I request the Minister to rush to the market to save the poor and marginal cultivators. I do not want to disturb the factories. The excise duty on lorry tyres and rubber products is very heavy. I request the Minister to use his influence to reduce this duty so that the rubber products can come into the market. Very cheap rubber is a foreign exchange saving commodity. If the production is less we are losing heavily this foreign exchange by importing rubber.

I request the Minister to rush to the market and purchase the surplus rubber to save the poor cultivators.

**श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल (ठाणे) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं ग्रापका ग्रधिक मसय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं । कल से इस विधेयक पर चर्चा हो रही है । बहुत से लोगों ने चर्चा में भाग लिया है ग्रौर कई लोगों ने कहा है कि पार्ट टाइम चेयरमैन क्यों रखते हैं, फुल टाइम क्यों नहीं रखते । इसका ग्रर्थ इन लोगों की समझ में नहीं ग्राता होगा । मान्यवर मंत्री महोदय जिस महाराष्ट्र से ग्राते हैं, उसी राज्य से मैं भी ग्राता हूं । कई साल पहले महाराष्ट्र में एक महा-पुरुष हुए थे—श्री नाना साहेब पेशवा, उनको लोग "दीड़ शाहणा" कहते थे यानि वन एण्ड हाफ इंटेलीजेंट । तो माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक पूरा तो ग्रपने लिए निकाल लिया होगा ग्रौर जो ग्राधा बचा है, उसके लिए पार्ट टाइम चेयरमैन रख दिया है ।

ग्राज इस देश का किसान चाहे वह ज्वार की खेती करता हो या बाजरा, चावल, गन्ना, गेहूं या रबर की खेती करता हो, कोई संतुष्ट नहीं है । इसका कारण सरकार की नीति है, जिसे बदला

[श्री जगन्नाथ पाटिल]

जाना चाहिए । किसान को संतोष मिलना चाहिए । ज्यादा फायदा न हो तब भी नुक्सान तो उसको नहीं होना चाहिए ।

जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि रबर की खेती इतनी ग्रासानी से नहीं होती है । ज्वार-बाजरा, 4–6 महीने में, 8–10 महीने में, गन्ना एक साल में हो जाता है, लेकिन रबर के पेड़ को तैयार करने में 6–7 साल तक लग जाते हैं ग्रौर जब उत्पादन शुरू होता है तब सरकार की नीति ग्रगर किसानों के पक्ष में नहीं होगी तो उससे देश का नुक्सान होगा । ग्राज केरल के किसान रबर के पेड़ उखाड़ कर ग्रन्य खेती करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं । इससे हमारा प्रोडक्शन कम होगा ग्रौर हमें श्रीलंका ग्रौर मलेशिया से रबर का ग्रायात करना होगा । ग्राज भी हमारा उत्पादन मांग के ग्रनुपात में 60–70 हजार टन कम है, उसके लिए हमें 25–30 करोड़ रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ती है ।

हमारे देश की विशेषता यह है कि यहां पर हर जगह जिस चीज की चाहें पैदावार ली जा सकती है । केरल ग्रौर तमिलनाडु के साथ-साथ महाराष्ट्र के कोंकण क्षेत्र में थाना—रायगढ़, सिंधु दुर्ग, रत्नागिरि ग्रौर इसके साथ-साथ गोवा की भूमि में भी रबर की ग्रच्छी खेती हो सकती है । महाराष्ट्र के एक किसान श्री केतकर ने रायगढ़ जिले के पड़घवली गांव में सैंकड़ों एकड़ भूमि में रबर की सफलता पूर्वक खेती की है । कोंकण क्षेत्र जो फलों के लिए, विशेषकर फलों के राजा ग्राम के लिए सब जगह विख्यात है, वहां किसानों को ग्रगर सही मार्गदर्शन दिया जाए तो वे रबर की खेती ग्रच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं ग्रौर इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायक हो सकते हैं । मदद करें तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि कोंकण में रबड़ की खेती ग्रागे बढ़ सकती है ग्रौर इससे देश को लाभ हो सकता है ।

मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि मैं ज्यादा समय लेना नहीं चाहता । मंत्री महोदय को मेरी पहली बात थोड़ा हंसी में लेनी चाहिये । जो ग्रच्छे ग्रादमी है जो टैक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट हैं उनको ग्रगर फुल टाइम चेयरमैन बनाया जाए तो रबड़ बोर्ड का विकास ग्रच्छे ढंग से हो सकता है, उस में मदद मिल सकती है ।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि छोटे किसानों को सबसिडी मिलनी चाहिये ग्रौर उनका प्रतिनिधि भी रबड़ बोर्ड पर होना चाहिये । साथ ही खेतो में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं, जो रबड़ का उत्पादन करते हैं, उनका प्रतिनिधि भी रबड़ बोर्ड पर होना चाहिये ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, enough has been said by the hon. Members on the Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1982. I support the idea expressed by Shrimati Suseela Gopalan. In this connection, I have only to say that taking advantage of the discussion on Rubber Board, through the Commerce Minister, I request the Minister for Industry to nationalise the National Rubber Company which has already been taken over by the Government. It is no use wasting money on that after it is taken over and keeping it in that way for a long time. So also, the Incheck Tyre Company should also be nationalised. That is my request.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आपने बिल को पढ़ लिया होता तो आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी होती। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ सका है कि इस बिल को लाने का उद्देश्य क्या है। आजकल ऐसी प्रवृत्ति बन गई है मन्त्रियों की कि सचिव लोग जो बता देते हैं, उसके आधार पर मन्त्री महोदय बिल ले कर सदन में आ जाते हैं। दिमाग लड़ा कर उनको सोचना तो चाहिये। स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The Rubber Act, 1947, provides for the development of the rubber industry. Section 4 of the Act gives the constitution of the Rubber Board. By virtue of the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 4, a whole-time officer is appointed as Chairman of the Board by the Central Government".

कहां से ले कर आप आए हैं इसको? स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स एंड रीजंज में आपने ही लिखा है :

"the Chairman is to be appointed by the Government."

There is no question of part-time or full time. He is simply to be appointed. It says that the Officer is being appointed Section 4 sub-clause (3) (a) does not say about any officer. Now what are the reasons for appointing the Director-General?

इसलिए बनाया जाए कि चालीस हजार का खर्चा और बढ़ जाए। एक आप एग्जैक्टिव डायरेक्टर लगाएंगे रबड़ बोर्ड पर तो चालीस हजार का खर्चा और बढ़ जाएगा। यह आपका फाइनेंशियल मैमोरेंडम है। इस में कहा गया है :

"According to the present scale of pay which is Rs. 2000-2250, the expenditure on account of his pay and allowances as Executive Director shall be approximately be Rs. 40,000 per annum".

अब मुझे बताइये क्या क्वालिफिकेशन्स हैं ऐग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर की। किसलिये ऐपाइंट करना चाहते हैं। और ऐपोइंट कब कर सकते हैं? आप सेक्शन देखें : Consultation with the Board:

"Before taking any action touching the affairs of the Board under this Act, the Central Government shall ordinarily consult the Board."

(*Interruptions*)

बोर्ड की 46 बार बैठक हुई है क्या एक बार भी बोर्ड ने कहा है कि हमारा काम चेयरमैन से ठीक नहीं चल रहा है? या इसके मेम्बर्स ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और हमारे विकास के लिये यह जरूरी है? क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव बोर्ड ने पास किया है पार्ट टाइम चेयरमैन हो, और ऐग्जीक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर होना चाहिये?

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**15.56 hrs.**

Then, please see to the constitution of the Board. It is mentioned in the Act apart from others that the Board shall consist of:

"...three members of Parliament of whom two shall be elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of States...

...ten members to be nominated by the Central Government, of whom two shall represent the manufacturers and four laboures...

....eight members to represent the State of Kerala, six of whom shall be persons representing the rubber producing interests, three of such six being persons representing the small growers."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Many hon. Members have spoken on so many points, which may not be that relevant. But when I am speaking on this Bill and confining myself to the Bill, you want me to conclude.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Please allow him to continue.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He is a goal keeper who goals from that side. Please allow him.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: There are 25 members of the Board and forty-six sittings have taken place in one year.

एक बार भी कभी यह निर्णय लिया हो और किसी ने चैलेंज किया हो कि बोर्ड की कार्यवाही ठीक नहीं चल रही है और बोर्ड को या रबर विकास के लिये एक नए अफसर की जरूरत है ?

Already there are two officers. What will be the functions of those officers? One is the Rubber Production Commissioner and the other is the Secretary. The Act says:

"The Central Government shall appoint a Rubber Production Commissioner to exercise such powers and perform such duties under the direction of the Board as may be prescribed."

What are the functions of the Rubber Production Commissioner? Rubber Production Commissioner is there, Secretary is there and you want a new man. For what purpose? What are the qualifications of that person?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much more time do you require?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Ten minutes.

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, if you can help it is possible. The Minister wants only ten minutes to reply.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: After-all, when I am talking on the Bill, how will it be possible?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, the Minister says that all the points which you are going to raise, he knows them.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, he can understand anything. That I know. But what I am putting, let me just say. Give me time now or else I am prepared to finish it tomorrow. There is no harm.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, kindly let him finish today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants it to be continued tomorrow. Mr. Daga, I will give you some other chance. Let us complete this Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I don't require chance. I have my own way of dealing with things. I don't require chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, we will continue tomorrow. Only if the House agrees, I would ask the Minister to reply. There is no question of majority or minority in this. I will ask the consent of the House and if the House agrees we will ask the Minister to reply. The Minister says he will take ten minutes, then we will take up the Bill.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): We don't agree. What is the hurry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, this is a very simple Bill. For three days we have been sitting here. There is no hurry, but I shall have some other work in some other House. That is my difficulty.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: We can take this up tomorrow or day after tomorrow. What is the hurry?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Agreed. Mr. Daga is supposed to have concluded his speech. The Minister will reply the next day.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, I have not concluded my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will reply the next day. Discussion on this is over.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, I will be speaking on the Bill. I have not concluded my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How long will you take?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I will take seven or eight minutes tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right five minutes have been granted. Tomorrow you can continue.

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**16.03 hrs**

## DISCUSSION ON FLOOD AND DROUGHT SITUATION IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now discussion under Rule 193. Shri Harikesh Bahadur will raise a discussion on the statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in the House on 4th October, 1982 regarding flood and drought situation in various parts of the country and the steps taken by Government in that behalf.

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश में बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति दोनों एक साथ अब की बार कई राज्यों में आ गई है। यद्यपि सदन में हम लोग प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ की विभीषिका की चर्चा करते हैं और हमेशा सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देते हैं और सरकार से कुछ आश्वासन भी पाते हैं, लकिन देखा यह जाता है कि बाढ़ की रोक थाम के लिये और सूखे को समाप्त करने के लिये कोई ऐसा ठोस कदम सरकार के द्वारा नहीं उठाया जा रहा है जिससे बाढ़ और सूखे की वर्तमान परिस्थिति पर काबू पाया जा सके। नतीजा यह होता है कि हर साल बाढ़ से भयंकर तबाही होती है और तमाम राज्यों में सूखे से भी बहुत बड़ी तबाही होती है।

मन्त्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा था कि हमारे देश के जिन राज्यों में सूखे की स्थिति है, वह हैं पश्चिम बंगाल, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु। साथ ही बाढ़ के बारे में वक्तव्य देते हुए दूसरे मन्त्री जी ने कहा था कि बाढ़ की स्थिति उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, आसाम में

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

बहुत ही गम्भीर है और मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और पश्चिम बंगाल में भी थोड़ा असर हुआ है। यह जो लिस्ट दी गई है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि कई राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां बाढ की स्थिति और सूखे की स्थिति है । यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर समस्या है । बाढ़ से जन-धन की भारी क्षति हुई है । जगह-जगह अनेक मकान गिरे हैं । लोग मरे हैं, जानवर मरे हैं, फसल बर्बाद हुई हैं । बाढ़ के जाने के साथ साथ बीमारियों के फैलने की भी बहुत आशंका पैदा हो गई है । अनेक जगहों पर बीमारियां फैल रही हैं। खास तौर से एन्सीफ्लाइटिस की बीमारी से लोग मर रहे हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त दूसरे प्रकार की बीमारियों से लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं । प्रतिवर्ष प्रलयकारी बाढ़ की विभीषिका हमारे देश के सामने आती है, लेकिन इसको नियंत्रित करने के लिए ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

मान्यवर, मैं खास तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा । वहां पर आज भयकर बाढ की स्थिति है, लेकिन साथ ही सूखे की स्थिति भी वहां पर है । अगर मैं पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश की बात को रोक कर अगने क्षेत्र के बारे में कहूं, गोरखपुर के बारे में कहू तो वहां नदियों के किनारे भयंकर बाढ़ से तबाही मची हुई हैं । जहां नदियां नहीं हैं वहां सूखे की स्थिति है । इस देश को देख कर एहसास होता है हमारे देश के तमाम भागों में इसी प्रकार की स्थिति होगी । हमारे क्षेत्र में एक राप्ती नदी है, जिसके बारे में मैंने मन्त्री जी से चर्चा की थी । यह नदी नेपाल से निकलती है और अगर उस पर बान्ध बनाकर पानी को रोक कर कोई योजना बनाई जाए तो उससे सचाई के साधन किसानों को उपलब्ध होंगे, साथ ही बाढ़ पर नियत्रण हो सकेगा और विद्युत के उत्पादन में भी सहायता मिल सकती है, जिससे लोगों को राहत मिलेगी । पता नहीं क्या अड़चन है, नेपाल सरकार भारत सरकार के सहाथ सहयोग नही कर रही है या कर रही हैं । भारत सरकार इस बारे में क्या कदम उठा रही है इस के बारे में हम लोगों को साफ जानकारी होनी चाहिए । इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आशा करता हूं कि जब वे जवाब देंगे तो इस बारे में भी हम लोगों को बतायेंगे ।

मान्यवर उड़ीसा की स्थिति यह है कि वहां ऐसी बाढ़ आई थी जो पिछले सौ सालों में नहीं आई थी । उत्तर प्रदेश में भी ऐसी बाढ़ नहीं थी । लगभग 616 करोड़ रुपये की मांग वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्र सरकार से की है। इससे ऐसा अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि उड़ीसा में किस प्रकार की बाढ आई होगी । जहां तक एक तरफ उड़ीस में बाहु आई है और वहीं दूसरी तरफ सूखे से तबाही हो रही है । यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि आज हमारे देश में भुखमरी से लोग मर रहे हैं । इसका एक सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण मैं आपको बिहार के बारे में देना चाहता हूं । बिहार में आजकल उल्टे-सीधे काम हो रहे हैं, लेकिन बाढ और सूखे के नियंत्रण के लिए कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाए, जा रहे हैं । वहां भुखमरी प्रारम्भ हो चुकी है। इसका उदाहरण मैं आपको एक अखबार के जरिए से देना चाहूगा । यह कलकत्ता का अखबार टेलीग्राफ है, जिसने कि अपने फ्रण्ट पेज पर एक चित्र छापा है, सिको माननीय मन्त्री जी और उनके विभाग के अधिकारियों को देखना चाहिए इसमें एक

औरत के पति की मृत्यु हो गई है और वह बहुत ही दुखी हालत में है। मैं इसको कोट करता हूं :—

"Janki Devi of Chatwara Kapur village in Bihar's Vaishali district, whose husband, Aklu Choudhary, died of starvation on September 197. She is seen here with youngsters in her family, all of whom are starving."

There is an item under the head "starvation deaths in Bihar" in the front page, and also another under "Drought leads to death in Bihar", at page four.

इसको कृषि मंत्री जी और उनके विभाग के अधिकारियों को देखना चाहिए। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर स्थिति है कि आज हमारे देश में लोग भुखमरी से मर रहे हैं। यह स्थिति खास तौर से बिहार के अन्दर हो रही है। वहां पर अनावश्यक काम हो रहे हैं, जैसे प्रेस विधेयक, जनता के मौलिक अधिकारों को समाप्त करना, संसद सदस्यों की पिटाई करना और पत्रकारों की पिटाई करना।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should confine yourself to the drought conditions only. You are travelling somewhere else.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Government is doing that work which should not be done and the work which should be done has never been undertaken by the Bihar Government.

मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार ऐसे काम कर रही है जिसे कि उसे नहीं करना चाहिए।

मेरा कहना है कि आज बिहार राज्य में भुखमरी की स्थिति है। लेकिन सरकार वहां पर उपद्रवकारी कार्यों, अन्यायपूर्ण कार्यों और अनुचित कार्यों में लगी हुई है। एक तरफ तो बाढ़ की विभीषिका है और दूसरी तरफ सूखे और बाढ़ से लोग तवाह हो रहे हैं। सूखे की स्थिति का चित्र दिखा कर मैंने आपको स्थिति स्पष्ट की है।

वैशाली में जहां स्थिति खराब है, वहां संथाल परगना में भी स्थिति बहुत खराब है। संथाल परगना में जो स्थिति हो गयी है उसका जिक्र में कुछ शब्दों में करना चाहूंगा। (व्यवधान) मेरे यहां कोई भूख से नहीं मर रहा है। भुखमरी से लोग बिहार में मर रहे हैं और जो लोग भुखमरी से नहीं मर रहे हैं उन्हें बिहार में गोली से मारा जा रहा है।

संथाल परगना जिले के पलाजोरी ब्लाक में वहां के आदिवासियों ने एक प्रदर्शन किया था। उनकी मांग यह थी कि वहां पर भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है और लोग भूख से पीड़ित हैं। 1967 के बाद से ऐसा दुर्भिक्ष और अकाल आज तक नहीं पड़ा था। ऐसे भयंकर सूखे के कारण वहां भयंकर अकाल पड़ा हुआ है। वे लोग चाहते थे कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना के अन्तर्गत वहां कार्य चलाये जाएं जो कि आम तौर पर कहीं भी नहीं चलाये जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को पैसा देती है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उस पैसे से जो काम चलाये जाने चाहिए, वे ठीक से नहीं चलाये जा रहे हैं। जब केन्द्रीय सरकार उन कामों के लिए पैसा दे रही है तो उसे यह भी देखना चाहिए कि वे काम पूरे हो रहे हैं या नहीं हो रहे हैं।

मैं अपने राज्य की बात बताता हूं। वहां थोड़ा-बहुत काम हो रहा है लेकिन कहीं बिल्कुल ही नहीं हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने अधिकारियों से बात की तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पास मिट्टी

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

की पटाई के लिए पैसा नहीं है। अगर मिट्टी पड़ी है तो उस पर हम ईंटा डाल सकते हैं। पीछे जनता पार्टी के शासन में 'फूड फार वर्क' प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत सड़कें बनाने हेतु मिट्टी की पटाई भी की जाती थी और लोगों को इससे रोजगार भी मिलता था। उस काम को बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया गया है।

वहां के लोगों की यह भी मांग थी कि वृद्धावस्था पेंशन लोगों को दी जाए। इसके बारे में दो अक्तूबर को कहा गया था कि बूढ़े लोगों को वृद्धावस्था की पेंशन दी जाएगी। वे यह भी चाहते थे कि उनके इलाके को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाए। वहां पर यह स्थिति बनी हुई है कि 20–25 फीसदी लोगों को एक ही समय भोजन मिल पाता है। यह सारी बातें अखबार में निकली हैं जिनको कि मैं पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा। आप देखिए, किस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां पर है। सरकार को कोई चिंता नहीं है। इन आदिवासियों ने जब इस बात के लिए आंदोलन किया, वे चाह थे कि उनकी न्यायोचित मांगों को माना जाए तो उन पर गोली बरसाई गई। उसमें 6 आदिवासी मार दिए गए जबकि वे लोग थाने से 600 गज की दूरी पर थे, शांति पूर्ण सभा कर रहे थे, लेकिन कहा गया कि उन्होंने थाने का घेराव किया। और जो लोग मारे गए, उनमें से 5 आदमी ऐसे थे जो बाजार में सामान खरीद रहे थे। श्री गिरधारी मंडल नाम के व्यक्ति का मारा गया जो नमक खरीद रहा था। मैं आज के "स्टैट्समैन" की कुछ पंक्तियां पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं —

'The landless agricultural labourers are now looking for other means of livelihood. Mr. Girdhari Mandal, who was killed in Thursday's police firing, was a landless labourer. When the rain failed, he turned into a mason. He was buying salt in the Palojori Bazaar when he was killed. His wife, Parvati, has now lost all hopes. She has yet to receive relief by the Government. Her husband was the only earning member in the family. Parvati Devi, who has a three-year-old son to look after, may migrate to some other place in search of job. She had eaten nothing for the past three days when this correspondent and photographer met her in her mud house in Pindara village.'

यह स्थिति वहां की है और सरकार को इस बात की कोई परवाह नहीं है। आज तक उन लोगों को कोई रिलीफ नहीं दिया गया है। बिहार की निकम्मी और भ्रष्ट सरकार के अधिकारियों ने अभी तक किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता उन लोगों को नहीं दी है। यह बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है। जो सरकार जनता की न्यायोचित मांगों को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकती, जब लोग खाना मांगते हैं तो उन पर लाठी और गोली बरसाई जाती है, वह सरकार सूखे की स्थिति का सामना कैसे करेगी, इसका अंदाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। वहां के अधिकारी अपना पेट भरने में लगे हुए हैं उनका नैतिक पतन हो चुका है। जब सरकार स्वयं इस प्रकार के काम करती है तो अधिकारियों का अंदाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली दूर-दूर तक गांवों में काम नहीं कर रही है; सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों पर न गेहूं है, न चावल है। इस प्रकार की सारी रिपोर्टें अखबारों में आ चुकी है। उसी के आधार पर मैं यह सब बता रहा हूं। इन बातों की पूरी समीक्षा होनी चाहिए, इनकी जांच होनी चाहिए। यह बड़ी खतरनाक स्थिति है। इन परिस्थितियों में वहां की सरकार को एक मिनट भी सत्ता में रहने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस

सरकार को तुरन्त बरखास्त किया जाना चाहिए और जो लोग दोषी हैं, उनको तुरन्त गिरफ्तार किया जाना चाहिए।

राजस्थान के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर पिछले 5 वर्षों से लगातार सूखा पड़ रहा है। इस वर्ष वहां पूरे राजस्थान में दुर्भिक्ष है। लोगों के पास पीने का पानी नहीं है, पशुओं के लिए चारा नहीं है, 33000 गांवों में, लगभग पूरे राजस्थान में दुर्भिक्ष की स्थिति हो रही है और अधिकारियों का कहना है कि अगर अब वर्षा हो भी जाए, तब भी कम से कम 18000 गांवों की स्थिति में तो कोई सुधार होने वाला नहीं है। इस स्थिति के बावजूद वहां पर राहत का कोई काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलाया जा रहा है। लूट खसोट चल रही है। सरकार का प्रबंध खोखला है। जिस तेजी से राहत कार्य शुरू किए जाने चाहिएं, उस तेजी से नहीं किए जा रहे हैं। किसानों को ट्यूबबैल चलाने के लिए बिजली नहीं मिल रही है, ताकि वे सिंचाई कर सकें। सूखे से निपटने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को कम से कम साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता होगी, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने जो अनुदान दिया है वह "ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा" के समान है। बहुत थोड़ी सहायता दी गई है। इसलिए इन बातों पर सरकार को ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

पश्चिमी बंगाल की स्थिति को आप लें। वहां केन्द्रीय टीम जानी चाहिये। वहां सूखे की स्थिति है। इसकी समीक्षा करने के लिए काफी पहले गई थी लेकिन इधर स्थिति काफी बिगड़ चुकी है और तब से नहीं गई है। लगातार दो वर्ष से पश्चिमी बंगाल में सूखा पड़ रहा है। मेरी राय यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को स्वयं वहां जा कर स्थिति की समीक्षा करनी चाहिये। कुछ राज्यों में बाढ़ की स्थिति को देखने के लिए वह गई हैं। इस वास्ते यहां भी उनको स्वयं जा कर स्थिति की समीक्षा करनी चाहिये। मंत्री महोदय से भी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह पश्चिम बंगाल जाएं, कृषि मंत्री जी भी और सिंचाई मंत्री जी भी, दोनों जाएं और प्रधान मंत्री को भी साथ ले जाएं या प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ वे भी जाएं और वहां की स्थिति की समीक्षा करें। वहां पर पर्याप्त सहायता नहीं दी गई है। वहां अगर जल्दी सहायता नहीं दी गई तो भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी। वैसी ही पैदा हो जाएगी जैसी बिहार में पैदा हो रही है। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद की पात्र है कि उसने वहां अभी तक भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा होने नहीं दी है। लेकिन अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you inviting the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister on behalf of the Government of West Bengal?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: On behalf of the people of India, I am inviting them.

वहां पर्याप्त सहायता नहीं दी गई तो भुखमरी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है। पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार की मांग है कि उसे दूसरे राज्यों से चावल और गेहूं मंगाने की इजाज़त दी जाय। इस मांग को भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। ऐसी इजाज़त कुछ राज्यों को दी गई है। पश्चिमी बंगाल को भी दी जानी चाहिये।

आप पश्चिमी बंगाल में प्रति मास 3.75 लाख टन खाद्यान्न भेजते हैं। इससे काफी अधिक खाद्यान्न वहां इस वर्ष भेजा जाना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो वहां भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी।

प्रधान मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था पश्चिमी बंगाल के लोगों को पर्याप्त सहायता दी जाएगी यह कोरा आश्वासन रह गया है। इसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको पूरा किया जाए।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम की जो योजना है इसको व्यापक रूप से पश्चिम बंगाल में भी चलाया जाना चाहिये।

मेरा सुझाव है कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम को तेज़ी के साथ हर ऐसे राज्य में जहां बाढ़ या सूखे की स्थिति है, लागू किया जाए। इससे लोगों को जो आज बेरोजगार हैं, रोजगार मिलेगा। कृषि मजदूर जिन को कोई काम नहीं मिलता है उनको काम मिलेगा और रोजी रोटी कमाने का साधन मिलेगा।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारों को स्पष्ट निर्देश दिए जाएं कि वे इस कार्यक्रम को तेजी के साथ लागू करें।

बाढ़ की स्थिति के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बाढ़ का पानी अगर ठीक ढंग से नियंत्रित कर लिया जाए तो एक तो बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण पाने में हमें सहायता मिलेगी, उससे खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और साथ ही साथ सिंचाई की सुविधा भी प्राप्त होगी जिससे खाद्यान्न का और भी ज्यादा उत्पादन होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त विद्युत उत्पादन के कार्य में भी हमें काफी सहायता मिलेगी जिससे हमारे देश का औद्योगिकरण होगा और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी। इसलिए सूखे से बचाव के लिए बाढ़ के पानी पर नियंत्रण स्थापित करके उसे सिंचाई एवं विद्युत उत्पादन के कार्य में लगाया जाए। इससे बाढ़ से बचाव होगा तथा सिंचाई की सुविधा मिलेगी जिससे कृषि उत्पादन भी हमारा बहुत बढ़ेगा। विदेशों से जो अन्न आयात कर रहे हैं यह कार्यक्रम हमारा समाप्त हो जायगा। साथ ही बिजली से औद्योगीकरण होगा जिससे बेरोजगारी दूर होगी। इसके सम्बन्ध में गारलैंड कैनाल योजना या उससे अच्छी यदि कोई योजना हो तो उसे कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये। और केन्द्रीय समिति को प्रत्येक राज्य में भेजा जाना चाहिये जो बाढ़ और सूखे से हुई क्षति का जायजा ले और कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्री को जाना चाहिये दौरे पर साथ ही प्रधान मंत्री को भी जाना चाहिये।

बाढ़ से जिनके मकान गिरे हैं राज्य सरकारों को अगर पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय तो ऐसे तमाम लोगों को राज्य सरकारें पैसा दे सकेंगी। मेरी मांग है कि जिनके मकान गिरे हैं उन्हें मकान बनाने के लिये तुरन्त आर्थिक सहायता दी जाय, बिना ब्याज के ऋण दिया जाय ताकि वह अपने मकान बना सकें। बाढ़ से नष्ट हुई फ़सल का मुआवजा किसानों को देने पर विचार करना चाहिये इस बारे में सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये इसके बारे में कई बार चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन कोई ठोस कदम अभी तक नहीं उठाया गया है। मुआवजा देने की योजना पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। साथ ही बीमारियों को रोकथाम के लिये सरकार को उपाय करने चाहिये। आज की स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि जो बीमारियां फैल रही हैं उन पर रोक थाम के लिये केन्द्र सरकार डाक्टरों के दल भेजे। किसानों के लिये सस्ते मूल्य पर खाद और बीज उपलब्ध कराये जाने चाहिये। बाढ़ तथा सूखा पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में छात्रों की फ़ीस माफ़ की जानी चाहिये, किसानों का लगान माफ़ होना चाहिये, लोगों को दिया गया कर्ज माफ़ होना चाहिये, कम से कम कर्ज को ब्याज से मुक्त कर देना चाहिये। सभी प्रकार की वसूली बन्द होनी चाहिये राहत कार्य तेज किये जाने चाहिये, और राहत वितरण में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करना चाहिये। आजकल जो राहत दी जा रही है राहत बाटने वाले ही अपनी राहत कर रहे हैं। इस स्थित पर सरकार को नियंत्रण करना चाहिये। सूखा पीड़ित राज्यों को पर्यात बिजली

दी जानी चाहिये ताकि किसान सिंचाई का काम कर सकें। एक जिले में एक तरफ़ बाढ़ आयी है तो दूसरी तरफ़ सूखा है। नहरों में पानी नहीं है। इसलिये नहरों में पानी की उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। तमाम प्रकार की अनियमितताओं को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये।

नदियों की तलहटी में जो सिल्ट जमा हो गई है उसको निकालने के बारे में कोई प्रोग्राम पर सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। साथ ही नदियों के किनारे जो तट बंध बनाये जाते हैं ताकि बाढ़ से लोगों को बचाया जा सके, आज इन तटबंधों की योजना पर सरकार को पुर्नाविचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि देखा जा रहा है कि प्रतिवर्ष तट बंध टूटते हैं, करोड़ों रु० के हर साल बांध बनते हैं नदियों के किनारे और हर साल वह छूटते हैं। लोगों को अब इंजीनियरों की नीयत पर शक होने लगा है, ऐसा लगता है कि वह चाहते हैं कि यह तट बंध हर साल टूटें और हर साल बनें, जैसे हमारे गोरखपुर जिले में हो रहा है। तो इन तट बंधों को बनाने की उपयोगिता धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो रही है। कारण यह है कि पहले जब बांध नहीं थे। तो नदियों का पानी दूर दूर तक फैल जाता था। लेकिन अब तट बंध बना कर पानी को थोड़ी दूरी के अन्दर नियंत्रित किया जाता है। उसमें बाढ़ के पानी का वेग इतना होता है कि वह जगह जगह बंध को तोड़ देता है और नदियों में वही मिट्टी बह कर फिर आ जाती है। पता नहीं इंजीनियर सही राय देते हैं कि नहीं। लेकिन अगर सही राय देते है तो कहना चाहियें कि तट बंध बनाने की योजना सही नहीं साबित हुई है, क्योंकि नदी में सिल्ट जमा होती है। इसलिये बंध बनाने में सरकार को नुकसान हो रहा है। इसलिये सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये और कोई ठोस कदम इस दिशा में उठाना चाहिये। न तो मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि तुरन्त इसे बन्द कर देना चाहिये और न यह कह रहा हूं कि इसको जारी रखना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके गुण-दोष के आधार पर इसको समीक्षा कर के निर्णय किया जाना चाहिये कि तट बन्द बनाने की योजना अच्छी है या नहीं है।

अन्त में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से और मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह बाढ़ और सूखे की विभीषिका से त्रस्त लोगों को बचाने के लिये कारगर कदम उठायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members many Members have expressed their desire to speak on this. From the Ruling Party the number is about 26. Therefore, if all of them have got to be accommodated, you have to be self-disciplined and you should not take more than 10 minutes so that you can give chance to all colleagues of yours. Therefore, I give ten minutes each only for the Ruling Party Members. I will decide further after your speech is over, after ten minutes. Even if 10 minutes each are granted to Ruling Party Members and the Opposition Party Members, it comes to the fact that at 11 o'Clock only the Minister can reply.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): You should not put a limit to ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There should be a workable formula. All the Members of the Ruling Party may not speak, some may withdraw. But from the Opposition everybody will be given a chance. Even by giving ten minutes to each, it comes to the point that at 11 o'Clock only the Minister can reply.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will allow you all. Even if it is midnight I am prepared to sit provided all the Members who are present now give me an assurance that the House will not become thin.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, does 11 o'Clock mean tongiht or tomorrow morning at 11 o'Clock?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must also see the criticism in the press about Rajya Sabha yesterday. Therefore, when a discussion like this takes place, I want to make it very clear to the hon. Members that when the Minister replies, the attendance—I do not want to say more than this. Therefore, if all of you are present here—you can go and take coffee and all that, but when the Minister replies, the number of Members now available must be present. I will not restrict your time. But would you give an assurance to that effect?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For the Ruling Party Members only ten minutes each will be given. The Minister will speak at 11 o'Clock on the condition that all the Members who are present now will keep sitting.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We will cut short the speech if the Members are not present.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have to give an assurance. But, for the Ruling Party Members only ten minutes time will be given to each because their number is more. Now, Mr. Uma Kant Mishra may speak.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have given the formula. We can work out on that formula. We will see if there can be any relaxation on that.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without your cooperation we cannot run the House. Therefore, I am putting this before you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are the only lady Member and Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee is also there. Therefore, we want that both of you will remain till the Minister replies.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call one from this side and one from that side. Now, Mr. Uma Kant Mishra will speak.

**श्री उमाकांत मिश्र** (मिर्जापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले मार्च में इस देश में बड़े पैमाने पर कई भूभागों पर श्रोले पड़े श्रौर श्ररबों रुपये की किसानों की फसलें नष्ट हो गई । इसके बाद जून-जुलाई में किसानों ने खेती के लिए मन बनाया तो भयंकर सूखा पड़ गया, मानसून एक महीने लेट हो गया । बहुत से इलाकों में भदई श्रौर क्वार की फसल बोई ही नहीं जा सकी । सूखे की वजह से किसानों की 25 प्रतिशत ही फसल बच पाई श्रौर 75 प्रतिशत फसल नष्ट हो गई ।

जब वर्षा शुरू हुई तो खेती शुरू हुई, लेकिन इसके साथ ही भयंकर बाढ़ श्रा गई। जिन इलाकों में कभी बाढ़ नहीं श्राती थी, वहां भी बाढ़ श्राई श्रौर कई तरह से फसल नष्ट हो गई । इस तरह से इस देश के किसानों पर प्रकृति ने कभी श्रोले से, कभी सूखे से श्रौर कभी बाढ़ से बहुत बड़ा श्रत्याचार किया है श्रौर इससे किसानों की बहुत बड़ी क्षति हुई है ।

हमारे श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ने यह चर्चा शुरू की है, उन्होंने बहुत सी बातों पर प्रकाश डाला है । उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है । इस बार इस प्रदेश को तीनों श्रापदाश्रों को झेलना पड़ा है । श्रोला से प्रभावित हुश्रा है, सूखे से प्रभावित हुश्रा है श्रौर बाढ़ों से बहुत ही श्रधिक उत्तर प्रदेश प्रभावित हुश्रा है । उत्तर प्रदेश तो बर्बाद हो गया । इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है । इन श्रापदाश्रों से निपटने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार श्रौर

प्रदेश की सरकार ने तत्काल राहत के कदम उठाये हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दौरा किया है । कृषि मंत्री, सिंचाई मंत्री और प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी प्रभावित इलाकों का दौरा किया है । इनके द्वारा अधिक से अधिक जानों को बचाने के लिए प्रयास किया गया है । लोग भूख से मरने न पायें, उनको खाना उपलब्ध कराया गया है । इतनी बाढ़ की भयंकर विभीषिका थी, इससे जान की हानि नहीं हुई है, लेकिन धन की हानि जरूर हुई है । सबसे बड़ी समस्या जो बाढ़ से निपटने के बाद पैदा हुई है, वह यह है कि रेलों की लाइनें नष्ट हो गई, स्कूल के भवन नष्ट हो गए, फसलें नष्ट हो गई, रास्ते नष्ट हो गये । अब तो वहां पर पुर्नानिर्माण की आवश्यकता है । उत्तर प्रदेश को सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को पुर्नानिर्माण के लिए, राहत कार्यों के लिए और बड़े पैमाने पर बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जानी चाहिये, ताकि इन आपदाओं से निपटा जा सके। यह सही है कि वहां पर एक केन्द्रीय टीम गई थी, जिसने वहां पर बहुत से जिलों का दौरा किया था । हमारे जिले का भी उसने दौरा किया था, उस टीम को सारी बातें बता दी गई थी कि किस प्रकार नुकसान हुआ है । जो इलाके बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं, उनमें हमारा जिला मिर्जापुर, जिला बहुत ही प्रभावित हुआ है । वहां की शतप्रतिशत फसल नष्ट हो गई है । मिर्जापुर जिले में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आदिवासी रहते हैं, हरिजन रहते हैं, छोटे किसान रहते हैं और गरीब रहते हैं । उनके खाने के लिए वहां अन्न नहीं है । इसलिए सबसे बड़ा सुझाव यह है कि वहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर मिर्जापुर जिले में खास तौर से, पहाड़ी इलाकों में बाढ़ग्रस्त और सुखाग्रस्त इलाकों में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना के अन्तर्गत या अन्य प्रकार से उनको गल्ला दिया जाये । उनको वहां मजदूरी भी बहुत कम दी जा रही है । पांच-छः रुपए दी जा रही है, मेरे विचार में उनको दस रुपये मजदूरी दी जानी चाहिये और आधा गल्ला दिया जाना चाहिये । राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण योजना के कार्यक्रमों को चलाने के लिए सूबे की सरकारें इसलिए कम प्रयास करती हैं, क्योंकि उनको आधा रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है और आधा रुपया उनको लगाना पड़ता है । सूबे की सरकारें आर्थिक तंगी में हैं, जैसा कि मैंने पहले आपसे निवेदन किया है कि सूखे और बाढ़ तथा ओला से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को और जहां भुखमरी के पैदा होने की आशंका है, वहां अब केन्द्रीय सरकार शतप्रतिशत सहायता दे, यदि भूख से लोगों को बचाना है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को तत्काल इस कदम को उठाना चाहिये, इसमें किसी प्रकार का विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिये ।

इसके पश्चात् बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सस्ते दर पर, किफायती दर पर बीज और खाद की तत्काल व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । वहां पर नहरें टूट गई हैं, नलकूप टूट गये हैं, उनकी मरम्मत के लिए पैसे की कमी है । इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि बहुत जल्दी उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों और सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के राहत के कामों के लिए तत्काल पैसा दिया जाये । तकाबी का कुछ पैसा दिया है, जिससे किसान मजदूर कुछ काम कर सकें । कुछ ऐसे लोग जो यह काम नहीं करते हैं, वे क्या खायेंगे, उन का काम कैसे चलेगा । इसलिए बड़े पैमाने पर तकाबी के ऋण की आवश्यकता है । मवेशियों के चारे की आवश्यकता है । इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अधिक से अधिक धन देने के लिए सरकार को सहायता देनी चाहिए । मिर्जापुर शहर को ओला, सूखा और बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए केन्द्रीय

[श्री उमाकान्त मिश्र]

सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अधिक से अधिक धन देना चाहिए, ताकि वहां का जन जीवन ठीक हो सके।

हमारे जिले में 1916 में बाढ़ आई थी, उसके बाद फिर 32 साल बाद 1948 में बाढ़ आई और फिर, 1968 में बाढ़ आई थी। 1968 के बाद 1978 में दस वर्ष बाद बाढ़ आई थी। 1978 के बाद 1980 में और अब 1982 में बाढ़ आ गई है। इस तरह से यह दो-दो साल में बाढ़ आने लगी है। इन बाढ़ों से हमारा पूरा का पूरा क्षेत्र जलमग्न हो जाता है। हमारे सिरों से ऊंचे पानी चला जाता है। इसलिए श्रीमन्, आपको सोचना होगा कि उन इलाकों को केवल राहत पहुंचा देने से ही काम नहीं चलने वाला है। उनके लिए आपको परमानेंट, स्थायी समाधान निकालना पड़ेगा।

हमारे यहां जो टीम गई थी उसको हमने सुझाव दिया था कि चार ब्लाकों कौन, छानवे, सीखड़, मझवा में कुछ ऐसी सड़कें बना दी जायें जो कि आठ-आठ फुट ऊंची हो जिससे कि बाढ़ के समय लोगों को राहत पहुंचायी जा सके और सड़कों पर आकर लोग जान भी बचा सके वहां जो ऐसे इलाके हैं जो कि बाढ़ में जलमग्न हो जाते हैं उनके लिए ऊंची जगहों पर मकान बना दिये जायें जिससे कि बाढ़ के समय में लोग वहां जा कर रह सकें। इस प्रकार से कोई अस्थाई समाधान भी आपको करना पड़ेगा।

जहां मैं बाढ़ से रक्षा करने की बात कहता हूं वहां मैं सूखे के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका भी आपको स्थायी समाधान करना पड़ेगा। मुझे खुशी है कि जब हमारे सिंचाई मंत्री जी बनारस के दौरे पर गये थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि एक बहुत बड़ी योजना डा० के० एल० राव ने बनायी है जिसके द्वारा गंगा, नर्मदा, कावेरी, गोदावरी आदि नदियों को जोड़ दिया जाए तो बाढ़ से भी समाधान हो सकता है और सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों को उस योजना से पानी भी मिल सकता है। यह योजना बहुत बड़ी योजना है। अरबों रुपये की योजना है। हो सकता है कि हमारी सरकार के लिए इसको पूरा करना संभव न हो मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार के सिंचाई मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वे इसको पूरा करें और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो जो हमारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक एजेंसियां हैं उनसे भी मानवीय आधार पर सहायता ले कर इसे पूरा करें।

इस योजना को पूरा होने से उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे प्रदेश में जो विशाल जनधन की हानि होती है उससे बचा जा सकेगा। यह हानि हर साल होती है। इसलिए इसके समाधान किये जायें और स्थायी कदम उठाये जायें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मिर्जापुर, बांदा, वाराणसी और इलाहाबाद जिलों को राहत देने के लिए तत्काल कदम उठायें और बड़े पैमाने पर उठायें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Krishan Dutta Sultanpuri. He will not take more than 10 minutes.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Time will be given equally. Nobody's time will be taken away.

**श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : (शिमला) : सर, मुझे कम से कम 15 मिनट दें।

मान्यवर उपाध्यक्ष जी, सारे देश में सूखा होने के कारण तवाही मची है। सारे भारत में कई जगहों पर नदी-नालों से जमीनें बर्बाद हुई हैं और लोगों की जाने भी गयी हैं। लेकिन मैं ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूं जहां शिमला और हिमाचल प्रदेश में अधिक से अधिक वारिश होती थी। आज हालत यह है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में मवेशियों के लिये चारा भी प्राप्त नही है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमें, हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर, हमारी सरकार को सरकारी नौकरों को भी तनख्वाह देनी पड़ती है। उसके लिये भी सरकार का पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारा हिमाचल प्रदेश पंजाब और हरियाणा पर निर्भर करता था लेकिन पंजाब और हरियाणा में तो ऐसा हो गया है कि वहां नहर ही नही बन सकती। हरियाणा में नहर न बनने से वहां का जो सिंचाई का साधन था रुक गया है। इसमें हमारे करोड़ों रुपये लग गये हैं।

हमारे पहाड़ी इलाके में डेम बन गये हैं। हमारे विलासपुर में हमारी बहुत सारी जरखेज जमीन डेम के अन्दर चली गयी है। उसके साथ व्यास लिंक के लिये भी आप ने बहुत अच्छी जमीन हमारी ले ली है। पहाड़ों के लोगों ने अपनी जरखेज जमीन को देश के लिये अर्पित कर दिया है। बाकी जो हमारे पास जमीन बची है उसमें हम सब्जी व दूसरी चीजें पैदा करते हैं। उसमें बीमारी लग गयी है। वहां कहत पड़ने के आसार हो गये हैं। तो मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का काम चलाने के लिये मंत्री जी मदद करें। वहां तीन डेम है। जब तक टीम जायेगी, तब तक लोगों का हाल बुरा हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम 50 करोड़ रुपये का जो नुकसान हो गया है, उतना तो सरकार नही दे पायेगी, लेकिन कम से कम 20 करोड़ रुपया तो जरूर वहां पहुंचा दे।

जहां बाढ़ और सूखा है, वहां राज-नीतिक फ्लड भी आ रहा है। इसका लोग फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। जनता को भड़काया जा रहा है। रेलों में बिना टिकिट यात्रा करके जुलूस निकाले जाते हैं और सरकार के खिलाफ नारे लगाये जाते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी देश को बिल्कुल ठीक तरह से चला रही हैं। उनका बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक चलाया जा रहा है।

जनता पार्टी की सरकार में आप देखिये कि गन्ने की क्या कीमत किसानों को मिली थी। किसानों के उत्पादन की कीमतें बिल्कुल गिरा दी गई थी।

जहां तक फ्लड का ताल्लुक है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में मेक्सिमम फ्लड आता है और वहां से पानी आता है तो पंजाब की फसलों को बरबाद करता है और हरि-याणा में भी नुक्सान होता है। करोड़ों रुपये की फसल नष्ट होती है। इसलिये

[श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी]

प्लांटेशन करके इस नुक्सान को रोका जा सकता है। इसके लिये सहायता दी जानी चाहिये। किन्नौर में एक भी पेड़ नहीं हैं, लाहौल स्पीति में एक भी पेड़ नहीं हैं। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने सारे पेड़ कटवा दिये। यह काम किया जनता पार्टी ने। यहां पर जो चीज 12 बजे देखने को मिलती है, वह हमारे प्रदेश की विधान सभा में सारा दिन चलता है। विधान सभा में धरना देते हैं, नारे लगाते हैं। इसलिये कि वहां पर बी० जे० पी० है। ये लोग किस तरह से सूखे से और भुखमरी से निपटेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को अधिक से अधिक सहायता दें, ताकि वहां पर स्थिति का मुकाबला किया जा सके।

हरिकेश जी ने जो भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं, उससे लगता है कि वे राजनीतिक सूखाग्रस्त हैं। गढ़वाल में एक सीट क्या जीत ली समझते हैं कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान पर ही इनका कब्जा हो जायेगा। इस तरह इनका सोचना गलत है।

अभी मैं आंध्र प्रदेश गया था, तमिलनाडु गया था, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी के साथ। माननीय दण्डवते जी भी हमारे साथ थे। वहां भी सूखा है, तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश में भी सूखा है, केरल में भी सूखा है। कई प्रदेशों में सूखे की निस्थिति बनी हुयी है। इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिये सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों को खोलने की तरफ सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

बंगाल की बात की गई कि वहां की सरकार बड़े काबिल आदमियों की सरकार है। वहां की सरकार की काबिलियत तो यहां बैठे लोगों के व्यवहार से ही पता चल जाती है। वहां जो अनाज भेजा जाता है वह सब कम्युनिस्ट कार्यकर्ताओं में बांट दिया जाता है और आम जनता को उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है। इन बातों को भी देखना होगा। (व्यवधान)) प्रोफेसरों का काम भाषण देना होता है। लेकिन बंगाल की सरकार अगर ठीक ढंग से काम कर सकी है तो भारत सरकार की वजह से ही कर सकती है। भारत सरकार आप को मदद करती है। हमारी पार्टी बिना भेदभाव के राज्य सरकारों की मदद करती है। सरकार उदारता से पैसा देती है। जब भी कोई मांग आती है उस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो मदद की जाती है उसका युटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफकेट भी आप को देना चाहिये। गलत तरीके से पैसे का या मदद का इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये। गरीब लोगों को फायदा पहुंचे इसको आप को देखना चाहिए कांग्रेसियों का भी ख्याल रखें जो वहां भूखों मर रहे हैं। अपनी पार्टी वालों का ही ख्याल न रखें, उनमें ही मदद को बांट न दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारे देश का सवाल है। मैं मांग करता हूं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि हम बच सकें। हिमाचल के लोगों को राहत पहुंचाई जानी चाहिए, ट्राइबल लोगों की मदद की जानी चाहिये। राजस्थान के लिये भी हमने पानी दिया है, पंजाब के लिये भी दिया है। बिजली पानी के साधन हमने हिमाचल में पैदा किये हैं। हमारे मंत्री लोग यहां घूमते रहते हैं और मांग करते रहते हैं कि हमें अनाज पहुंचाओ। लेकिन इसकी तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। इस तरफ आप तवज्जह दें। राव साहब हमारे यहां पंजाब में मुख्य

मंत्री रह चुके हैं। वह पहाड़ी इलाकों की हालत को जानते हैं। वहां किस मुश्किल से खेती होती है इसको जानते हैं खेती में जो बीमारियां लग जाती हैं उनका भी इलाज होना चाहिये। सेबों की हमारे किसानों को पूरी कीमत दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जमींदारों के फल ग्राजादपुर में ग्राते हैं ग्रौर ग्राजादपुर के जो ग्राढ़ती हैं उनके पास झोले बने हुये होते हैं ग्रौर जितना उसमें फल ग्रा सकता है भर लेते हैं। इस तरह से करोड़ों रुपया हिमाचल ग्रौर पंजाब के लोगों का लूटा जाता है। इस लूट से उनको ग्राप बचाएं।

जहां-जहां सूखा पड़ा हुग्रा है वहां टीम्ज भेज कर जल्दी से जल्दी ग्राप रिपोर्टस मंगाएं ताकि उन लोगों को फायदा हो सके, उनको राहत पहुंचाई जा सके।

मैं ग्राप का ग्राभारी हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया।

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Sir, Now we are discussing about both floods and drought. The conditions in the country have reached such a stage that the Government can be said to have failed to control this calamity of flood and counter the effects of drought and both these are causing serious damage to the lives and properties of the people.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It is a world-wide phenomenon.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I will talk first about the floods. Then I will take up drought.

The Government is aware that this is a regular phenomenon. This flood and also drought has become a regular phenomenon, and without long-term measures and programmes to counter both the flood as well as the effects of drought, the situation will further deteriorate day by day.

But from the performance and the programmes of the Government, it is quite clear that the Government is not at all serious about meeting in a big way the threat posed by these natural calamities.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Except in Calcutta; Except where Bengal is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can reply if you don't agree with him.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: I don't agree with him.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am discussing a very serious issue. It is a serious national problem which is affecting millions and millions of people's lives and properties and mostly those who are affected are the poorest section of the people.

The statement given on 4th October by the Union Minister for Irrigation says:

> "Based on the information received so far from the State Governments, the total area affected by floods, is about 76 lakh hectares and out of a population of 335 lakhs, 932 human lives have been lost. The value of total damage due to floods and cyclone has been placed at Rs. 1150 crores approximately. The flood damage during last year was Rs. 1132.31 crores."

This year the damage is almost the same. So what measures have the Government taken since last year to improve the conditions this year? So serious thought must be given because there is a natural process. In our country the river system has not been controlled and the total amount of land covered under irrigation is less than 25 per cent. So we mostly depend on the vagaries of nature. That is that even after 35 years of our independence, we still depend on the vagaries of nature though when we give the reply in this House, we say we are doing so much, so much and so much. You must see the things in totality. About the Government measures, the long-term flood

[Shri Samer Mukherjee]

control measures, this is what I am quoting from the Government statement in reply to my question in June 1980:

"Against a total investment of Rs. 976 crores on flood control work during the previous plan periods, the provision in the Sixth Plan is Rs. 1035 crores."

In the previous Plan the allotment was Rs. 976 crores and in the Sixth Plan it is Rs. 1035 crores. ...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No, no. That was for all the previous Plans. That is for 30 years—all the Plans put together.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERRJEE: I am giving the quotation from your statement. This is not mine.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: You have misunderstood the statement. All plans put together, it was Rs. 976 crores. You have not understood it properly.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Then,

"The target of 3 million hectares of land to be brought under irrigation every year during the remaining years of the current Plan...

This si the target. What is the total position?

"Out of the estimated cropped area of 170 million hectares...

This is also a statement by the Government.

" . . . the area irrigated through major, medium and minor irrigation projects was 52 million hectares upto the end of March 1978."

So we can understand that out of 170 million hectares upto 1978, 52 million hectares have been brought under irrigation. Then,

"It is estimated that by the end of June 1980 the potential created through all irrigation programmes would be 57 million hectares against 22.6 million hectares in 1951."

So how many long years will we take to reach 170 million hectares? This is the rate of your growth to bring the land under irrigation. How many years will you take? But what has been happening in between is the silting of rivers.

**16.59 hrs.**

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*].

The rivers are rapidly getting silted. So their capacity to accumulate water is being exhausted so rapidly that unless there is regular dredging and unless the rivers are brought under control, this long-term programme will have no effect on control of floods and control of rivers.

This is the figure. Every year, starting from Mid-July within a period of three or four months, about 1400 million feet water rushes to the sea through our river channels. This is the course of the rivers and water is rushing to the sea. In that process, it deposits the silt and sediments on the river bed: It is, therefore, necessary to construct reservoirs in the catchment areas.

**17. hrs.**

Mr. Rao kindly listen to me.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am listening.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Unless this water is preserved through reservoirs in the catchment areas, you cannot control these floods. For that, the capacity of the dam has to be increased. The existing capacity is one-tenth of the requirements. That means your capacity to hold water in the dam should be increased by 10 times. Unless you do that, you cannot control the water. Unless you control the floods, you cannot supply water to the drought affected areas. We are becoming the victims of

these two types of calamities simultaneously—drought and floods. And this will be a permanent feature. Unless this Government gives a serious thought to this you cannot control this. The only solution is that if you can control the water, you can supply that water to the drought affected areas for irrigation, for drinking. Perennial supplies will be required for this purpose. Hydro-electric generation and everything can be done. This requires a new total national planning and that requires due understanding and new thinking. Unless this Government does this, you cannot fight the floods and drought.

What are the damages caused on account of this? I have no direct experience of the floods-aflected areas where severe damages have taken place. But, I had the opportunity to go to Orissa after cyclone. I visited Cuttack and Bhadrak districts. I went to Sambalpur also. What does the statement of the Minister say and what are the damages caused in Orissa?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were allowed 10 minuets. And it is over.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is for the ruling party Speakers. I am discussing a serious subject. I think you should not disturb me. See page 7 of Irrigation Ministers statement. The damage caused in Orissa on account of this devastating cyclone was in an area 25 lakh hectares, affecting a population of 73.23 lakhs and 8.1 lakh houses in the seven districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar covering 110 blocks suffered significant damage. This is the Minister's statement. I am not going into it. What is the real damage?

In Orissa there had been cyclone, flood and drought all visited simultaneously. So, there it was this combination of three types of attacks—you can call them 'attack of nature' but how can the people withstand all these attacks unless the Central Government comes forward in a big way with all types of relief?

I visited some areas after cyclone. I have seen what relief measures are given. They are too inadequate. There also, the distribution is being done through officials who are directly involved in corruption. There was a place where firing took place. This place is in Bhadrak district in Orissa. The firing took place in the afternoon; I was there in the morning. All the people surrounded me and told me about their difficulties and corruptions in matters of relief distribution. I will tell you one story. There are the Revene Inspectors who were entrusted to prepare the list of affected persons for Relief. It is said by these people who gathered that these officers will not prepare the list unless 20 per cent commission is given. Otherwise their names are not listed. This was stated before the officer when the officer came to me when he learnt that I have come there along with some other friends. The officer came to me. He was distributing relief. When I was there, people surrounded me and said about this. I asked them You make your statement before the officer. 'He had to admit. He told them 'You give in writing; I will enquire'. This is what is happening. 20 per cent commission is charged by the Revenue Inspector. For getting a relief of Rs. 100 they have to pay Rs. 20 as commission. When I was coming back one middle-aged lady came and touch my hand; I thought is was some petition or memorandum. I get large number of memorandum. I get large number of petitions or memoranda when I visit various places. When I opened that paper I found, it was a 100-rupee note. I told her 'What is this?' She wanted Rs. 500 as relief. So, this 20 per cent Commission. I told her, 'I am not the person' and returned money. So, immediately she realised her mistake and she went back. So, this thing has become a regular practice there. In the ration shop whichever ration is given is not fit for human consumption. I got some samples. I got it from Orissa. I could not present them here. So, my friend Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty presented that here. Even animals cannot eat such food. Blackmarketing is going on in full swing. Corruption is rampant there. The ruling party people are also the real bosses to these officers who are preparing the list and distributing relief. This is my personal experience. I did not

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

get the occasion earlier to speak on this and so now I am dealing with it in detail. The nature of devastation is very huge in Orissa. Entire Sambalpur town has gone under water. I was in Sambalpur at that time. I know the condition. Hirakud dam has been completely damaged as has been admitted by the Minister's statement itself. Mahanadhi bed has been completely silted. Regarding this there was the Chief Minister's statement. This has come in today's *Statesman*. Mr. J. B. Pat-Chief Minister, Orissa has stated this.

> "The devastation caused by the recent floods in the Mahanadi system in Orissa was more devastating than the ravages by the Ganga. Some of the flood-hit towns in Orissa looked like towns ruined by bombardment. Heavy damage had been caused to the irrigation canal system and the surface roads."

He has demanded Rs. 616 crores. How much has been given? You will no doubt make a statement here..

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Rs. 618 crores.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You are adding 2 crores more. I am from the press report. So, you see, the damage due to flood is very serious. But I am not going into the flood subject any more.

Now, I come to drought situation. The report in the newspapers also says about the seriousness of the drought situation. It has affected the people very seriously. I will read out a news item on the front page of the 'Statesman' of 14th October 1982.

> "Starving Santhals take up arms for justice"

> "In fact, many villages have not received either rice or wheat through the Fair Price Shop for the past two years. And worst, those demanding food have been fired on by Police on Thursday last. Five people were killed when the Police fired on a group of people who were agitating for declaration of the district as a drought-affected area at Pulijori".

So instead of giving relief, you are sending the Police to fire at the innocent people.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum): They asked for food, but you gave them bullets.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: This is the situation at present. The situation will go out of control if the situation continues. According to the press report in today's paper, you have admitted that severe drought is hitting Rajasthan. I do not deny it. But the defermination in combating the severity does not come out of this statement. Now, the point is: how much you have done for these areas? Your expression of good words will not produce any result unless sufficient material and financial help is given to the people in those areas.

I will now deal with West Bengal. I remind the hon. Minister that in the last Session there was a debate on this subject and I also drew the attention of the Minister to the seriousness of the situation in West Bengal at that time. I also mentioned that drought started even in the previous year in West Bengal where crops were being affected very seriously. Therefore, they were forced to depend mainly on the Centre. That is why they demanded that the Central allocation of foodgrains to West Bengal should be raised and in the last debate I pointed out that the supply should be increased to 3,30,000 tonnes per month. I also read a speech made by the Minister in the Rajya Sabha yesterday. He says, he is much more liberal to West Bengal. In what ways he is much more liberal to West Bengal? Is it in words or in practice? The West Bengal Government has sent an SOS message to the Centre. I would like to make it clear that unless you send the required quantity of foodgrains, rationing will collapse there. He has stated in the Rajya Sabha "we are ginving a supply of 2,25,000 tonnes". We do not want to hear the sweet words from

the Minister. We want the materials to be sent to West Bengal so that they may be saved from the present serious condition. Now, the situation is very very serious. This must be undestood by one and all. I want to emphasise on that aspect only because the seriousness is such that the distribution of rice through the Fair Price Shops had to be cut down in Calcutta. Now it has been reduced from 4 Kg. to 3 Kgs. because of lack of supply of foodgrains by the Centre.

The price of the foodgrains is raising outside and therefore the people are rushing to the ration shops. Now they buy the foodgrains from the ration shops. Earlier many used to buy from open market because the quality of rice supplied in the ration shops was not good. But now all are rushing to the ration shops. The situation has become very serious and West Bengal Government has appealed to the people of Calcutta at least to sacrifice one kg. per head for the rural people. The appeal has been made that we must save these people in the villages by collective contribution. We do not depend entirely on the Centre, but at least rationing must be maintained, and for that the minimum quantity required must be provided to West Bengal. Our Chief Minister rushed to Delhi yesterday; he was here today morning also. He telephoned to me and told me that I must impress upon the Government the urgency of the situation. On 12th October, the Chief Minister sent a telegram and I am reading that:

> "We are facing a grave situation because even inadequate allocation of rice did not reach the State."

Allocation is inadequate, and even that did not reach the State. Further:

> "In September, about 1.27 lakh metric tonnes Central pool rice reached the State against the allocation of 1.50 lakhs metric tonnes resulting in the shortage of more than 22000 metric tonnes."

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: What was the offtake? What was the quantity issued?.... (*Interruptions*). How much has been issued actually? Reaching foodgrains is our responsibility. You are misleading the House.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I have read your statement. We do not want to go into this controversy.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): How can they issue if the foodgrain is not available?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Allotted quantities are available.

Why do not you talk of what you are getting?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We are getting much less than what you are allotting. I am reading the statement:

> "Nearly 2.25 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains are released every month for the public distribution system in West Bengal."

And their demand is 3.75 lakh meters tonnes. During the last debate I also requested you to raise the quota, to 3.30 lakh metric tonnes. This controversy, how much is offtake, and how much is issued, should not be brought here. The situation is very very serious. You should increase the allotment and it should be rushed to West Bengal as quickly as possible.

The question of rakes is also there. I talked to the Railway Minister, earlier also I talked to them, and I was told that their wagons are lying idle, there is no shortage of wagons. It is the FCI or the Food Ministry, who not requisition the wagons. Their point is that they should not be blamed for this. About half an hour back, I talked to Shri Mallikarjun also. I told him that I would raise it on the floor of the House also. On the plea of shortage of wagons, the supply should in no way be affected. This is an important point. The Chief Minister has talked to you also. I do not want to discuss these things in detail, but the situation in West Bengal is very very serious.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Did you talk to the latest Railway Minister?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHARJEE: I could not talk to him, but he has also made a statement that wagons are lying idle. He said that in the Consultative Committee meeting also.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Before leaving, the Chief Minister has also written a letter to the Minister indicating in short what should be done. We should not go into the jugglery of figures.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now, their demand for rice is 2 lakh metric tonnes, wheat for public distribution system 1.20 lakh metric tonnes, and wheat for roller flour mills 55 lakh metric tonnes; total 3.75 lakh metric tonnes. The Chief Minister has told that at least four rakes must move daily. In his telegram he has told that the arrival of rice is further deteriorating in October, and if the further adequate monthly allocation of rice which is 1.5 lakh metric tonnes is to be delivered, then four rice takes should reach West Bengal daily. Against that only 16 rise rakes reached West Bengal up to the seventh of October. Now, the total stock there has depleted and the rice stock is most probably 90,000 tonnes, which is only for two weeks of rationing. So food should be rushed there without delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mukherjee, please conclude now.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am concluding. Then the difficulty is that this food for work programme has also been stopped. In villages there are no works, no income. And since the supply in the ration shops has been reduced, the most affected persons are the landless labourers, the poor peasants, small income group people. And they have to purchase from the open market where the prices are rising to more than Rs. 4/- a kilogram. But they have no purchasing power. They are mostly rise eaters and this has created a serious crisis there.

Sir, in West Bengal there was no rain since September and the crops have to be saved. From the dams also water quantity has been so much reduced that the water is not sufficient for the maintenance of the crops. The Government is trying to get some water from the DVC. If water from here is available, then seven lakh acres of area under foodgrains can be saved. Otherwise the next year the crop prospect is very dim. The yield will not be more than 50 per cent. It will be rather less than that.

Sir, the food stock is not there in the hands of the State Government. We are exclusively dependent on the Central supply. The situation is critical because these overdrafts have already been stopped. So the State Government cannot go to the Bank for overdraft to meet the emergency situation. Over and above that the Central Government has banned import from other surplus States, by the State Government So, the people in West Bengal are facing the threat of starvation because of this suffocation and the spectre of famine is haunting in West Bengal and the famine of the old days is coming into their memories.

Sir, because of the distribution through Panchayats corruption is much less in West Bengal though the crisis is very serious already. Some news has appeared in the press that one wagon has been looted. This type of tendency also is growing, through we are asking the people to be patient and not to be swayed by those who are taking to such methods, and Sir, your Party people are also trying to take advantage of this situation.

Sir, the people are on the verge of starvation. Nobody knows what will be the fate of the people there if Central quota is not increased in the coming days. You know, Sir, Pooja is a very big festival in West Bengal. Therefore, before Pooja this increased supply has to be rushed into West Bengal. That is why the due must also be rushed immediately. There should be proper storage for the lean period and sufficient stocks must be stored. Then the Government

must be allowed to purchase foodgrains from other surplus States so that the State Government can manage on its own to a certain extent. And this supply through sufficient wagons and rakes should be guaranteed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please leave something to the imagination of the Minister.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I am requesting the Minister to realize the seriousness of the situation. A Central team should be sent immediately. The Chief Minister has sent another proposal, regarding a Regional Standing Committee. He might have requested you to immediately send a Central team to study the situation. Earlier, they wanted Rs.75 crores. But only Rs. 24 odd crores have been given. This is too inadequate for the State Government to cope with the situation. The Chief Minister has told you; he will go back and send a subsequent report, pointing out how much of cash is to be given immediately, to counter the situation.

I again emphasize the urgency and seriousness of the situation. It should be realized by the Government, and they should respond to the demand of the State Government.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: rose

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know your name is being called. But before that I will just request the hon. Members from the Opposition also to impose some discipline regarding time Ultimately, it is not only for the ruling Party. They have fixed ten minutes for each Member. (*Interruptions*) My request is to the whole of the House. I cannot make a request to a part of the House, and not to the other part. If we want the business to be finished within a reasonable time, we have to exercise some self-control.

Now Shri Bheekhabhai.

**श्री भीखाभाई** (बांसवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूं कि मेरी दयनीय अवस्था को समझते हुये मुझे 5, 7 मिनट का समय दिया, और मैं अपने अन्य मित्रों का समय ले रहा हूं इसलिये भी अपने आपको गिल्टी समझता हूं।

मेरी एक ऐसी कांस्टिट्यूएंसी है जो आदिवासी क्षेत्र है और उनकी समस्या अन्य जातियों की समस्याओं से भिन्न है। राजस्थान की समस्या तो बहुत ही गंभीर है, परन्तु मुझे दुख हुआ हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी ने 4 तारीख को जो जवाब दिया उसमें राजस्थान का नाम नहीं लिया और उल्लेख नहीं किया कि वहां अकाल है। दूसरे दिन हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने उसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट दिया और कहा कि 350 करोड़ रु० राजस्थान सरकार को दिये जाने चाहिये। राजस्थान में जहां पानी की समस्या है, जहां पर फूड की समस्या है, रेगिस्तानी और पहाड़ी इलाके की समस्या है वहां आपको अधिक धनराशि देनी चाहिये, ऐसा मैं भी प्लीड करता हूं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपदायें और विपदायें प्राकृतिक हैं और हमेशा आती रहती हैं, लेकिन उनको हम सब मिलकर हल कर सकते हैं और अगर दिलो जान से जुट जायें और आम लोगों का सहयोग प्राप्त कर सकें तो इस काम को कर सकते हैं। जब से हमारी राष्ट्रीय सरकार बनी है, तब से हम लगातार यह बात समझ रहे हैं कि हमारी सरकार को व्यवस्था करने की ओर अकाल से जूझने की चिंता है। हमेशा राज्य सरकारों को वह धनराशि देती है। मैं पुरानी बातें कहना चाहता हूं। संवत् 1956 में एक बड़ा अकाल पड़ा, उसके बाद संवत् 1957, 1972 और 1993 में अकाल पड़ा। उसके बाद भी छोटे-छोटे

[श्री भीखाभाई]

अकाल पड़ते रहे हैं। बंगाल में, उड़ीसा में भी अकाल पड़े परन्तु उस समय की तत्कालीन सरकारों ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया।

अभी उधर से मुखरजी साहब बोल रहे थे, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार हमेशा दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञ रही है और किसी भी प्रकार की प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का मुकाबला करने के लिये सक्षम रही है। मनुष्य की कमजोरी है, कई स्तरों पर यह बात हो जाती है, इसलिये कभी कमजोरी आ जाती है और काम के इम्पलीमेंटेशन में कमी भी हो सकती है। इसको ठीक करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक टीम सब जगह जानी चाहिये। अभी कहीं जाती है, कहीं नहीं जाती है। इंटीरियर में कोई नहीं जाता है, एक्सटीरियर में होकर लौट आते हैं।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इसके हल के लिये एक वालेन्टियरी सैल बनाना चाहिये जो कि स्टेट टू स्टेट जाये और रैगुलेट कर के काम को देखना चाहिये कि कहीं गड़बड़ी तो नहीं हो रही है। गड़बड़ी बहुत होती हैं, कहीं वितरण में और कहीं काम में।

आदिवासी क्षेत्र के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चाहे जबलपुर का इलाका हो, झाबुआ, मांडला, अलीराजपुर, सरगुजा, संथाल परगना, पलामू या छोटा नागपुर का इलाका हो। हमारे राजस्थान में डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा और उदयपुर के इलाके हैं। सर्वत्र एक बात है, हम पहाड़ी इलाके में रहते हैं, लेकिन पहाड़ी सहायता जो दूसरे लोगों को मिलती है, हिमाचल वाले पहाड़ी इलाके के नाम से पैसा लेते हैं, लेकिन हमको वह पैसा नहीं मिलता है। हम भी पहाड़ी इलाकों और वनों में रहते हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं जो बनती हैं। उनकी वजह से जितना बड़ा नुक्सान हमको होता है, जितनी व्यवस्था हम करना चाहते हैं, उतनी राशि हमको कोई नहीं देता है। वहां के जो आदिवासी लोग हैं, उनकी 2, 2 और 3, 3 बीघे जमीन अन-इकनामिक है। एक बड़ी भारी मैन-पावर है जिसके पास काम नहीं है। राज्य सरकारें यह करती हैं कि जिस जिले की जितनी जनसंख्या है, उस जिले के उतने मजदूर उसी आधार पर काम करें। इस बात को भी देखा जाना चाहिये। अभी होता यह है कि जहां ज्यादा पोलिटिक्स होता है, वहां काम ज्यादा होता है।

सूखे से निपटा जा सकता है। साइक्लोन हो, टाइफ़ून हो, बाढ़ हो, इनको तो नहीं रोक सकते हैं, लेकिन सूखे को रोका जा सकता है। यह ज्यादा भयंकर चीज़ नहीं है, अगर प्रापर प्रोस्पैक्टिव प्लानिंग हो जाये तो इसका स्थायी रूप से हल निकाला जा सकता है। इसके लिये योजना बनानी चाहिये।

एक तरफ़ कहा जाता है कि बाढ़ आती है, दूसरी तरफ अकाल हो जाता है। क्यों नहीं बाढ़ का पानी अकाल के क्षेत्र में दिया जा सकता है। उसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये, प्रापर सर्वे करना चाहिये और इंटर-लिंकिंग होनी चाहिये। लेकिन यह होता नहीं है, इसलिये सूखा पड़ता है।

यह बात ठीक है कि हमारे मंत्री जी सक्षम हैं, सफल भी हुए है और किसानों

के प्रति हमदर्दी भी उनके दिमाग में है। हमारे इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं, जो इरिगेशन पोटेंशियलिटी बढ़ाते हैं। यदि ये दोनों मिनिस्टर मिल कर काम करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि बाढ़ और अकाल दोनों से निपटा जा सकता है। मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जैसे कहीं पर बाढ़ आती है और कहीं पर सूखा पड़ता है, तो उस बाढ़ के पानी को सूखा के क्षेत्र में डालने का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार अकाल नहीं आएगा। और उधर बाढ़ भी कम हो जाएगी। मेरा सुझाव है कि समाल इरिगेशन प्रोग्राम को भी लिया जाना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, सिर्फ दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। पहली, राजस्थान हमेशा अकाल से प्रभावित रहता है, इसलिए इस प्रदेश को अधिक से अधिक राशि दी जानी चाहिए। दूसरा, मैं ट्राइवल क्षेत्र के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं, मैंने संथाल परगना देखा और दूसरे क्षेत्र देखे हैं, ट्राइबल सदस्य कुछ कहें या न कहें, लेकिन मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं वहां बहुत ही ग़रीबी व्याप्त है।

I will also support their demands and they cannot be denied. Therefore, we have to see that all possible steps are taken to utilise the manpower. At the same time the water flowing from he high hills has to be stopped and properly utilised.

जिन क्षेत्रों में डैम्स हैं, उनको उनका फायदा भी होना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

**श्री जयपाल सिंह** कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय सभापति जी, एक देवता के गुस्से से और एक देवी की अयोग्यता से हमें बाढ़ और सूखे के प्रकोप का सामना बहुत भयंकर रूप से करना पड़ रहा है। जब इन्द्र भगवान ज्यादा गुस्से में आते हैं तो कहीं पर ज्यादा बाढ़ आती है और कहीं पर ज्यादा सूखा पड़ता है और श्रीमती इंदिरा जी, देवी जी, उस प्रकोप का सामना जिस प्रकार से करना चाहिए नहीं कर पाती हैं। बाढ़ के बाद, सूखे के बाद, हम उस समस्या से कैसे निपटें, इस समस्या का समाधान आज इसलिए नहीं हो पाता कि इतनी दूरी हम यहां पर अपने सदन में बैठे कृषि मंत्री जी और सिंचाई मंत्री जी के बीच में देख रहे हैं, जितनी दूरी उनकी नीतियों में है। हमें खर्चा तो करना होगा, तब हम जाकर बाढ़ और सूखे की समस्या का समाधान कर सकते हैं। सूखे से निपटने के लिए हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ी दो दिक्कतें आती हैं। सिंचाई के लिए पानी और पीने के लिए पानी। सिंचाई के लिए पानी इसलिए नहीं मिल पाता क्यों हम 35 सालों में इस दिशा में ठोस कदम नहीं उठा पाए हैं, जिससे सिंचाई के साधन बढ़ें।

आप देख लीजिएगा कि बाढ़ खत्म हुई और हमारी नहरों में पानी नहीं। ट्यूबवेल्स ज्यादातर बेकार पड़े हुए है। किसी के मोटर जले हैं, किसी का लिफ्ट इरिगेशन काम नहीं कर रहा है। नहरों में पानी नहीं जाता है।

मैं बदायुं और बरेली जिले में रात-दिन जा कर देखता हूं कि सैकड़ों ट्यूबवेल्स ऐसे हैं जिनके मोटर नहीं है। ये सरकारी ट्यूबवेल्स की हालत है। मोटर को बनाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ट्यूबवेल्स खराब पड़े हैं और जो चल रहे हैं उनको बिजली नहीं मिल पाती। बिजली किस समय आयेगी, यह पता ही नहीं होता।

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

किसान सो रहा है तो कभी रात को बिजली आ गयी, किसी दिन दिन में आ गयी, कभी एक घंटे को और कभी दो घंटे को आ गयी। यह तो फसल की बुवाई का समय है। लोग बुवाई में लगे हैं लेकिन उन्हें बिजली नहीं मिल पा रही है। फिर किसान कैसे सिंचाई कर के अपनी फसल को बोए? यह एक गंभीर समस्या हो गयी है। इस से हम को बहुत मेहनत और सूझबूझ के साथ निबटना चाहिए।

आप सिंचाई के साधनों को बढ़ाएं। लेकिन जो मौजूदा साधन हैं उनका भी आप सदुपयोग करें। उन्हें आप बन्द न रखें। बिजली की आपूर्ति और सप्लाई इस ढंग से करते रहें कि हमारे लिये सिंचाई के साधन कायदे से उपलब्ध रहें। खास तौर से इस समय जब कि रबी की फसल बोनी है। इस समय पानी की कमी न आये।

आप बता देते हैं कि हमने इतने सिंचाई के साधन बनाये हैं। लेकिन उनमें आप उनको भी जोड़ लेते हैं जो ट्यूबवेल्स बंद हो गये हैं, जो अपनी क्षमता से बहुत कम फीसदी काम कर रहे हैं, बहुत से ट्यूबवेल्स तो बिल्कुल बैठ गये हैं, बहुतों की नालियां टूट गयी हैं, पानी दूर तक नहीं जा पाता है। किसी ट्यूबवेल की क्षमता तीन-चार साल की होती है। उसके बाद उसकी क्षमता घटती चली जाती है। हमारे यहां ट्यूबवेल्स दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह साल पुराने हो गये हैं। इन पुराने ट्युबवेलों की क्षमता बहुत घट गयी है। हमने इन ट्युबवेलों की क्षमता को नहां आंका है। हमें इनकी क्षमता को भी आंकना पड़ेगा तभी इस देश की सूखे की समस्या से निबटा जा सकेगा। इसमें इन्द्र भगवान् का दोष नहीं है। इसमें इन्दिरा देवी जी का दोष है। उनको ही इस पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान) हम तो वही कहेंगे जो हमें नजर आयेगा।

एक राजा के सामने प्रजा रोटी मांगने गयी। राजा ने प्रजा से कहा कि अगर तुमको रोटी नहीं मिलती तो डबलरोटी खाओ, पूरी खाओ। हम सूखे से पीड़ित लोगों को भोजन चाहिए, काम चाहिए, तो आप कहते हैं एशियाड देख कर तसल्ली कर लो। आप डबलरोटी की जगह एशियाड गेम्स दे रहे हैं।

1980 में हम सूखे के शिकार थे, 1981 में बाढ़ के शिकार हुए और इस वष 1982 में बाढ़ और सूखे दोनों के शिकार हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में हमें बड़े योजनाबद्ध तरीके से काम करना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि हम प्रकृति के प्रकोप का पूरी तरह से मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन इसे बहुत बड़ी सीमा तक हम नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं। जिस प्रकार से इलाहाबाद से हावड़ा और हल्दिया तक आप गंगानदी को गहरा करने जा रहे है, उसी प्रकार से आप देश की अन्य नदियों को भी गहरा करने का प्रयास करें ताकि उनमें पानी रोकने की क्षमता काफी हो। इस से वे हमारा जलमार्ग भी बन जाएंगी। इसके साथ ही हमारे वेस्ट बंगाल के भाई भी प्रसन्न होंगे कि इन से मछली का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा।

बाढ़ से राहत दे देना ही काफी नहा है। आप राज्यों को राहत कार्य के लिए धनराशि दे देते हैं। राज्य सरकारों जिला प्रशासन को बांटने के लिए दे रही हैं। लेकिन आप देखिये यह राहत किस प्रकार से बांटी जा रही है? जिनको आवश्यकता

है, उनको वह नहीं मिल रही है। जिनके मकान गिर गये हैं, जो तबाह हुए हैं उनको राहत नहीं मिल पा रही है। बरेली ग्रौर बदायुं के हजारों किसानों ने दरखवास्तें दीं, पर किसी को राहत नहीं मिली। कानूनगो या पटवारी जिसके बारे में लिख देता है, उसको मिल जाती है। बाकी लोगों को सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है ग्रौर हजारों एप्लीकेशंस जिलाधीशों के यहां पड़ी हुई हैं। जिला ग्रधिकारी कहते हैं कि हमारे पास जो लिख कर ग्राया है, उसके ग्रलावा हम कुछ सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्र की तरफ से एक स्क्रीनिंग देहातों में होनी चाहिए, जहां पर बाढ़ ग्रौर सूखे की विभीषिका का ग्रौर उनकी सुविधाग्रों का इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिए। ग्राज वहां पर ग्रनाज नहीं है, मिट्टी का तेल नहीं है, चीनी नहीं है। मिट्टी का तेल न होने की वजह से वहां रात को रोशनी नहीं होती है। बाढ़ के समय तो हालत ग्रौर खराब थी। इसी प्रकार ग्राप नावों का इंतजाम उस समय करते हैं जब बाढ़ ग्रा जाती है। ग्रापको पहले से ही एक दल को तैयार रखना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश के नाविकों ने लिखकर भी दिया था कि वे मुफ्त सेवा करने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन उस ग्रोर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, क्योंकि ग्राप तो ठेकेदारों के जरिए यह काम करवाते हैं। ठेकेदारों को 80 रुपया मिलता है, लेकिन बेचारे नाविक को 10 रुपए ही मिलते हैं। इसलिए ग्राप ऐसे नाविकों को पहले से तैयार रखिए, इससे ग्रापका पैसा भी कम खर्च होगा ग्रौर लोगों को सुविधा भी ग्रधिक मिलेगी।

नदियों से पानी लेकर लिफ्ट इर्रीगेशन के जरिए ग्रच्छी सिंचाई होती है, लेकिन लिफ्ट इर्रीगेशन के बहुत से काम बन्द हैं। मंत्री जी ग्रादेश देते हैं, लेकिन उसका पालन नहो किया जाता। बदायूं जिले में एक बड़ी नदी से नहर निकलती है, कई महीनों से वहां लिफ्ट इर्रीगेशन के जरिए पानी के संचालन की प्रक्रिया बन्द है। लोगों की धान ग्रौर मूंगफली की फसल सूख रही है। फसल चौपट हो रही है, लेकिन एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कुछ नहीं कर रहा है। रोज रेडियो बोलते हैं, सरकार ग्राश्वासन देती है कि हमने लगान की वसूलिया रोक दी हैं, कर्जे की वसूलियां रोक दी हैं, लेकिन जिला प्रशासन ग्रपने कर्मचारियों को जो हिदायत देता है कि जल्दी से जल्दी पैसा वसूल किया जाए। सूखा पीड़ित लोगों से, बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों से ग्रधिक सख्ती से पैसा वसूल किया जा रहा है।

किसानों का जो पैसा बाकी है, वह उसको मिलना चाहिए। गल्ले का ग्रौर गन्ने का करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है। शेखुपुर, बदायुं सहकारी चीनी मिल में किसानों का डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया बाकी है। किसान को फसल बोनी है। उसको पानी चाहिए, बीज का इंतजाम करना है, खाद का इंतजाम करना है, मजदूर के लिए पैसा चाहिए। डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया जहां किसानों का बाकी हो, कहां से वह सारी सुविधाएं जुटा पाएगा ? सरकार सुविधा नहीं दे पा रही है। इसलिए बदायूं का किसान 19 तारीख से जेल भरो ग्रांदोलन शुरू कर रहा है।

मैं ज्यादा न कह करके खास तौर से बाढ़ रोकने के लिए ग्रौर सूखे से कैसे निपटा जाए, इसके लिए कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। इसको देखने के लिए एक संसदीय समिति बनाई जाए, तो इन सब चीजों को देखें। क्योंकि नौकरशाही के हाथ में ग्रापने सारी व्यवस्था दे रखी है, उसकी कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, क्योंकि उसे जनता से वास्ता नहीं रहता।

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

इसी प्रकार दूसरे देशों, जैसे केलीफोर्नियां श्रादि ने बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण किया है, उनसे हमको सोखना चाहिए। श्रंत में मैं फिर वही कहूंगा कि है इंद्र भगवान रहम करो, हे इंदिरा देवी रहम करो ताकि देश का कल्याण हो। (इति)

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Chairman, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

Mr. Mukherjee just now spoke explaining Mr. Mukherjee just now spooke explaining the point of view of West Bengal Government and the Chief Minister of that State and also the coordination between the Members of Parliament of that Party and the West Bengal Government. Unfortunately, Sir, in my State, Tamil Nadu, the Chief Minister never writes to his own party Members about any serious problem. Instead, he is organising a strike and a State-wide bandh in Tamil Nadu State condemning the Government of India. But my hon., friend Rao Birendra Singh Sahib is here. Rao Birendra Singh Ji, I want to know from you whether Mr. M. G. Ramachandran's Government has written to you, has sent a memorandum to you, requesting you or demanding so many lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains. Kindly reply to that. His Chief Secretary is issuing something and the Chief Minister himself is irrelvantly saying that 'the Central Government is not looking after us'. That is the allegation made by them. But I congratulate the West Bengal Chief Minister because he has got the coordination with the hon. Members of this House. My AIDMK friends are here. Let them say as to how many letters they have received from their Government and what is the position in Tamil Nadu. I want to know the actual position.

Sir, every Member spoke about the flood affected parts of the northern side and the drought affected parts of the southern side. How are you going to solve this problem? My hon. friend just now told that there should be a parliamentary committee to go into this question. The 'parliamentary committee' means gimmicks. My friends, Mr. Kedar Pandey and Rao Birendra Singh will agree with me that this is a serious problem. You should declare all the rivers as national waters and national wealth. Then only can you maintain the integrity of the country. That is the main thing.

My friends have elaborated all these things and I do not want to repeat them. But every year we are losing Rs. 1,400 crores in drought on the one side and flood on the other side. This is a fact, the Government cannot deny it. Under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister some Advisory Committee seems to have been formed. How many committees have been formed? I am telling you, Mr. Pandey Ji, that the Prime Minister appointed a technical committee and the Planning Commission also appointed a technical committee. All the waters of the West-flowing rivers go waste into the sea. One million hectares can be irrigated with this water according to the Irrigation Committee Report. The Kerala Government has given its concurrence and the Karnataka Government has given its concurrence for the constitution of this committee. But what happens ultimately? Where is the Committee Report? Could you kindly place before this august House the reports of all the committees? These Committees were appointed by the Prime Minister of India with the concurrence of the States. But you are not in a position to implement the recommendations of these Committees. What is the use of appointing this Committee or that Committee? That is a great force. Our Party has got full strength here. I do not think other Opposition Parties will oppose declaring rivers as national wealth. My friend Shri Mukherjee explained very categorically. So, I do not think anybody will oppose it. You take a firm decision.

Irrigation Committee submitted its report in 1972. In my Constituency Nanguneri Stankulam and Sankarankoi have

always been drought effected areas. Attention should be given by the State Government as well as by the Central Government. Ten years have passed since the Committee submitted its report, but the authorities have been sleeping over the matter and have not taken any action. I have all along been bringing to the notice of the House and the Minister, Shri Panday. Of all other talukas Nangunari is the worst famine stricken area. There is a Pachaiyar river there. I have been agitating about Pachaiyar Dam since 1946 in the local assembly.

There is another river Maninuthar here. As desired by the then PWD Minister, Madras State, I collected Rs. 1.25 crores loan from the public. We gave that to the Government. 60,000 acres have been irrigated in addition to stabilisation of one lakh acres under Thanbarani System in 1949.

There was a similar scheme so far as Pachiyar is concerned. I told in the presence of the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu in the Government function that I was prepared to collect Rs. 5 crores from the agriculturists and let him implement the Scheme. Why has it not been taken up? My friend Dr. Karunanidhi when he was Chief Minister, with the approval of the Planning Commission and the Engineering Department laid the foundation stone for this Project.

My friend Shri M. G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu said that some sort of monkeys were there beyond 3000 feet. Monkeys are more important for him than the human beings. The dam is is below 3,000 feet. Wild Animal Act is coming into the picture. Finally my friend Shri Swaminathan told me on the floor of the House that he was prepared to deviate from the Wild Animal Act if the State Government was implementing the scheme. Three days back there was a written answer by the Minister for Agriculture here. He said, "The State Government does not want this scheme at all." Shri M. G. Ramachandran has dropped it for ever It was a categorical reply. This kind of thing is there.

In democracy to-day Shri M. G. Ramachandran is the Chief Minister. Tomorrow someone else can be the Chief Minister. The Constitution provides that anybody can be the Chief Minister and the Prime Minister. Simply because Shri Karunanidhi laid the foundation stone, he does not want to implement the scheme. This attitude is wrong.

My friend Shri Rao is here. His colleague Shri Swaminathan one day categorically gave a promise that it was possible to examine and give exemption if Tamilnadu Government wanted exemption from the Wild Animals Act. There is a racket scheme in the same Taluka. Shri Rao has given exemption. Forest has been handed over to the Defence Department. The work is going on above 3000 feet

**18 hrs.**

The hon Prime Minister one day addressing a huge gathering in a public meeting in Madras announced Krishna River Water Supply Scheme so that acute shortage of water in Madras city is eliminated for ever. Now, my friend, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu does not want that scheme. According to him, it is very costly. But he wants to spend crores and crores of rupees for getting water from seasonal rivers. Sometimes the water may come, sometimes the water may not come from such rivers. He wants to implement such a scheme by bringing water from 250 miles away from Madras. But his publicity mouth-piece newspaper is attacking the hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for not implementing the Krishna Water Scheme. It is for the State to implement it. The Government of India assured. The Prime Minister assured. But he does not want the Krishna water to be utilised for Madras city. At the same time, he is attacking the Prime Minister politically. The Prime Minister assured in a mammoth public meeting that the Krishna water would be given to Madras city.

My friend, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran is always acting double role. Now, politically.

1801 hrs.

[SHRI V. N. GADGIL *in the Chair*]:

Another thing is that the food growing areas, Tanjore and Trichinopalli are drying. Without the approval of the Planning Commission, three dams have been constructed in Karnataka on Cauvery river by a friend of Mr. M. G. Ramachandran, the late Shri Devraj Urs He was the guru of Mr. M. G. Ramachandran. Mr. Kedar Pandey may check up that an amount of Rs. 200 crores has been spent by Karnataka Government without the Planning Commission permission. Even for construction of a small bridge on a national highway, you have to seek permission from the Planning Commission. But, here three dams—Hemavathi, Haringi and Kabini—have been constructed on the Cauvery river in Karnataka. Now, all the dams are full. Fortunately, my friend, Mr. Gundu Rao is letting 22 TMC of water to Tamil Nadu. I have already represented to you. There is plenty of water in the river. Instead of requesting the Centre, Mr. M. G. Ramachandran is politically demonstrating and convening the *bandh* there. During the last meeting of the Cauvery dispute convened by the Government of India, all the other Chief Ministers attended it. But Mr. M. G. Ramachandran had not attended the meeting. This kind of interest, he is showing.

I would now request Mr. Kedar Pandey to request the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Mr. Gundu Rao to release some more water, at least 36 TMC, to the State and save the situation in Tamil Nadu.

Similarly, Andhra Pradesh is affected by drought. So also Rajasthan which is affected worst. About West Bengal also my friend has already explained. So, the Government of India must come forward to help all the States including Tamil Nadu. Sir, the Chief Minister is not bothered about the people. It does not matter. The people are with you. Let us save them by giving water from the river Couvery.

**श्री चतुर्भुज** (झालावाड़) : सभापति महोदय, प्राकृतिक संकट का मुकाबला यदि इस विज्ञान युग में नहीं कर सकते हैं तो हम कब करेंगे ? यह सबसे बड़ा अहम सवाल हमारे सामने है। सरकार चाहे उधर की हो, या इधर की बने, लोकतंत्रीय पद्धति में जन-कल्याणकारी सरकारें होती हैं। मैं ऐसा कहकर आप पर आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूं। लोकतन्त्रीय व्यवस्था कायम होने के पश्चात् हमारे देश में सरकार ने कुछ सफलताएं भी प्राप्त की हैं। अनेक बांधों का निर्माण किया गया है। लेकिन यदि हम अपने पिछले कार्यों के इतिहास को उठाकर देखें तो हमें वास्तविक स्थिति का पता चल सकेगा। मैं आप को राजस्थान की एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। उदाहरण के लिये आप भीम सागर बांध को ही ले लीजिये। सन् 1942 में उसकी नींव पड़ी थी और आज 1982 साल तक उस का काय पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। फिर आप कहते हैं कि सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। हम फिर किस प्रकार से खेतों के अन्दर पानी पहुंचाएं, कैसे हर खेत को पानी देकर हर हाथ को काम दिलाएं। इस विषय में हमारे पास कोई योजना नहीं है। हमने कभी इस विषय पर चिन्तन नहीं किया, कभी इसे गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया। क्या आप ऐसी किसी योजना के अभाव में सूखे का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, बाढ़ और आर्थिक संकट का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं।

मैं आपको राजस्थान का ही दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हमारे यहां एक और हरीशचन्द्र सागर पर बांध बनाया जा रहा है। वह भी 1952 में बनना आरम्भ हुआ था और अभी तक उसका कार्य शेष रहता है। बड़ा थोड़ा सा पैसा लगाकर उस काम को पूरा करवाया जा सकता है, लेकिन उसका कोई

चिन्तन नहीं किया जा रहा है ; इसी प्रकार तीसरा मनोहर थाना बांध है, जो कि राजस्थान में बनने वाला है। लेकिन आज तक उसका सर्वे कार्य भी कम्पलीट नहीं हो पाया है, 1962 से वह कार्य आरम्भ किया गया था और अभी तक चल रहा है। इस तरह की हमारी सरकार की कल्याणकारी योजनायें हैं। यदि आप इतिहास के पन्नों को देखें, सरकार के पिछले कार्यों को उठाकर देखें कि वास्तव में हम कहां खड़े हैं। जबकि दूसरी ओर हमारा विज्ञान आज शुक्र ग्रह की ओर जा रहा है। दुनिया में कई देश ऐसे हैं, जिनको दुनिया ने ठुकरा दिया है, उठाकर बाहर निकाल दिया है, लेकिन फिर भी वे उन्नति कर रहे हैं। आप इजराइल का ही उदाहरण देख लीजिये। आज उसको रेगिस्तान में बसा दिया गया है, इसके बावजूद वह आगे बढ़ रहा है और वहां की सरकार सारी दुनिया के देशों को चैलेंज दे रही है। आज उसको कोई मानने को तैयार नहीं है। दुनिया का वह छोटा सा देश जिसको विश्व ने ठुकरा दिया है, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में इतना आगे निकल गया है कि सारे विश्व को चैलेंज दे रहा है। चाहे हमारी प्रधान मंत्री उस पर अपना रोष क्यों न प्रकट करें, रूस कुछ भी कहे, अमेरिका अपना रोष प्रकट करे, लेकिन उसको किसी की चिन्ता नहीं है। चाहे उसके ऊपर कोई भी संकट आये। वह किसी के आगे नहीं झुकना चाहता। मैं आप से यह निवेदन इसलिये कर रहा हूं आप पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं, आप किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता मत कीजिये, क्योंकि आज हमारी सारी नदियों का पानी व्यर्थ समुद्र में चला जाता है और अपने साथ हमारे खेतों की उर्वरा शक्ति को भी अपने साथ ले जा रहा है। उस के साथ हर बार करोड़ों मवेशी बहकर चले जाते हैं और करोड़ों मकान गिरते हुये चले जा रहे हैं। हमारे सामने जो संकट आज उपस्थित हो रहा है, चाहे वह बंगाल का संकट हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश का और चाहे राजस्थान का संकट हो या और कहीं का वह एक ही है। मारनो डैम का उदाहरण ले लीजिए। हमारे जितने भी बांध बनते हैं उनमें जो इंजीनियर्स कार्य करते हैं उनकी कार्यकुशलता के अभाव के कारण ही हमारे देश में बाढ़ें आती हैं। कुल बाधों में से 1/3 भाग बांध ऐसे हैं जिनके कारण हमारे यहां हर बार कुछ न कुछ नुकसान होता रहता है, वह हमारी जमीनों को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। अभी यहां पर मैंने देश के कितने हिस्सों में बाढ़ या सूखे के कारण नुकसान के आंकड़े जानने के सम्बन्ध में एक स्टार्ड प्रश्न किया था, जिसके उत्तर में राजस्थान का नाम गायब है। इसका मतलब है कि राजस्थान में कोई बाढ़ आई ही नहीं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हू कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में अटरू, छबड़ा, छिपबड़ोद असनावर, सवाई माधोपुर, मनोहर थाना आदि कई क्षेत्र पानी में डूबे हुये हैं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री महोदय वहां पर हैलीकोप्टर से फूड गिरा रहे थे। फिर यहां पर शेजवलकर जी ने स्टार्ड प्रश्न संख्या 182 किया तो उसके उत्तर में कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में बताया कि वहां के लिये कोई योजना ही बना कर नहीं भेजी गयी है। पहले योजना बनाइये, फिर उस पर विचार किया जाएगा। यानी आदमी कल मर रहा है और आज उसको जिन्दा करने की तैयारी की जा रही है।

यदि आप इन संकटों से मुक्ति चाहते हैं तो आपको कोई न कोई राष्ट्रीय चिन्तन इस दिशा में करना होगा। तभी हम सफलता की ओर बढ़ सकते हैं। सिर्फ प्रशासन की ओर से जैसा उत्तर आपके पास भेजा गया, आपने उसी को उठा

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

कर सदन के पटल पर रख दिया, इस प्रकार से हम सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये ज्यादा लम्बे चौड़े विस्तार में न जाकर मैं कुछ बातों पर ही प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 35 वर्षों तक यदि हम कुछ करना चाहते तो बहुत कुछ सफलता की ओर बढ़ सकते थे। लेकिन आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि हम सफलता की ओर न बढ़ कर दूसरी ओर जा रहे हैं। वैसे हमारा देश जागृत अवस्था में है। चारों ओर से मांग उठ रही है। पिछले वर्ष हमारे कृषि मंत्री जी जब राजस्थान गए थे तो उस समय वहां पर पीने के पानी का घोर संकट पड़ा हुआ था। वहां पर उनसे हमने निवेदन किया था कि राजस्थान के लिए रिग्स वगैरह की व्यवस्था करवाई जाए ताकि पानी की समस्या का समाधान किया जाए। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछ सकता हूं कि उनकी आज्ञा का पालन किया गया, कितने गांवों में पीने के पानी की समस्या का समाधान किया गया। जैसा कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का स्टेटमेंट आया है, राजस्थान के अन्दर स्थिति यह है कि 35 हजार गांवों में से 23 हजार गांव बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं, सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। कोई योजना उनके पास नहीं है। श्री राम सिंह जी ने राजस्थान के अन्दर नहर के बारे में एक सर्वे कराया था कि कितना घोटाला किया। उस आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि 200 करोड़ रुपए का घोटाला दो सौ इन्जीनियर्स ने किया है। उन्होंने माना है कि राजस्थान नहर के अन्दर घोटाला हुआ है। मेरा निवेदन है कि जो हमारी कड़ी मेहनत का पैसा है, जो छोटे और गरीब आदमियों द्वारा हर स्तर पर टैक्स देकर राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार को देती है। उस का कितना उपयोग होता है। यदि मंत्री महोदय इसकी रखवाली कर लें तो वे सूखे और बाढ़ की समस्या का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। यदि हमने यह रवैया रखा कि 200 करोड़ रु० का घोटाला होने के पश्चात् भी आपने राजस्थान सरकार से इस बारे में नहीं पूछा, उन दो सौ इन्जीनियर्स को ससपैंड नहीं किया, टरमिनेट नहीं किया तो यह एक परिपाटी बन जाएगी, आप उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे। जिस प्रकार देश के साथ गद्दारी करने पर मृत्यु दण्ड दिया जाता है उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था इनके लिए भी होनी चाहिए। राजस्थान नहर राजस्थान को ही अनाज नहीं दे सकती है, वह सारे देश को अनाज पेट भर कर दे सकती है। इस योजना को यदि आपने ठीक ढंग से नहीं लिया तो आप प्राकृतिक विपदा का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं।

यह मांग बहुत पुरानी है कि पशु-पक्षियों का बीमा करवा दिया जाए। मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि जो सारे देश को अनाज खिलाते हैं, उनके खेतों की फसल का कोई बीमा नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कोई योजना नहीं है।

**श्री रामप्यारे पनिका :** किसान प्रीमियम कैसे देगा, इस बारे में सुझाव दीजिए।

**श्री चतुर्भुज :** मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा था कि मवेशियों का बीमा करना चाहिए। बीमे को आप कम्पलसरी कर दीजिए। इसमें आपका कुछ नहीं जाता है किसान ही आपको देगा। मोटर एक्सीडेंट, रेल एक्सीडेंट और हवाई जहाज एक्सीडेंट पर आप एक-एक लाख रुपया देते हैं।

मैं आपसे पूछता हूं कि सूखाग्रस्त और बाढ़ग्रस्त से जब खेतों की फसल चौपट हो जाती हैं, तब आप उनको क्या देते हैं। मुआवजे के रूप में जो आप उनको रकम देते हैं वह है 300 रु० । तीन सौ रुपए में क्या होता है। पेड़ की छांव में वह अपना जीवन निर्वाह कर सकता है। अभी हमारे प्रदेश के संसद सदस्य मंत्री बने हैं, श्री अशोक गहलोत, उनका स्टेटमेंट है कि रोहतक गांव के अन्दर आदिवासी घास की रोटी खा रहे हैं। यह तीन दिन पहले का स्टेटमेंट है। यह आपकी सरकार का स्टेटमेंट है। मैं आप से निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि राजस्थान के अन्दर यह जो आपकी कोआप्रेटिव सोसायटीज चल रही हैं ये भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बनी हुई हैं। कहीं भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप इनमें से बेईमान आदमियों को चुनिए और उनसे निबटिये। अगर आप उनसे नहीं निबटेंगे तो कोई भी आपकी योजना पूरी नहीं होगी।

मैं एक बीज के वितरण के बारे में मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा। जो यह शंकर ज्वार बीज है इसको लेकर राजस्थान विधान सभा में भी हंगामा हुआ था। यह बीज अनुवरक बीज है। इसमें साठ प्रतिशत भी उर्वरक शक्ति नहीं है। आपके केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों ने भी यहां से आदेश दिये कि इन बीजों को वितरित कर दिया जाए। इन बीजों का उपयोग करने से किसानों की फसल रह गयी है। ऐसी स्थिति में आप कैसे सूखे का मुकाबला करेंगे ?

फसल बोने के लिए आप किसान को दो घंटे भी बिजली नहीं देते हैं। आपके जो अधिकारी, इंजीनियर लोग हैं ये आपको सब से बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। ये ही बिजली का संकट पैदा कर रहे हैं। राजस्थान के अन्दर अगर आप बिजली नहीं देंगे तो आप वहां सूखे पर विजय प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने घोषणा कर दी कि हमने 18 हजार गांवों को बिजली दे दी है। लेकिन आप जरा पता कराओ कि किस-किस गांव में बिजली पहुंची है। ट्रांसफोरमर गांवों में पहुंचा दिये हैं लेकिन किसी भी गांव को इलेक्ट्रिफाई नहीं किया गया है। एक गांव के अन्दर कनेक्शन नहीं गया है। ट्रांसफोरमर देकर कारपोरेशन ने फाइल पूरी कर ली है। किसी गांव में बिजली नहीं पहुंची है। फिर आप सूखे से कैसे मुकाबला करेंगे। इसलिए मंत्री जी इस सब पर गंभीरता से विचार करें। अगर आप राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से सोचेंगे तभी आप इस संकट पर विजय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं अन्यथा हम भाषण देते रहेंगे, आप सुनते रहेंगे, देश की जनता ऐसे ही कराहती आगे चलती रहेगी लेकिन उससे सूखे के संकट का मुकबला नहीं होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before you proceed, I would like to state that there are 30 names here. Now it is left to each one of you to decide. If you go on speaking, we have to sit till 12 midnight. My request would be that if you want to conclude it earlier, on eshould not exceed the time.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान प्रांत पांच वर्ष से अकाल से प्रभावित है। मैं आपको जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि वहां के 16 हजार गांव चार वर्ष से प्रभावित हैं, 5 हजार गांव गत पांच वर्षों से प्रभावित हैं और दूसरे गांव कोई दो-साल से और कोई तीन साल से प्रभावित हैं। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां है। इस तरह से हर वर्ष वहां लगातार कंटीन्युसली अकाल पड़ रहा है। इस वर्ष का अकाल तो पश्चिमी राजस्थान के लिए, रेगिस्तान के लिए, इस शताब्दी का सब से भयंकर अकाल है।

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

इस सूखे का मुकाबला करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार की क्षमता नहीं है। मैं आपको इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार ने 20 जुलाई से कार्य बन्द कर दिये हैं और 20 जुलाई के बाद भी सूखे की स्थिति बनी हुई है। अगस्त, में, सितम्बर में कोई अनाज पैदा नहीं हुआ है। इसके ऊपर से सूखा आ गया। फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं और अभी तक कोई राहत कार्य नहीं चल रहे हैं। पहले भी अकाल था तो राहत कार्य सितम्बर में भी चले, अक्तूबर में भी चले, लेकिन अब राहत कार्य न चलने से बाड़मेर जिले की स्थिति यह है कि 15 हजार किसान और मजदूर वहां से कूच करके अन्य क्षेत्रों में चले गए हैं, हरियाणा में चले गए हैं, पंजाब में चले गए हैं, गंगानगर में चले गए हैं, राजस्थान नहर में चले गए हैं, गुजरात के कच्छ में चले गए हैं। यह स्थिति हमारे क्षेत्र की है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इस बात की मांग की थी कि मार्च, से लेकर सितम्बर तक हमें जो राशि दी जाए वह 71 करोड़ रुपए दिए जाएं, क्योंकि इन दिनों लोग ज्यादा प्रभावित होते हैं, क्योंकि इस समय एक ही फसल होती है। इसलिए स समय ज्यादा मजदूर लगाने पड़ते हैं इसलिए हमें अधिक मदद की जाए, परन्तु अध्ययन दल ने क्या किया? 20 करोड़ 13 लाख रुपए की सीलिंग लगाई। नवम्बर से लेकर मार्च तक 23 करोड़ 13 लाख की सीलिंग लगाई, परन्तु जब ज्यादा जरुरत थी, उस समय 20 करोड़ 13 लाख की सीलिंग लगाई। अध्ययन दल को स्थिति की कुछ जानकारी नहीं है। आप पिछले दस वर्ष के आंकड़े देख लीजिए कि मजदूर किस समय ज्यादा लगते हैं। मजदूर लगते हैं मार्च, से लेकर जुलाई तक और मई-जून में सबसे अधिक मजदूर लगते हैं। कभी-कभी तो 10-10 लाख तक इनकी संख्या हो जाती है। राजस्थान सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है, इसलिए उसने 30 जुलाई, को एकदम आदेश दिया कि राहत कार्य बन्द कर दिए जाएं और वे कार्य ऐसे बन्द हुए जो अधिकांश अधूरे थे। कहीं ग्रेवर नहीं हुआ है। ग्रेवर नहीं हुआ है तो पहले का जितना काम हुआ है वह सब बेकार हो जाएगा। करोड़ों रुपए का नुकसान हो रहा है। राजस्थान सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं था, इसलिए वह स्थिति का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकी। इस स्थिति में, भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति में अगर आप मदद करना चाहते हैं तो अभी से मदद देना शुरु करें, क्योंकि मार्च से लेकर सितम्बर तक 58 करोड़ रुपया कुल खर्च दिया है, 20 करोड़ रुपया उसको मिल गया है, अगर 38 करोड़ रुपया और उसको आप पहुंचा दें तब तो स्थिति का मुकाबला किया जा सकता है, कुव्रनेथ नहीं किया जा सकता। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह 38 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाए, नहीं तो स्थिति डावांडोल हो जाएगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां पशु मर रहे हैं। जैसलमेर में कुछ घास हुआ है, कुछ उस तरफ चले गए हैं, परन्तु दो महीने बाद वहां भी घास नहीं होगा और भयंकर संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा। पशुओं को बचाने का प्रश्न राजस्थान सरकार के लिए बड़ा कठिन होगा। अभी भी चारा इतना महंगा है कि दो किलो चारा 2-2 रुपए में बिक रहा है। चारे के बारे में यह व्यवस्था करें कि जहां चारा हुआ है वहां पर ट्रांसपोर्ट एक्सपेंडीचर रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट

वहन करे, तब जाकर सब्सीडाइज्ड होकर के चारा हमको मिल सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं मिल सकता है। तीन महीने में स्थिति यह होगी कि पशुओं को बचाने के लिए रेलवे से मालगाड़ियों से ट्रांसपोर्ट कर के चारा भेजना पड़ेगा, तब इन मवेशियों को बचाया जा सकता है।

मार्जिन मनी 1-4-79 से पहले 10.19 करोड़ हुआ करता था जिसको उसके बाद घटा कर 7.74 करोड़ कर दिया गया है, कम कर दिया गया है। इसका क्या कारण है। मजदूरों को रिलीफ देने वाली यह सब से बड़ी आइटम होती है। इस को न जोड़ने का संबंध फाइनेंस कमिशन ने निर्णय लिया था। आठवें फाइनेंस कमिशन के सामने इसके बारे में आपकी तरफ से प्रार्थना जानी चाहिये कि मजदूरी का एलीमेंट एम्प्लायमेंट में सब से महत्वपूर्ण एलीमेंट होता है, इसके बिना लोग बच नहीं सकते हैं, इस वास्ते इस पर वह विचार करे। इसके बारे में मेरी भी उससे यही प्रार्थना होगी। लोगों को बचाने का यह प्रश्न है। अगर आप राज्य सरकार की इस में पूरी तरह मदद नहीं करेंगे तो लोग बच नहीं सकेंगे।

मजदूरी जो आज पांच रुपये दी जाती है मजदूरों को यह बहुत अपर्याप्त है और इसको सात रूपये किया जाना चाहिये

ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की स्कीम्ज़ को भी हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिये। आपको हर साल टैंकर्ज में पानी पहुंचाना पड़ता है और इस पर आपका बहुत खर्च भी होता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके वास्ते आपको मिलिटरी की व्यवस्था भी टैंकरों के साथ साथ करनी पड़ेगी। ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की व्यवस्था हो इसके लिए आप रिजनल पाइप लाइंज की व्यवस्था करे, ड्रिल्ज़ की व्यवस्था करें।

राजस्थान कैनाल का जो दूसरा फेज़ है इसको छठी योजना में पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। लिफ्ट कैनालज़ के बारे में मेरा कहना है कि इसको मंजूरी देकर हमारे क्षेत्र में पीने के पानी का तो कम से कम राजस्थान कैनाल से आप प्रबन्ध कर दें। जोधपुर, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर आदि में अगर आप पीने का पानी नहीं पहुंचा सके तो आप किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे।

घग्गर से भयंकर बाढ़ आती है और बहुत सा पानी वेस्ट हो जाता है। काफी गांव भी उस कारण तबाह हो जाते हैं। इसकी बेंड पर एक कैनाल बना कर उसके पानी का सदुपयोग किया जाना चाहिये ताकि वह पानी वेस्ट न हो।

इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार की बहुत भारी जिम्मेदारी है और उसको यह जिम्मेदारी वहन करनी पड़ेगी। जल्दी अध्ययन दल भेजा जाना चाहिये और राजस्थान सरकार की जो 38 करोड़ की मांग है, उसको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। राहत कार्य शुरू किए जाएं। आज स्थिति यह है कि दो दिन में एक दफा ही लोगों को खाना मिलता है और घास तक वे खाने लग गए हैं। इस भयंकर स्थिति से उनको बचाने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार की आप को पूरी सहायता करनी चाहिये।

श्री भीम सिंह (झुन्झुनू) : मंत्री महोदय ने जो चार अक्तूबर को वक्तव्य दिया था अकाल के बारे में उसको पढ़ कर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। जिन प्रान्तों में अकाल की स्थिति है उनके नाम उन्होंने दिए थे। वैस्ट बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र आंध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु के नाम उन्होंने लिए थे लेकिन

[श्री भीम सिंह]

राजस्थान जोकि उनका पड़ोसी प्रान्त है, उसको बिल्कुल नजरंदाज कर दिया था। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने 2-8-82 को पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर ही अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नम्बर 3729 का जो जवाब दिया था उसमें उन्होंने बताया था कि राजस्थान में प्री मानसून में 87 लाख हैक्टर जमीन क्राप बरबाद हुई है, पोस्ट मानसूस में 74 लाख हैक्टर जमीन की फसल बरबाद हुई है। इसी तरह पापुलेशन जो एफेक्टिड हुई उसकी फिगर्ज इन्होंने 167.71 लाख और 199.21 लाख बताई थी। इसी तरह से उन्होंने पशुओं की गणना भी की थी। प्री मानसूस में 413 लाख कैटल और पोस्ट मानसून में 275.81 लाख कैटल की संख्या उन्होंने बताई थी। जब इतनी सारी फिगर्ज उन्होंने राजस्थान के बारे में बताई थीं तो राजस्थान कैसे उनकी नजर से बच गया, मैं समझ नहीं पाया और इसका मुझे अफसोस है और इस पर ताज्जुब भी है।

अब मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि करोड़ों रु० का नुक्सान फसलों का अकाल में होता है, बाढ़ के अन्दर धन जन और पशु समाप्त होते हैं। मैंने पिछले साल ड्राउट की बहस पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि अकाल, सूखा और बाढ़ को फेस करने के लिये पांच साला योजना की तरह एक लोंग टर्म प्लानिंग बनायी जानी चाहिये। मैंने सुझाव दिया था कि सूखा और बाढ़, दोनों मानसून से जुड़े हुए हैं। किसी जगह बरसात नहीं हुई तो सूखा पड़ गया और किसी जगह अधिक बरसात हो गई तो बाढ़ आ गई। बाढ़ की वजह से खास कर गंगा और यमुना नदियों से काफ़ी तबाही होती है, और आगे जा कर उसकी सहायक नदियां तबाही मचाती हैं। तो भारत सरकार ने कुछ वर्षो पहले एक स्कीम बनाई थी कि यमुना के पानी को डाइवर्ट किया जाय और भरतपुर, अलवर के अन्दर सिंचाई के लिये उस पानी को दिया जाय। इसी तरह से गंगा के पानी की स्कीम थी कि उसको झुनझुनू, सीकर, चूरू नागौर, जोधपुर और बाड़मेर को divert करके पानी दिया जाना चाहिये। वह स्कीम बन तो गई लेकिन अभी तक फाइलों में ही बन्द है। अगर राजस्थान के सूखे इलाके को पानी दे दिया गया तो जो यू० पी० और बिहार में गंगा और यमुना महाप्रलय कर देती हैं उससे बचा जा सकता है और राजस्थान में सिंचाई उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। जिस प्रकार बिजली में ग्रिडिंग सिस्टम है वैसे ही नदियों का भी ग्रिड बनाइये ताकि बरबादी से बचा जा सके।

फेमीन पानी की कमी से आता है। जब बरसात फेल हो गई तो अकाल हो गया। तो जहां जहां नहरें दे सकते हैं वह दीजिये, और जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा राजस्थान कैनाल देश की सबसे बड़ी योजना है और इस योजना को 25 साल हो गये बने लेकिन अभी तक चालू नहीं हो पायी है और 200 करोड़ रु० की कमी है जो आप राजस्थान कैनाल के लिये खर्च करने को नहीं दे रहे हैं। जब कि 2,000 करोड़ रु० आप एशियड पर 15 दिन में खर्च कर देंगे, जैसे दिवारी में बच्चे पटाखे चला कर पैसा फूंक देते हैं इसी तरह से एशियन गेम्स 15 दिन में खत्म हो जायेंगे जिस पर 2,000 करोड़ रु० खर्च हो रहा है, लेकिन राजस्थान कैनाल को पूरा करने के लिये आप पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं।

पिछले वर्ष मैंने कहा था कि राजस्थान के अन्दर बहुत सी जगह अन्डरग्राउन्ड

वाटर पोटेंशियल है जैसे झुनझुनू और सीकर में 50,000 गैलन अन्डर ग्राउन्ड वाटर पोटेंशियल है, इसी तरह दूसरी जगह 1 लाख गैलन वाटर पोटेंशियल है तो आप इस पानी को निकालने के लिए क्यों नहीं ट्यूबवैल Corporation बनावाते ? अगर यू० पी०, हरियाणा और पंजाब में हो सकता है तो राजस्थान को क्यों नहीं बाध्य करते हैं कि वह भी ट्यूबवैल कोरपोरेशन बनाये। काश्तकार तो ट्यूबवैल नहीं बना सकते हैं क्योंकि उनकी होल्डिंग छोटी हैं। लेकिन सरकार को बना सकती है, और जिस प्रकार से कैनाल का पानी आबपाशी चार्ज लगा कर देते हैं उसी तरह से ट्यूबवैल का पानी भी किसानों को दीजिये, चार्ज कीजिये पैसा उसके लिये, ताकि सिंचाई हो सके।

अब अकाल पड़ रहा है, दूसरा अकाल यह पड़ने जा रहा है, क्योंकि खरीफ की फसल तो बरबाद हो गई, रबी की बोवाई का समय आ गया है वह भी बरबाद हो जायगी। बिजली की बहुत कमी है, और आपने खुद कहा है कि बिजली की शौर्टेज है और रबी की फसल में बहुत परेशानी होगी। कृषि मंत्री जी ने मुझे सेन्ट्रल हाल में कहा था कि आपने हिदायत भेज दी है कि 24 घंटे बिजली दी जाय। मैं समझता हूं कि हिदायत पूरी होने वाली नहीं है। 24 घंटों की बजाय अगर 8-10 घंटे भी आप बिजली काश्तकार को दे दें तो हम बहुत आभारी होंगे और आपको बधाई देंगे। आप उसकी व्यवस्था कीजिये। अगर आप नहीं भी दे सकें तो आप सब स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को बाध्य कीजिये कि वह कितने घंटे बिजली अपनी अपनी स्टेट्स में देंगे, यह एनाउन्स कर दें ताकि काश्तकार बिजली जितनी मिलने वाली है उसके मुताबिक वह अपनी प्लानिंग कर सके। जो पैसा किसान आज इनपुट्स पर खर्च कर देगा, अच्छे बीज और फर्टिलाइज़र पर कर देगा और आप उसको बिजली नहीं देंगे तो वह क्या करेगा ? आप इस तरह से क्यों उसको लूटना चाहते हैं? उसके पास जो पैसा है, उसको आप क्यों बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं। आप फर्म कमिटमेंट दीजिये कि इतने घंटे बिजली देंगे। मेरा भी निवेदन है कि दिन में उसको बिजली दीजिये।

मुझे खुशी है, हमारे मोती भाई ने यहां कहा है कि गुजरात गवर्नमेंट एनाउन्स किया है कि दिन में बिजली देंगे। आप काश्तकारों को राजस्थान और हरयाणा में रात को देते हैं। रात को जब वह काम करता है तो क्यारी टूट जाती है, पानी बर्बाद हो जाता है, उसको खुले में काम करना होता है। जब कि इंडस्ट्रीज़ शैड में चलती है, उनको रात में बिजली देंगे तो उनका नुकसान नहीं होगा।

आपके फैमिन में रुपये की बर्बादी बहुत होती है, पिलफ़ेज भी बहुत होता है, अफसर पैसा खा जाते हैं। भारत सरकार का पैसा प्रापरली यूटिलाइज़ नहीं होता है, उसका बहुत बड़ा भाग खराब जाता है।

काश्तकारों को बीज देने के बारे में एक छोटी सी मिसाल में अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। राजस्थान में टी–59 का बीज कोटा का था जो कि इस साल का तैयार हुआ था। उस बीज को आगरे और यू० पी० के लिये भेज दिया गया। जोधपुर में टी–59 का बीज पिछले साल का तैयार था वह राजस्थान को दिया जा रहा है। आप राजस्थान और यू० पी०

[श्री भीम सिंह]

के काश्तकार में अन्तर क्यों कर रहे हैं? राजस्थान के काश्तकार को भी ताजा बीज दीजिये ताकि उसकी बर्बादी न हो।

बिजली ब्लड लाइन है। जैसे ब्लड हार्ट में नहीं जायेगा तो आदमी मर जायेगा। इसलिये काश्तकार को बिजली न देकर मारिये मत। बिजली की उसके लिये व्यवस्था कीजिये। अगर आप व्यवस्था न कर सकें तो उसे ना कर दीजिये कि हम नहीं दे सकते तो कम-से-कम वह अपना पैसा खर्च कर के बर्बाद तो नहीं होगा।

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ और अकाल का प्रकोप हमारे देश के लिये कोई नया नहीं है। सदियों से इस देश में बाढ़ आती रही है और अकाल पड़ते रहे हैं, लेकिन सबसे गम्भीर मामला इस बात को लेकर अब हो गया है कि पिछले अनेक वर्षों से बाढ़ और सूखे का पैटर्न बदल गया है। वैसे तो बाढ़ और सूखा इस बड़े देश में किसी न किसी भाग में प्रतिवर्ष आते रहे हैं लेकिन एक बड़े एरिये में और थोड़े अन्तर देकर बाढ़ और सूखे का आना यह एक नई बात है। इसके बारे में हमको गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

1978 में भयंकर बाढ़ देश के कुछ भागों में आई, विशेषकर उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल में, उसके बाद यह बाढ़ लगभग उतनी ही विभीषिका से 82 में आ गई। 1979 में सूखा पड़ा देश के बड़े भाग में, जिसमें बहुत से राज्य प्रभावित थे और इस समय 82 में फिर यह सूखा पड़ गया है।

इसका मुस्तकिल हल वैसे हो, अभी तक कोई हल निकला नहीं और बर्बादी बराबर हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि अब तक बाढ़ और सूखे से जितनी बर्बादी हो चुकी है और उसके लिये जितना रुपया राज्य सरकारों को बांट दिया गया है, लोगों को दे दिया गया है, अगर उतना रुपया पहले ही लगा दिया गया होता तो बाढ़ की रोकथाम अवश्य ही की जा सकती थी, लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ। सरकार को इस मामले में गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, अब हालत यह हो गई है कि सारा उत्तर प्रदेश भयंकर बाढ़ और भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में आ गया है। मैं खुद उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं और मेरे जिले के 500 से भी अधिक गांव जलमग्न हैं, महरूम हैं और बाढ़ के पानी से घिरे हुए हैं। वहां पर खरीफ की पूरी की पूरी फसल बरबाद हो गई है। इसी तरह, कुछ भागों में पानी न बरसने के कारण भयंकर सूखा पड़ रहा है। समस्त उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में वही हालत है, जैसी प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिलों की है। सारा प्रदेश बाढ़ और सूखे की चपेट में आने के कारण तबाह हो गया है। अब हालत यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि 12 करोड़ की आबादी वाले उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक हिस्सा गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहता है, जहां लैण्डलैस मजदूर हैं, उनकी बहुत बड़ी फौज है, उन सब को काम चाहिए। यदि हम उनको काम नहीं देंगे तो उनको खुराक नहीं मिलेगी। पीछे जब 1979 में वहां सूखा पड़ा था तो उस समय "काम के बदले अनाज योजना" काफी कारगर साबित हुई थी। आज मैं उस योजना की तारीफ करना चाहता हूं कि 1979 में उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखा पड़ने से जो "काम के बदले अनाज योजना"

चली थी, उसके कारण लोगों को काफी मदद मिली थी। लेकिन आज सभापति जी, मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है और इस बात को कहने में अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना मुझे कहीं दिखाई नहीं देती। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपकी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना कहां गई। अभी यहां पर कृषि मंत्री जी सिर हिला रहे थे, जब विरोध पक्ष के लोग कुछ कह रहे थे। लेकिन उन को कागजों में जो आंकड़े लिख कर दिए जाते हैं, उसके कारण खजाने से कितना पैसा चला जाता है, मैं उसमें जाना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि आपकी यह योजना अभी धरती पर नहीं उतरी है। वास्तविकता यह है कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी भी जिले में चले जाईये, मेरे अपने जिले में एक किलोमीटर सड़क भी नहीं बनाई गई है। मैं बनारस की बात जानता हूं, वहां पर एक किलोमीटर सड़क भी नहीं बनी है। उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी जिले में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना नाम की कोई योजना धरती पर नहीं उतरी है, कागजों में भले ही उसे दिखाया गया हो। अब यदि वहां किसी स्थान पर बाढ़ के पानी के चले जाने या सूखा पड़ने की वजह से बुआई नहीं हो सकती तो आपको उसकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। बिजली आप तीन-चार घण्टे से ज्यादा दे नहीं रहे हैं, नहरें चल नहीं रही हैं, ट्यूबवैल चल नहीं रहे हैं, आखिर लोग खायेंगे कैसे? आपकी योजना अभी तक लागू नहीं हुई है। मेरे गाजीपुर जिले के बारे में, जिला प्रशासन ने साढ़े नौ करोड़ रुपये की, बहुत कम की योजना बना कर भेजी है, लेकिन उसकी आज तक स्वीकृति होकर नहीं गई है। कृषि मंत्री जी, आप एक बैलकनी के ऊपर बैठे हुए हैं। यदि आपने अभी फिक्र नहीं की और गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस मामले को नहीं लिया तो यह बैलकनी फट जाएगा। इसलिए आपको इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए।

राजस्थान के बारे में यहां पर बात कही गई। राजस्थान के साथियों के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी है। बंगाल के साथियों के साथ हमारी हमदर्दी है। लेकिन अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के 12 करोड़ लोग भूखे रह जाएंगे तो आप देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से अनाज मंगाकर कैसे उत्तर प्रदेश को खिला पाएंगे। आज उत्तर प्रदेश अपने खाने भर अनाज पैदा कर लेता है तभी आप देश के दूसरे भागों को पंजाब और हरियाणा से अनाज ले जाकर खिला सकते हैं। यदि उत्तर प्रदेश में भी अनाज पैदा नहीं होगा तो आप वहां के 12 करोड़ लोगों को कैसे, कहां से खिलायेंगे। आप इतना अनाज कहां से लायेंगे, क्या करेंगे। इसलिए इस गम्भीर सवाल पर आपको ध्यान देना होगा। फिर राजस्थान का क्या होगा। फिर बंगाल का क्या होगा, और दूसरे राज्यों को आप कैसे अनाज दे सकेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिहार के बारे में भी कहिए....

**श्री जैनुल बशर** : बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई फर्क नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि समय बहुत कम है और इस पर जोर देना चाहता हूं कि आप राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना के नाम पर या काम के बदले अनाज योजना के नाम पर बड़े पैमाने पर काम शुरु करिए, बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को राहत दीजिए, काम दीजिए ताकि उनकी जीविका चल सके, वे अपने पेट भर सकें, अनाज खरीद सकें और खा सकें।

[श्री जनुल बशर]

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बिजली की व्यवस्था किसानों को युद्धस्तर पर कीजिए। यदि आप बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तो आपकी रबी की बुआई नहीं होगी क्यों कि हमारे यहां बिजली से ही पम्प चलते हैं, ट्यूबवैल चलते हैं और किसानों के पास जो निजी नलकूप हैं, वे तभी चल सकते हैं, जब आप उनके लिए बिजली की व्यवस्था करेंगे। इसलिय बिजली की व्यवस्था करिए। खाद पर सब्सिडी दीजिए, बीज पर सब्सिडी दीजिए। बड़े पैमाने. पर राहत कार्य करने के लिए आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की मदद करनी चाहिए। मैं नहीं जानता कि चार या साढ़े चार करोड़ रुपए की मांग उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से आई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको अधिक से अधिक रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को अपनी ओवरहाल एबेलेबिलिटी को देखते हुए देना चाहिए। यदि आप उत्तर प्रदेश को नजर अन्दाज करेंगे तो आप समस्या को सुलझा नहीं पायेंगे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Again I request Members: please be brief. Stick to your region. I am sure the Minister will consider all aspects. It will be easy for me to accommodate a maximum number of Member. I have got a list of 30.

Now Prof. Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The country is in the grip of severe drought, and the extent to which it is suffering has been indicated by the various speakers earlier. The various States are there; and about my own State, it is ironical that Himachal Pradesh should be suffering from drought. But in fact it is very sad situation. And the result is that more than the loss of the crops, it is the spectre of starvation that is haunting the people at the moment. The State Government has been doing its bit, but it is not possible for the State Government, with meagre resources, to rise to the occasion. We are in the fortunate position that the present Minister for Agriculture has been well conversant with more than half of the area which at present constitutes Himachal Pradesh; and he has been touring these areas when he was Minister in the Punjab Government. As he would bear me out, the districts of Kangra, Hamirpur, Mandi and Solan are the worst-affected districts. And even the scanty rain-fall has caused the water level to be very low, and the result is that the hydel generation is not upto the mark. Therefore, our State has to suffer.

Most often, what happens is that the projects for the conservation of the soil, for checking soil erosion are not there. And in this connection, our State had forwarded one scheme to the Ministry of Irrigation; and fortunately Mr. Kedar Pandey is sitting here. It is known as the small channelization scheme. With the help of the World Bank, it could harness a good deal of the area, and reclaim it for proper cultivation. At the moment, the crops are ruined, and the loss is estimated roughly to be to the tune of Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 50 crores. And the result is that people are even afraid that not only the crops are not there, but even the fodder problem is being to stare us in the face.

The Chief Minister has toured the area in one district, *viz.* Kangra, he visited some blocks and he found that Rs. 10 crores is the worth of crops that have been lost. In Hamirpur, it is Rs. 5 crores.

In most of the irrigation schemes, the waters are flowing out of Himachal Pradesh, towards Punjab and Haryana. It is an irony of fate that the State which is flowing its rivers through other States, which is sending its rivers to the other States, is itself suffering. Now, we have the anomaly that the Bhakra Manafement Board is asking us to pay charges for lifting one cusec of water and to pay

Rs. 21 per day for this. This is very strange that the rivers belong to the State, and the water has to be lifted to greater height now, because the sources have gone dry, and contours have been broken and earlier arrangements for irrigation by small farmers have lost their shape; and now they are in a hopeless mess. Even drinking water sources have gone dry, and soil erosion has done heavy damage. Water from one river, Beas has been diverted into Sutlej. The result is that there is prosperity for Punjab and Haryana, and some hope for Rajasthan. But for Himachal Pradesh, it is ruin, because roads have increased, distances have increased and the contours have increased. And the result is that the entire pattern of cropping has changed, the climate has changed, and the State is in the grip of a severe man-made disaster. For this purpose, therefore, I request the hon. Minister for Agriculture who is well conversant with the area, to come to the rescue of the State, and offer atleast asistance of Rs. 20 crores to the State Government immediately, because, otherwise, if the schemes are not inttiated right now, not only the people will starve but also there would be a resentment of a very acute order.

Formerly, we were employed in the army and we had, you can say, about 10 per cent of our people, recruitable population was there in the army. That quota has been reduced to only 1 per cent. So, the State has lost a big chunk of the source for employment. On the other hand, a dam which was being constructed has been completed and the labourers and the workmen who were working there have been rendered surplus; and no new dam have been constructed. So, new schemes which were there for hydro-generation, for irrigation and for circulation should be immediately sanctioned and taken up.

Secondly, what I have been emphasising is that now this is an annual feature in the part of the country or another, in one part of the State of another. Drought is there, relief is there, snow-storm is there and hailstorm is there. So, why not have a permanent natural calamity relief arrangement, some mechanism which can immediately go into operation? Why wait for the Central team? It will take its own time. Why wait for the revenue authoties—Patwari or the Lokpal whom you call the revenue authorities or officials? He will go from village to village, from field to fieled and by the time the statistics are collected, the time for relief is gone. I emphasise again, that the Ministry of Agriculture should rise to the occasion; and it is in the fitness of things that a permanent machinery, mechainsm is evolved with its headquarters at the State Capital so that whenever there is some sort of natural calamity—may be flood, may be snow-storm, may be drought—immediately it goes into operation, assessment is made and relief is provided....

For my own State, Himachal Pradesh, I would plead with the Minister to be very liberal because he has been very much personally conversant with the problems and that alone can save us.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, floods and drought are equally important national problems of the country. Very often, North has been affected by floods and South is very frequently affected by drought. In Tamil Nadu, out of 16 districts, about 11-12 districts were affected by drought. In Tamil Nadu we are facing a very serious crisis due to failure of monsoon and drought conditions. In fact, famine is prevailing in Tamil Nadu. But the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu are fiddling with cinema people while Tamil Nadu is burning with drought and famine situation.

Now I am glad to hear that the West Bengal Government has sent its report demanding a certain amount of relief money and foodgrains to be despatched to the West Bengal Government. So far as my Government is concerned, I am afraid, I am very reasonably doubtful, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has not assessed or estimated the drought situation in Tamil Nadu; it has not yet accounted for the extent of damage caused by the

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

drought situation in Tamil Nadu it is too late on the part of Government of Tamil Nadu to proceed further. They have not sent any report to the Central Government. I urge the Central Government to ask the Tamil Nadu Government to appoint a State Committee for assessing the damage and prepare an estimate and send it to the Central Government. I am aware the Central Government is prepared to help and grant more and more money towards drought relief for the State but the State Government is not prepared to come with the demand to the Central Government to get things done. That is why, we, the people of the Tamil Nadu, are in great suffering, trouble and difficulties. We do not have drinking water in Madras city.

At the time of DMK rule from 1968—1975, the then Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Karunanidhi evolved a scheme for getting water from Veeranam; and the then DMK Government spent nearly Rs. 28 crores to bring water; 50 per cent of the work has been executed. But then in 1977 when the ADMK Government came to power, it was dropped and suspended once for all because of the actual fact that it was initiated undertaken and partly done by the Karunanidhi Government. If Veeranam project was executed there would not have been any water problem or scarcity of water in the Madras city. I, therefore, request the Irrigation and Agriculture Ministers of the Government of India to instruct the present Government of Tamil Nadu to take up the Veeranam project immediately and to complete it quickly so that the problem of drinking water in Madras city can be solved.

We wanted more water from Karnataka. We wanted the Karnataka Government to supply more water in order to irrigate one and a half million acres of paddy fields in the districts of Thanjavur and Trichinopalli which are fertile lands for producing more and more paddy. We requested the Karnataka Government to release 36 CMT of water for Trichinopalli and Tanjore districts. But it was not done by the Karnataka Governments. I am very grateful to the Agriculture Minister, Rao Birendra Singh, who has spoken about this recently in the Rajya Sabha, a few days ago. I also express my thanks on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu.

An agreement was entered into between the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka in the year 1892 and again in 1924. Those agreements have to be acted upon by the Karnataka Government.

The Central Government convened a Conference of the Chief Ministers to discuss the water supply problem. The Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry Governments came and attended, but not the Chief Minister of the Tamil Nadu Government, Shri M. G. Ramachandran. He was otherwise engaged with the cinema people. Therefore, it is better even to dislodge the Government in Tamil Nadu and save the people of Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister is busy with the cinema people. He has got no time to spare for the people of the State. I was the first M.P. to be elected from that Party. I have now come to DMK, the people's Party, or the party of the leaders of the people, the DMK Party.

Tomorrow the ADMK Government is organising a *bandh*. What is the propriety of the Government of Tamil Nadu to organise a *bandh* against the Central Government? For the Chief Ministers' Conference the Chief Minister did not come, but he accuses the Central Government that it has not helped the State Government! The Central Government should take up the matter with them.

Regarding the supply of foodgrains by the Government of India, on 11th October, in reply to a Qustion the Minister of State told us that the State Government was demanding about 1,90,000 tonnes of foodgrains and that the Central Government had granted about 1.68,000 tonnes. It appears that the State Government had not cleared that stock. In another answer to my question, the hon. Minister of State mentioned that the State Government demanded 85,000 tonnes of rice of wheat and said that he was supplying 35,000 tonnes. All the foodgrains

supplied by the Central Government for distribution through the fair price shops are being diverted to the Chief Minister's Mid-Day Meal Scheme for Children. Kindly note it. I am not talking any falsehood. Your Minister of State, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan, was defending the State Government. I am very sorry to say that. He must understand that he is a Minister of this Government. MGR is levelling charges after charges that you did not supply any foodgrain at all to the State Government.

**19 hrs.**

The Health Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. Hande, said on October 9 that not even a grain of rice was supplied by the Central Government to the Tamil Nadu Government. This is the speech given by the Health Minister. It was followed by the Finance Minister of the State. It was endorsed by the Chief Minister in the Assembly. It was further endorsed by the Revenue Minister, Mr. S. D. Somasundaram. I want more supply of foodgrains whatever may be the things. I am pleading for more and more despatch of foodgrains to the State.

All your central schemes like Food for Work scheme, IRDP, National Rural Employment Scheme, for which the Central Government is spending so many crores and allotting so many tonnes of foodgrains have been diverted and diluted. MGR boils and cooks in a pot and re-shapes his own scheme called 'MGR's children nutrition food scheme'. It should be noted by the Government.

MR. MGR, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, purchased a helicopter last year for Rs. 80 lakhs. The maintenance charges of that are Rs. 1 lakh every month from the exchequer of the Tamil Nadu Government. What for has he purchased that helicopter? To visit the State whenever it is affected by floods. Where is the flood now? ** Is it necessary for the Chief Minister of Madras, when there is no rain or flood, to purchase a helicopter in order to inspect, supervise and visit the State? He himself is creating drought situation in the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Instead of collecting arrears of loan from big capitalists, he has written off arrears of loan of Rs. 8 crores which was to be collected from the re-rolling mill owners. But he has not written off petty loans due to poor farmers and petty shop-keepers in the street.

He has to pay Rs. 28.16 lakhs as income-tax arrears. This has not been collected from him. Is he a poor man? **Why do you not collect all this money? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Will you allow all these allegations against a Congress Chief Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: He has allotted Rs. 100 crores without any permission. (*Interruptions*) He started the nutrition programme costing Rs. 100 crores, without any resources, as was mentioned in the Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That part of the speech where he makes allegations will not go on record.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: So, I request that you should dismiss or dislodge that Government and save the people of Tamil Nadu.

**श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी** (अमरावती) : मइस हृत्वपूर्ण विषय पर डिसक्शन करते समय हम काफी विषयान्तर हुए हैं । किसी ने अपनी कंस्टिट्युएंसी की प्रावलैम्ज रखी है और किसी ने पोलिटिकल सवाल उठाए हैं । इस का मुझे बहुत दुख है ।

**Not recorded.

श्रीमती उषा प्रकाश चौधरी

इस विषय का सम्बन्ध अर्थ व्यवस्था से बहुत नजदीक से है। हम पंचवर्षीय योजनायें चलाते हैं, उत्पादकता वर्ष का आह्वान करते हैं, 20—प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम गरीब लोगों के लिए चलाते हैं लेकिन बाढ़ और सूखे पर हम काबू नहीं कर पाए हैं। अगर इन पर हमने काबू नहीं पाया तो भविष्य में हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पर इसका बहुत प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है।

तीन अगस्त को एक घंटे तक इस पर बहस हुई थी। आज भी काफी लम्बी इस पर बहस चल रही है। बाढ़ और सूखे की जो स्थिति है, एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि इस पर इस वास्ते काबू नहीं पाया जा सका है क्योंकि हमने जो योजनायें बढ़ाई, हमने जो प्लान बनाएं वे कागजों तक ही सीमित हो कर रह गए, उनको कार्यावित नहीं किया जा सका। अगर योजनायें कार्यान्वित नहीं हुई और यह जो बहस है यह भी कागजों तक ही सीमित रही तो फिर हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इस वास्ते जैसा पहले एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा स्थायी रूप से योजना यहां बनाई जाए और उसको कार्यान्वित किया जाए, तभी कुछ लाभ हो सकता है। काफी योजनाओं का माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया है। मैं भी एक विनती करना चाहती हूं। हमारे देश में कई प्रान्त हैं जहां बहुत ज्यादा पानी है, बहुत ज्यादा नदियां जहां बहती है और जहां की जनता बाढ़ से त्रस्त रहती है जबकि दूसरी तरफ कई प्रान्त ऐसे हैं जहां पीने तक के लिए भी पानी उपलब्ध नहीं होता है। काफी वर्ष पहले हमने एक योजना बनाई थी कि सभी बड़ी नदियों का एकत्रीकरण करके पूरे देश के लिए, सभी प्रान्तों के लिए उनके पानी का उपयोग हो, इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी जानी चाहिये और देखा जाना चाहिये कि सभी प्रान्तों के लोगों को उसका फायदा मिले। उस योजना के बारे में सरकार को दुबारा सोचना चाहिये। उस पर चाहे जितना खर्चा आए करना चाहिये ताकि हमेशा के लिए बाढ़ और सूखे से जो जनता पीड़ित होती है, उसको स्थायी राहत मिल सके। हम सब जानते हैं कि देहात की जो जनता होती है, ग्रामीण जो जनता होती है, जो मजदूर होते हैं, जो गरीब होते हैं वही बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित होते हैं और बड़े शहरों में बंगलों में रहने वाले लोग अच्छे घरों में रहने वाले लोग इससे प्रभावित नहीं होते हैं और उनको बाढ़ और सूखे की समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पड़ता है। इसलिए बाढ़-ग्रस्त या सूखा-ग्रस्त लोग चाहे राजस्थान के हों या महाराष्ट्र के हों किसी भी इलाके के हों उनकी मांग यह है कि उनको समय पर राहत मिलनी चाहिये, हर साल बाढ़ आए और हम उनकी मदद करें। लेकिन मदद उनकी समय पर नहीं होती है। सर्वेक्षण करने में आधा साल चला जाता है। फिर रिपोर्ट आने में और भी कितने ही दिन गुजर जाते हैं। लेकिन उनको राहत नहीं मिलती है। अगर रबी की फसल का वह वक्त हुआ, जब तक राहत का प्रबन्ध होता है, खरीफ की फसल का समय आ जाता है और उनको उसके लिए सोचना पड़ता है। उसके लिए उनको नया बीज चाहिये होता है, खाद की उनको व्यवस्था करनी होती है। इस वास्ते समय पर उनकी मदद हो जानी चाहिये। यह जो देरी होती है मदद पहुंचाने में इस तरफ शासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। शासन देना भी चाहता है लेकिन नियम ऐसे हैं, टैक्नीकल डिफिकल्टी ऐसी है कि देरी हो जाती है। योजनायें कई साल तक पड़ी रहती है कार्यान्वित नहीं होती है। इनके कार्यान्वियन का काम

आप जिला परिषदों को सौंपें, पंचायतों को सौंपें। राहत कार्य भी उनके माध्यम से कराए जा सकते हैं। ऐसे जो दुखी लोग हैं उनकी मांग है कि उनको हर साल यह मदद नहीं चाहिये, उनको हमेशा के लिए अभय चाहिये, विश्वास उनको दिलाया जाना चाहिये कि ये समस्यायें उनके सामने आ कर खड़ी नहीं होंगी। हमारा जोर इसी चीज पर होना चाहिए।

बिजली का विषय भी किसी माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है। जहां पानी की कमी है, जहां सूखा है, कम से कम वहां तो शासन को बिजली का पूरा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। महाराष्ट्र के कई इलाकों में हमने देखा है कि वहां सूखा पड़ा हुआ है, कुओं से जो इरिगेशन किया जाता है उसके लिए बिजली की कटौती की जाती है या बिजली का पूरा प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है। राव साहब ने राज्य सभा में एक सवाल का जवाब देते समय एक आश्वासन दिया था। अगस्त महीने में हम सूखे और बाढ़ का सामना करने के लिये उस क्षेत्र में सभी बातों का प्रबन्ध करेंगे ताकि इर्रीगेशन फेसिलिटीज़ उपलब्ध हो सकें। इस बारे में सरकार ने कहां तक कदम उठाये हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहती है।

**19.10 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

सर्वेक्षण पद्धति के लिये आपने कहा है कि कई प्रान्तों में सर्वेक्षण कमेटी पहुंची है और केन्द्र सरकार सूखे और बाढ़ क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण करना चाहती है। तो मेरा विचार है कि पिछले साल महाराष्ट्र में सर्वेक्षण के लिये आपकी कमेटी गयी थी। कब? जब फसल उग आयी थी और महाराष्ट्र सरकार का कहना था कि हमारे यहां बहुत कम फसल हुई है और हमें केन्द्र से अनाज और पैसे की मदद दी जानी चाहिये। तो आपकी कमेटी ने सिर्फ कपास और अनाज का ही सर्वे किया। हमने कहा कि विदर्भ में जैसे संतरा होता है, पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र में गन्ना होता है, इस प्रकार जो अलग-अलग क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग फसलें होती हैं उन सब का सर्वे होना चाहिये। पर ऐसा नहीं किया। नागपुर और अमरावती में संतरा पैदा होता है, लेकिन उसमें इस साल कोलसी रोग लगा हुआ है जिससे उत्पादन कम होगा और परिणाम यह होगा कि हमें विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक नहीं कमा सकेंगे। इसलिये हमारा कहना है कि सर्वेक्षण पद्धति केन्द्र की ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि उसकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी हमारे पास आनी चाहिये। ताकि उस इलाके को तुरन्त राहत दे सकें और उसमें अधिकारी लोगों का सहयोग लेकर जल्दी ही रिपोर्ट मंगायी जानी चाहिये और वहां जो भी फसलें होती हैं, उन सब का सर्वेक्षण किया जाना चाहिये तभी वहां की हालत का आप सही निरीक्षण कर सकते हैं।

मजदूर और किसानों के लिये मैंने पहले ही कहा, जो बाढ़-ग्रस्त और सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र के गरीब लोग हैं उनको राष्ट्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राहत देनी चाहिये। अभी एक संसद सदस्य ने कहा जो योजना अभी तक जमीन पर नहीं उतरी उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं, जैसे हमारे महाराष्ट्र में एक ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना है जो बड़ी अच्छी है जिसको अन्य प्रान्तों को अनुकरण करना चाहिये जिससे गरीब लोगों को रोजी रोटी दी जा सके। बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति के तीन हिस्से होने चाहियें। एक तो उसके कारण क्या हैं उसको रोकने के लिये दूर दृष्टि से कोई योजना बनानी चाहिये। बाढ़, सूखा क्यों पड़ता है, गार क्यों पड़ती है? महाराष्ट्र में फसल जब हाथ में आती है

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तो बड़ी बड़ी गार वहां पड़ती है जिससे फसल को नुकसान होता है तो जिस इलाके में कभी गार नही होती है अब क्यों हो रही है इस बारे में सोच कर उसको रोकना चाहिये और दूसरी बात यह है कि उनको किस प्रकार मदद देनी चाहिये। हमें हमेशा के लिये उनको कुछ साधन देने चाहियें ताकि वह स्थिति का मुकाबला कर सकें तो जहां हमेशा बाढ़ और सूखा होता है वहां आप बड़े और छोटे उद्योग लगाने के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोचते ? कब तक वहां का किसान खेती पर निर्भर करेगा ? जहां पोलिटिकल प्रेशर होता है, या कामदार आन्दोलन करते हैं या बड़े बड़े शहर हैं वहां तो उद्योग लग जाते हैं, लेकिन जो ट्राइबल और ग्रामीण इलाके हैं उनमें उद्योग नहीं लगते। अगर ऐसे क्षेत्रों में उद्योग लगाये जायें तो आप उनको स्थायी रूप से रोजी रोटी दे सकेंगे।

उनको राहत देने के लिये हम सब यहां पर सोच रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में सख्ती की वसूली क्या चीज है ? राज्य सरकार से कहें कि जो लैंड डेवलपमेंट बैंक हैं और अन्य बैंक हैं जिन्होंने छोटे किसानों को कर्जा दिया है उसको इस साल सख्ती से वसूल न किया जाये। जब तक अच्छी फसल न आ जाये तब तक वसूली स्थगित होनी चाहिये। इधर बिजली की कमी, बरसात नहीं, महाराष्ट्र राजस्थान जैसा सूखा ग्रस्त तो नहीं होगा लेकिन दिन-प्रतिदिन महाराष्ट्र की हालत बिगड़ रही है। जहां इसके 2, 3 जिले सूखाग्रस्त रहते थे, आज भी 33 में से 13 जिले सूखाग्रस्त है और कई जिलों के छोटे छोटे क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां सूखे की हालत है। वहां पहले ही फसल होती नहीं है, जो थोड़ी बहुत होती है, हमारे राव साहब अभी चले गये हैं, हमारे यहां की कपास और उसके भाव का प्राबलम बराबर उनके सामने आता रहता है। वह प्राबलम बराबर बढ़ता जा रहा है। ऐसी हालत में उस क्षेत्र में जो सख्ती से कर्ज़ वसूली होती है, उसे राज्य सरकार को नहीं करना चाहिये। इसके बारे में आदेश देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं कृषि मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगी कि बाढ़ और सूखे के चक्कर में जो किसान फंस जाते हैं, उनके लिये बीज और खाद समय पर मिलता रहे या नहीं, लेकिन समय पर पानी उनके यहां पहुंचता रहे, यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसके लिये कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् और कृषि विद्यापीत जो प्रान्त में खुले थे, जिन पर जिम्मेदारी डाली गई थी कि वह सर्वे कर के मदद दें, खाद की, फसल की बीमारी की बीज की कोई प्रावलम किसान को हो तो उसके लिये काम करें। उस तरफ के किसानों का हक है, उसके लिये हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय को और शासन को कुछ कदम उठाने चाहियें।

हमारे महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने अभी-अभी 131.41 करोड़ की मांग की है, मेरी रिक्वैस्ट है कि महाराष्ट्र की मदद के लिये, सूखे का सामना करने के लिये हमारी सरकार बड़ी खुशी से उसे मंजूर करके यह राहत दे।

मैं जिस विदर्भ राज्य से आती हूं, वहां इरिगेशन 20 टका भी नहीं है। हरयाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में 80 टका इरिगेशन होता है। हमारे यहां पहले ही पानी की कमी है और किसान बड़ी मेहनत से विदर्भ में कपास का निर्माण करता है जिसके बारे में एशिया में बहुत बड़ा नाम हमने कमाया है, इसलिये ग्रामीण एरिया की मदद के लिये हम शासन से अपेक्षा करते हैं।

हमारे विरोधी भाई ने कहा कि यह शासन कुछ नहीं करता, कुछ नहीं देखता। जब हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी सत्ता में नहीं थ, तब भी उन्होंने बाढ़ के क्षेत्रों में दौरा किया था और अपने कार्यकर्ताओं को आदेश दिया था कि आप अपने क्षेत्र की स्थिति का मुकाबला करो। अब सत्ता में हमारी पार्टी है, हमारा राजकीय और पार्टी का धर्म है कि हम किसान और मजदूरों और गरीबों के संकट का हल करें, हमारी ऐसी पार्टी है जिसमें हम खड़े हैं, इसलिए आप सभी का साथ इसमें होगा तो हमारी सरकार बड़ी निर्भयता से इस हालत का मुकाबला करेगी। अपनी इस प्रकार की भावनाएं व्यक्त करते हुए अपना भाषण मैं समाप्त करती हूं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइण्ट आफ आर्डर है। अभी बहुत सारे वक्ता हैं, हमारा आग्रह है कि इस डिस्कशन को इस वक्त पोस्टपोन किया जाये, और कल 6 बजे इसे ले लिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I formally move the resolution:

"This House resolves that the discussion on flood and drought situation be adjourned till 2 P.M. tomorrow, October 15."

You take the opinion of the House. The Minister agrees. This is an important matter and the Minister agrees. The Minister said if the Chair agrees, he has no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I had a talk with the Minister, Rao Birendra Singh. He says he has got no objection if we agree to postpone the discussion for tomorrow. One of the reasons is this.... (*Interuptions.*) We also feel that there should be a reply from the Minister which should be in detail because many important issues have been raised. It is not the question which concerns only partisan or any political Party. We want to know the Government's view. Therefore, they will also take some more time to explain their position. If that is so, we can continue the discussion tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to continue. In the mean time, I will ascertain the opinion of the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have raised a point. I will consult the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Sir, if that resolution is going to be adopted, then the Members who are leaving tomorrow should be allowed to speak now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am telling you that it is not possible to run the House according to the convenience of every Member. This discusion has been allowed by the hon. Speaker and the time-allotted is only 2 hours.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I object to this. The Speaker has said, if you are prepared to sit beyond 6 O'clock, you can discuss as long as you wish.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is right. Now, you have come to my rescue. I thank you very much. So, if you are prepared to sit late in the evening, I am doing that. And if everybody finishes his speech in time, that is, within 2 hours, the Minister would have replied by 6 O'clock. Therefore, it is not the fault of the Government or this House. Therefore, I will ask Shrimati Mukherjee to continue.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Now, it is past 7 O'clock.

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

Tomorrow if we sit beyond 6 O'clock, what is there?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is all right. But you must know, tomorrow is week-end. Though we have a sitting on Saturday, most of the Members might go to their Constituencies.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will ascertain the opinion of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the Government has come!

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, with your permission, I move....

**श्री राम विलास पासवान** : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हम लोगों का आग्रह है कि अब बहस जितनी चल सकती है, उसको चलने दिया जाए और बाकी विषय को कल तक के लिए पोस्टपोण्ड कर दिया जाए, कल फिर 6 बजे से इसे ले लें। मिनिस्टर साहब भी एग्री हैं और हाउस की भी यह राय है।

**संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह)**: हम सब लोग मिल कर ही इस का निर्णय करेंगे। लेकिन मेरी राय है कि आज 8 बजे तक चलने दें और शेष कल 6 बजे से बैठ जायें, क्योंकि काफ़ी लोग बोलने के लिए हैं।

PROF. MADHY DANDAVATE: This is acceptable.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Accepted.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: My suggestion is, let us continue the discussion up to 8 O'clock. Tomorrow, from 6 O'clock we will sit late. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The suggestion made by Shri Narasimha Reddy is that whoever is going tomorrow should be allowed to speak now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will continue the discussion upto 8 O'clock. I have already called Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a request from this side. Some people are showing the air tickets also. The suggestion to postpone the discussion came from the Opposition side only. Therefore, I will allow up to 8 O'clock or 9 O'clock. If the Ruling Party Members want to speak, let them speak. Why do you worry? I want to allow Ruling Party Members who are going tomorrow. Therefore, I will call the Ruling Party Members.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, if anybody wants to speak today, if he waits. I will allow him to speak, even beyond 8 O'Clock. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has been good enough to agree that tomorrow also we will have it. Anybody who wants to go tomorrow can speak today. I am prepared to sit.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that our hon. Minister, Rao Birendra Singh, is not here....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister is here.

Because a lady member speaks, a lady Minister is here.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: It is not that I am speaking as a lady; I am speaking as a Member of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I said, lady member.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am speaking as a member of Parliament from my State as well as from my party for the whole country. Ours is a national party.

First of all, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that those who have spoken from different States either from that side or from this side have all expressed grave anxiety. This should be noted. But I am sorry to say that that grave anxiety has not been reflected in the statement made by the hon. Minister, Rao Birendra Singh, either on the 4th or yesterday in the Rajya Sabha.

Actually, I feel that the gravity of the situation, how it is going to affect our whole country in the near future, probably is not in full comprehension of the Central Government. Otherwise, the tone and the tune would have been more anxious and it would not have been complacent.

The hon. Members preceding me have raised certain points. Because of dearth of time, I shall not repeat those points. Take, for example, the problem of irrigation, how it was neglected and all that. I fully subscribe to those things but for brevity sake, for time sake, I shall not go into those details.

I want to take up one question first. What will be the consequences of this drought? As regards long-term programmes, yes, it is bound to affect them. As regards immediate programmes, there is one very serious thing that is going to happen. The clamour for foodgrains from all States will go on increasing. The Central food stock at the moment is being quoted to be as 1 crore and 32 lakh tonnes. That is what is being quoted. I do not know how far that is true because, as I see, I am doubtful about it. Even in Delhi, the ration shops do not deliver the ration, even when the Parliament session is on, from where the MPs draw their ration. This seems to me to be a very grave situation. With 1 crore and 32 lakh tonnes stock, probably it should not happen. Assuming 1 crore and 32 lakh tonnes are there, even then, I feel. the demand will be very much more.

Here is the question of immediate change of policy and that is about the Government policy with regard to State trading in foodgrains. It is very essential that immediately the whole policy is changed and very big drive is made for further procurement from all the surplus pockets that are there, from all the surplus States that are there. For that, the paddy price of Rs. 122 announced by the Hon. Minister is not sufficient.

This question may not seem to be connected immediately with the drought and flood relief. But this will be in future one of the biggest questions.

I would like to draw your attention at the outset to the necessity of increasing the procurement price of these essential foodgrains. Procure them in a big way not leaving the room open for the profiteers and blackmarketeers to corner the grains which they are surely going to try. But I do not find any mention made, about such attempts of the profiteers or about the intentions of making such attempts by the government, in the statement of Shri Rao Birendra Singhji. Whatever the Hon. Minister might have said about the 20 Point Programme which includes an item on rationing and distribution system we know that generally all over India the supply of foodgrains to ration shops is in a very difficult position.

West Bengal expresses its solidarity with the rest of the States of India which are most affected by drought and floods. I am not naming those other States. I straightaway take up my own State.

I would like to draw your pointed attention to one fact. Look at the House. See. how many MPs are present here from each of the other States. Look at the MPs. from West Bengal. How many of them are present here? Why their attendance is more than others? Why this proportion of greater attendance of West Bengal M.Ps. compared to other States? It is because our State of West Bengal is really in a very serious situation. This is reflected in the

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greater attendance of Members from West Bengal in the House today. It is not for politicking that we are here. It is an appeal to the whole of India about our difficult situation which is very critical. Famine is looming large in our State. I would like all sections of Members on the other side of the House to recognise this fact and help West Bengal in every way so that it can tide over the crisis. In this effort, let us not make any political distinctions.

I would like to mention certain facts about West Bengal. When Hon. Samar Mukherjee was speaking, Shri Rao Birendra Singhji mentioned about the offtake in West Bengal during the month of September. Shri Rao Birendra Singh asked what was the offtake in West Bengal. I know that in the month of September, the offtake of foodgrains in West Bengal was 2,59,000 tonnes. Yes. That is the point which has to be recognised. Not by us. We do recognise. That has to be understood fully by Shri Rao Birendra Singhji. If already in September, the off-take of foodgrains from ration shops is 2,59,000 tonnes, then how is it that Shri Rao Birendia Singhi has, two days back in the Rajya Sabha, made this statement that the allotment of foodgrains to West Bengal for October is 2,45,000 tonnes and that this is more than sufficient to meet the requirements of West Bengal?

If the production of foodgrains in West Bengal is in a difficult position, how is it that the allotment of 2,45,000 tonnes is enough to meet the requirements? And Shri Rao Birendra Singhji knows that whatever foodgrains there are in West Bengal now, even in that stock of foodgrains, 40,000 tonnes of rice and 80,000 tonnes of Australian wheat is not edible. This is absolutely non-usable stock in the State. The total stock in West Bengal is 3,56,029 tonnes as on 1st October, 1982. This is the position as on 1st October 1982—3,56,029 tonnes and 1,20,000 tonnes not edible. What is our situation? In Rajya Sabha it was not our Member whose question he did not answer. It was hon. Member, Shri Shankar Prasad Mitra who happens to be one of the Congress MPs who asked whether it was true that the allotment to West Bengal has been reduced from 1980 to this date. Rao Birendra Singhji did not answer. I only want to point out one thing. Even in 1980, the allotment for West Bengal—the monthly average—came to 3,23,250 tonnes and the allotment in 1981 was 2,65,500 tonnes. Now in September our allotment was 2,50,000 tonnes only. Other years we could somehow survive because our production was not of that situation. Last year's drought and this year's tremendous drought I would like you to see. I would like Rao Birendra Singhji to come and see how our peasants are fighting in the situation. For some time there was no rain. Then a little rain very late. In that little time they worked in the fields like warriors and somehow or other they have ploughed the fields and sown paddy but that very paddy is totally destroyed because there was no rain at all. This was the situation. What is going to happen to us unless the Central Government feels in a different way, speaks in a different way and acts in a different way. He says 2,45,000 tonnes is enough for West Bengal when the offtake itself was already much more than that. We have to say that. The West Bengal Chief Minister has made a big plea and we all MPs beseech this House and also the Central Government through you to rush at least four jumbo rakes a day. That is absolutely essential.

Another small point I have to make. Sir, I can see your feelings for the time. But I feel more for the distress. Now take the NREP programme. They say that the utilisation certificate has not come. In 1980 I was in Bihar during the elections. I was standing by the side of an NREP project and the contractor was running the work. I saw a woman coming and taking only half the wheat and going back and they furnish the utilisation certificate. That kind of utilisation certificate can always be had. Sir, the West Bengal Chief Minister has promised that within December they will give all the utilisation certificates. Now with this contractor's utilisation certificate—that should be the criteria or there can be something else from the humanity point of view? It is already October and within December they will get all these from West

Bengal. Then why should not NREP be taken up in a big way? So I feel the extent of the difficulty has not yet been fully understood. At the same time, I would like to tell you that in West Bengal our people are not beggars nor our Government has thrown up its hands in despair. We are trying our level best. The West Bengal Government has decided that by 15th October, 145 big tube wells and 22 river lift irrigation projects will be activated and despite all the electricity crisis, the West Bengal State Electricity Board has been asked to give priority for an 8 hour supply to these tube wells.

At the end, I would like to tell you one thing. To those who are thinking of politicking with West Bengal, my humble request is to consider one thing. Look at the North-East. It is now in turmoil. Look at the other Hindi speaking areas of India. What is happening in Punjab? How many communal riots are taking place in all the Hindi-speaking belt areas?

The entire north-eastern region—Assam—is in turmoil. Some may feel differently politically. But, is it not true that our State has a political stability? This is something which should be backed by all. Is it not true that despite all provocations in our State there is no communal riot and there has been no lingual riot. We have to be protected by the whole of India. If the stability in our State is to be destablished by some people. it cannot be done. I am sure about it. So, Sir, I appeal, through you, to Rao Birendra Singh, to take a different attitude and come to our help immediately. Let him personally lead a team and see for himself the areas affected by drought. The NREP and supply of foodgrains are the national task of the entire India. I am speaking for West Bengal. This is an SOS from millions of West Bengal. Remember that though we got 52 per cent of votes from the majority of the population, but you also got 48 per cent of the votes. Don't you have the same responsibility? On the ration card there is no mention of whether the holder is Congress or Communist. Let them seriously think over. Listen to the SOS of our people and let him come to the aid of West Bengal which is acting as one of the pillars of integrity, secularism and also national integration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K. S. Bhoi. I shall call one by one.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, anyhow after so many encroachments you have allowed me to speak. My number was 6. Now it is number 10.

Anyhow I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak. This is not a political problem; this is a national problem—flood and drought. At the same time, Orissa is a victim of cyclone also. Sir, you must be remembering that in the first calling attention of this Parliament two years ago, the hon. Minister, Rao Birendra Singh had promised on the floor of the House that he was going to constitute a board to deal with the problems of natural calamities in a bigger way. He promised on the floor of the House that the experts of the country would go deep into the matter and suggest measures for eradication of floods and drought. This natural calamity and disaster checking board was to be formed for the whole country. It is impossible to eradicate this. But, you can at least take some palliative measures so that the menace of drought and floods can be checked. In our country there are two schools of thought for control of floods. By controlling floods, fifty per cent of the miseries of the drought-affected areas can be solved.

Our hon. Dr. K. L. Rao, a top-grade Engineer, has suggested the building up of big reservoirs in different parts of the country, so that we can harness the surplus waters of the rivers which are now flowing into the sea. More than 1363 million cusecs acre feet of surplus water is now flowing into the sea. At the same time we can have a few selected major Mr. Visveswarayya has shown the path to his followers in the country. He has stated that we can have small reservoirs in all the rivulets of the country and at the same time we can have a few selected major irrigation projects,—not major in the irrigation terminology. Now they have changed the terminology. Major means that which is multi-purpose; the cost will be very much and we cannot get so much of finance in this country. What I want is small river, multi-purpose projects which

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can be constructed without delay, which will have lesser gestation period. At the same time we can have our afforestation and horticulture programmes. This multipurpose project will include horticulture and afforestation and production of electricity. Up till now though very many commissions and committees have been appointed to go into the question of the control of flood, yet, no master plan has been drawn up in a proper way, so that we can harness all these waters which are drained away into the oceans. If any such master plan had been drawn up with regard to major, medium and minor irrigation, the hon. Minister should take the House into confidence and tell it on the floor of this House as to which are the proects which can be taken up in this way. He can say, "After my discussion with some international people I am going to have these projects major, medium, minor projects". But so far such a concrete master plan has not been formulated.

My second point is this: Financing is a major problem in this country. We can adopt the scheme of "project sale" to the farmers. That means, take a project which costs Rs. 100 crores and it is irrigating more than 4 lakhs acres of land. Now, what is the cost benefit ratio? We can give incentive to the farmer and we can collect the cost of the Project from him in instalments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Bhoi, please resume your seat. I have an announcement to make Hon. Members, after Dr. Bhoi concludes his speech, Mr. Kedar Pandey will intervene. Then, some members from either this side or that side who want to speak.... (*Interruption*) You must listen to me. The hon. Irrigation Minister will intervene. Do you not want this intervention?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): We want afterwards.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have discussed with Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Such of those Members who will not be available tomorrow may speak now; they can speak taking 10 minutes each. We will go up to the last speaker completing in this way and then the House will adjourn. Tomorrow, after half-an-hour discussion is over at 6 O'Clock, we will again take this up. So, this is final. Now, Dr. Bhoi to continue.

DR. KRUPASINDHI BHOI: Such plans which gives incentive to the farmers can be introduced. In Sambalpur this type of scheme has been adopted for Minor Irrigation. Government of India should adopt such schemes in other places also. Funds will not be a problem at all. The fund can be paid back to the Irrigation Department. So, in this way, we can harness the rivers properly for the benefit of the nation.

The slippages in the gestation period of major irrigation projects takes more than 5 years. It is more than the scheduled time. These slippages are very much. We must learn something from China and the USSR. Within a period of 80 days they could complete a multi-purpose river project by employing millions of people who have got much more human resources. We have to mobilise the human resources and unless these irrigation schemes are declared as an industry and the workers engaged in the irrigation schemes are paid as the industrial workers who are paid more than Rs. 16 per day, we cannot mobilise the human resources for the irrigation scheme works. For all the big multi-purpose river projects, both in the United States of America and in China it was possible for them to muster human resources. But I do not understand why it is not possible for India to muster huge human resources for our various major irrigation schemes. During Pandit Nehru's time in my own constituency, Hirakud Dam was constructed with a record of time of six years' gestation period and it was inagurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1957. So also some projects in Karnataka had been completed within the scheduled time under the supervision of the great Engineer, Dr. Visveswarayya. But in many other cases slippage of the gestation period was more than 5 years or six years or seven years. The point which I would like to mention is that we have given more impetus to the energy sector and we are going to produce more than 14,000 megawatt of power from the thermal

power stations in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. We are spending about Rs. 1 crore for production of one megawatt of power in thermal power stations and it is estimated that on a multi-purpose river dam project, for production of one megawatt of power and for giving irrigation to more than a thousand acres of land, we spend Rs. 1.2 crores. This is not an expensive proposition, because in thermal power generation, we are using the non-renewable energy resources, but for production of hydro-electricity, we are using renewable energy and also at the same time we are controlling flood and helping the drought affected people and afforestation. So, serious consideration should be given by the Irrigation Ministry and they should approach the Planning Commission and the Government, so that there is a fresh plan of appraisal and allocation of more funds for multi-purpose river projects.

Sir, after 1900 A.D. Orissa has always been facing severe drought especially in the Western part, it is occurring regularly and intermittantly, the coastal part of Orissa is a victim of flood. So, the whole economy of Orissa is getting shattered every year. Today, after all these years of independence, how many crores of rupees we are spending for construction of embankments, for temporary restoration measure and giving relief to the poor? Up-till-now the Government of India has no estimate to this effect. But we are spending a lot of money in this account without much benefit. In this year, the tragic pendulam of cyclone had swung to drought and then flood. In the last Session also, we had discussed the drought situation in the country and I had given at that time some suggestions. I would again request the Government to consider those suggestions.

Now, on 18th and 19th of last month, there was a cloud burst in Sambalpur, which is my constituency. The rain-fall was more than 581 milli-metre and because the rain gauge capacity was 581 milli-metre, nobody knew how much water over-flowed. The whole tragedy happened within six hours. So, it was a cloud-burst in Sambalpur and its surrounding area of about 40 kilometers. The damages to life and property are more than Rs. 50 crores worth. Eleven people died and 4 people were missing in the mishap. More than 20,000 houses were washed away, collapsed and semi-collapsed. Then, again, in the coastal parts of Orissa, in the Mahanadi Basin catchment area, there was heavy rainfall and devastation on 29th and 31st. The rainfall was more than 17 to 18 inches. Hirakud dam was closed, and the blocked rainwater in Mahanadi catchment water which rushed to Cuttack and Puri districts was more than 17 laks cusecs. It can negotiate only fifteen lakhs cusecs of water and because of that it burst and the whole districts of Cuttack, Puri, Bolangir and the surrounding areas were submerged in water for so many days.

According to the memorandum submitted by the Government of Orissa to the Government of India, the flood was more in intensity than in 1955 and the damage to life and property was also much more. It caused severe damage 9000 villages and 114 blocks in 8 districts namely Cuttack, Puri, Ganjam, Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Sambalpur and Kalahandi had suffered. The devastation had extended over 90,000 square miles; 7 municipalities and 16 notified area councils had been affected. A population of more than 5 million people were affected. According to the report, about 12 lakh hectares of crop was damaged; more than 20 per cent of the total cultivated area of land was affected due to the inundation.

Orissa is a poor State and always its economy is affected by this natural calamity and political instability. The Minister for Agriculture comes from Haryana, and as we know the *per capita* income of Haryana and Panjab is very high, and I am a person from Orissa, where the *per capita* income is the second lowest. Sir, the 6th Plan allocation for Orissa for flood control and irrigation is Rs. 360 crores which is only pelting a store over a mountain. There are so many projects in my State which have been investigated. Shri K. L. Rao, in his speech in 1976, had categorically told about the miseries of Orissa and indicated how these can be overcome. Suvernrekha project has already been cleared, but the implementation has yet to be started. The land in my constituency, except two blocks, is all non-irrigated, and they are always victims of drought. In order to check

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drought and to help the flood-affected areas of coastal districts, there are many projects which have been submitted to the Government of India. There is the Chiroli irrigation project on the river Ong. The Prime Minister had promised to look into this matter. I will request the Minister for Irrigation that the Chiroli irrigation project which will irrigate more than one lakh acres in Padampur sub-division should be vigorously pursued and it should be pushed through immediately. This is because in the 6th Plan, the money has already been provided by the State Government; CWC has, of course, yet to clear it. I want the Minister to look into it personally, so that it can be cleared by the CWC and the Government of India.

Then in Tel river area in Bolangir district there was a great devastation this year. Three projects can be located in three places in this river. The Government of Orissa has given a proposal to control the floods of the Mahanadi. But these two rivers Ong and Tel can be harnessed if you construct dams on them according to the Visvesvarayya report. 7000 cusecs of water can be reduced. There is a controversy about embankment. In all the embankments due to heavy silting in all the rivers, the river-bed is going up. So, it is but natural that water will find its own way and level. Cuttack town is now lower than the bed of the River Mahanadi. For these things technical experts should be consulted to see how this unnecessary spending on embankments can be checked and dredging operation can be maintained and that these embankments are totally wiped out with the consultation of the technical *experts*.

**20 hrs.**

Sir, Sambalpur is my district. This district was also visited by the floods. The Orissa Government and the Sambhalpur District Authority had presented a memorandum to the Central Government wherein they have asked for a minimum of Rs. 30 crores separately for the district so that the devastation caused to Sambhalpur district can be recouped. At the same time the State Government has asked Rs. 618 crores from the Government of India and they should consider these requests as soon as possible.

Sir, about the food situation, the Government of Orissa has asked 1,40,000 tonnes of rice and 30,000 tonnes of wheat immediately so that they can combat the situation.

Last but not the least water management is a national problem and all Members of Parliament are agreed on this. In so many previous discussions hon. Members have opined that it should not be treated as a State subject, but it should be brought under the control of the Government of India so that proper checks and balances can be maintained. And, Sir, it is not my opinion alone. When the Opposition party was in power, our party was toeing the same line that the water management should be treated as a Central subject. And now when we are in power, except West Bengal, I think all Parties are agreed on this. This is a national problem and we can check this national disaster by adopting the theory that it should be a subject under the control of the Union Government.

**सिचाई मंत्री (श्री केदार सिंह)** : माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस डिवेट में 16 माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया और इस वहस को श्री हरिकेश बहादुर ने शुरू किया । उन्होंने अपनी बात कहते हुए ज्यादा जोर सिंचाई के मुताल्लिक दिया । जहां तक ड्रौट की बात हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे लायक एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर आपके सामने अपनी बातें रखेंगे । शायद वे आज ही आ जाएं या कल भी आ सकते हैं । आज भी आ सकते हैं । वैसे उनके रिप्रेजेण्टेटिव कृषि राज्य मंत्री यहां पर मौजूद हैं ।

सिंचाई और बाढ़ के मुताल्लिक यहां पर जितनी बातें कही गई, वैसे मैंने बहुत बार यहां पर कहा है कि बाढ़ और ड्रौट का रैडिकल क्योर हो सकता है । यह कोई भगवान की देन नहीं है । ऐसा हम यहां नहीं कह

सकते । क्योंकि आजकल विज्ञान और टेक्नालाजी के युग में कोई भी चीज़ असंभव नहीं है । इसलिए बाढ़ और सुखाड़ दोनों का रैडिकल क्यौर हो सकता है । हमारे दोनों सदनों में नेशनल प्लान के ऊपर काफी बहस हो चुकी है । हमने उस वक्त भी कहा था कि इस देश में सरफेस वाटर हर साल कितना बह कर आता है । हिन्दुस्तान में प्रतिवर्ष 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी बरसात के दिनों में आता है । मैं आपको यह बिल्कुल करैक्ट फीगर्स दे रहा हूं । लेकिन हम पानी का पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सके हैं । अभी तक हम 1440 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी में से केवल 220 मिलियन एकड़ पानी का ही इस्तेमाल कर पाये हैं । बाकी पानी समुद्र में बह जाता है । इस देश में इतनी बारिश होती है, जिसकी वजह से यह बाढ़ हैं ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** क्यों ?

**श्री केदार पांडे :** मानसून में इतनी वर्षा होती है । इस देश का क्लाइमेट ऐसा है । इस देश की हवा ऐसी है—यही वजह है । हम 1440 मिलियन एकड़ पानी में से 220 मिलियन एकड़ पानी का उपयोग सिंचाई और सब बातों में कर सके हैं और बाकी का नहीं कर सके हैं ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** क्यों ?

**श्री केदार पांडे :** साधन नहीं है । यह पुरानी कहानी है ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आपकी इच्छा नहीं है ।

**श्री केदार पांडे :** इच्छा रहने पर भी । आपके पास रिसोर्सेज नहीं हैं । इसी लिए हम लोगों ने राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाई है—प्लान फार दि वाटर रिसोर्सेज डवेलपमेंट इन दिस कण्ट्री । इस पानी का इस्तेमाल हम लोग कैसे करें और फ्लड न हो तथा इसका उपाय करें । दूसरा सवाल है इसको सिंचाई में लगाया जाए और तीसरा है कि हम इससे बिजली पैदा करें । नेशनल प्लान के बारे में फिल्म बनी है । आप लोगों ने देखी है । आपने बुक लेट भी पढ़ा होगा ।

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :** नहीं पढ़ा ।

**श्री केदार पांडे :** नहीं पढ़ा है, तो पढ़ना चाहिए । आप लोगों को दिया गया है, फिर भी आपने नहीं पढ़ा है, तो आपको पढ़ना चाहिए । हमने इसको काफी बंटवाया है । आशा है नेशनल प्लान से फ्लड हमेशा के लिए बन्द हो जाएगा । मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि 1440 मिलियन एकड़ पानी हर साल अमरीका में भी आता है, जिसका कि उसने 50 प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल कर लिया है । इसलिए आपने देखा होगा कि अमरीका में बाढ़ नहीं सुनते हैं । सुखाड़ बहुत कम सुनते हैं । अमरीका सब से धनी देश है । उससे बढ़ कर दुनिया में धनी देश कोई नहीं है । समस्या बहुत बड़ी है, जिसको सुलझाना है । यहां पर माननीय सदस्यों ने एक बात यह भी कही कि इसका कोई रैडिकल क्यौर नहीं होगा, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ज़रूर होगा और इसमें शंका की बात नहीं है । मैंने पहले कहा था कि 50 हजार करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्च होगा । इतना धन कहां से आएगा । एक ही बार तो इस्तेमाल नहीं करना है । पैनिन सुलर और हिमालयन रिवर्स सब नेशनल प्लान में सम्मिलित हैं । पानी के इस्तेमाल के बारे में नेशनल प्लान है । उसका साइंटिफिक एनालिसेस है । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इसका प्लान है ही नहीं । पहले नहीं था, अब है । गारलैण्ड कनाल

[श्री केदार पांडे]

की बात भी थी । वह प्रैक्टिकल नहीं था। इसलिए सब को मिला कर हिन्दुस्तान ने इसको कबूल किया है। जो बंगलौर में इरिगेशन की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी, उसमें नेशनल प्लान रखा गया। पूरे देश ने इसका स्वीकार किया है। "इफ" और "बट" का सवाल नहीं है। आगे बढ़ने की बात है। नेशनल प्लान के वाटर रिसोर्सेज डवेलपमेंट के लिए एजेंसी बनाई गई। एजेंसी का रजिस्ट्रेशन आठ जुलाई को हुआ है। इस एजेंसी के द्वारा इस सर्वे का काम हम लोगों ने उड़ीसा में शुरू करने को सोचा है। उड़ीसा में सब से ज्यादा बाढ़ हैं। साइक्लोन आया, कितना नुकसान हुआ। लेकिन एक बात है, हीराकुड डेम इण्टेक्ट रहा। वह टूटा नहीं। यदि टूट जाता तो हालत और खराब हो जाती। लेकिन उसके नीचे सम्बलपुर में इतनी बारिश हुई, जिसकी वजह से बहुत ज्यादा परेशानी हुई। उसका इन्तजाम हम लोग करने जा रहे हैं। उस एजेंसी के द्वारा हम लोग महानदी का सर्वे कर रहे हैं। महानदी में सबसे ज्यादा बाढ़ आई। ऐसा कोई उसका सर्वे शुरू करें और भी कोई सर्वे शुरू करें। इरादा यह है कि महानदी का जो सरपलस पानी है, उसको हम साऊथ की किसी रिवर में डाइवर्ट करें। इस तरह से हम काम शुरू करने जा रहे हैं। यह कोई कपोलकल्पित बात नहीं है या ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जो कि कागज पर ही हो। अब हम इसको करने जा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) ...

मैं सदन के सामने कहना चाहता हूं कि अब शुरूआत हो रही है, नया अध्याय शुरू हो रहा है। पानी के उपयोग के नये कार्य होने जा रहे हैं। पहले तो आप यह सब सुनते थे लेकिन अब आप सुनेंगे नहीं बल्कि होते हुए देखेंगे। अब हम जल्दी से शुरू करने जा रहे हैं।

हमने इसका सर्वे करने के लिए नये स्टेप्स उठाये हैं। एक स्पेशल एजेंसी बनायी है और उसके द्वारा हम सर्वे शुरू करेंगे। एक बात हम कहना चाहते हैं कि यह जो बाढ़ और सुखाड़ जैसी विपत्तियां हैं इनसे छुटकारा पाने के लिए हम पूरी तरह से प्रयत्नशील हैं। इनके बारे में हमें निराश होने की जरूरत नहीं है।

जहां तक फ्लड की बात है, ड्राट की बात है ये इस साल पहली बार नहीं आयी है और ना ही ड्राट इस साल पहली बार पड़ा है। ये पहले भी होते रहे हैं। लेकिन इस साल एक आदमी भी भूख से नहीं मर सका है। इसके बारे में हमें कहीं से भी कोई खबर नहीं आयी है कि भूख से कोई व्यक्ति मर गया हो। क्योंकि हमारे पास अनाज इतना है कि हम किसी को भी भूख से नहीं मरने देंगे।. (व्यवधान) किसी ने भी हमें अभी तक कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है कि भूख से कोई आदमी मरा हो। (व्यवधान) बाढ़ से मरे है लोग। सूखे से कोई नहीं मरा है। यह बात मैं इस मायने में कह रहा हूं कि हमारे पास अनाज की कमी नहीं है जिससे कि लोग भूख से मर जाएं। इस बारे में हमारे पास कहीं से भी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी है।

अब आप साइंटिफिक बात भी जानिये। हमारे यहां फ्लड प्रोन एरिया 40 मिलियन हेक्टेयर है। जिसमें से हर साल 1.2 मिलियन हेक्टेयर एरिये में बाढ़ आती है। इतना बड़ा फ्लड प्रोन एरिया है। इसको आपको जानना चाहिये। इसमें से हर साल 1.2 मिलियन हैक्टेयर एरिये में बाढ़ आती है। यह जो 40

मिलियन हेक्टेयर फ्लड प्रोन एरिया है इसमें से पिछले 26–27 वर्षों में एरिया घटा है। इतने वर्षों में 11.17 मिलियन हेक्टेयर एरिये का प्रोटक्शन हम कर सके हैं। इसमें खर्चा हुआ है। हमने इतने डेम बनाये हैं। आपके सामने भाखड़ा नांगल डेम है। बहुत-सी नदियों पर एम्बेंकमेंट्स बनाये हैं। कोसी में बनाया है। उस एम्बेंकमेंट का असर पड़ा है। कोसी में हम रिजवायर भी बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं गोरखपुर का एरियल सर्वे करने गया था। वहां मैंने देखा कि एक भी एम्बेंकमेंट नहीं टूटा है। उसकी वजह से गोरखपुर और बलिया की रक्षा हुई।

श्री हरीकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : आप इन्क्वायरी कराइये कि बिहार में कोई आदमी भूख से नहीं मरा है। नहीं तो आपके खिलाफ प्रिविलेज नोटिस आ जाएगा। यह सब कुछ आपको पता कर के कहना चाहिये।

श्री केदार पांडे : कोई खबर आए तब तो हमको पता चलेगा। अभी तक हमको कोई खबर नहीं मिली है। हमें इतना पता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के पास इतना अनाज है कि अनाज की कमी नहीं हो सकती और काफी मात्रा में हर जगह अनाज भेजा जा रहा है और भेजा जाएगा और अभी तक भूख से एक भी आदमी नहीं मरा है। बाढ़ से मरे हैं, हमने फिगर हमो बताये हैं।

तो एक बात यह कि 40 मिलियन हेक्टर फ्लड प्रोन एरिया में से 11.17 मिलियन हैक्टेयर प्रोटेक्ट हो गया है और 8 मिलियन हैक्टेयर एरिया ऐसा है जिसका प्रोटक्शन करना आसान नहीं है। 967 करोड़ रुपया हमने इस पर खर्च किया है, अभी तक, लेकिन सिक्सथ फाइव इयर प्लान में 2.5 मिलियन हैक्टेयर का प्रोटक्शन करने के लिए 1045 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। इस प्रकार 40 मिलियन हैक्टेयर में से 18, साढ़े 18 मिलियन हैक्टेयर फ्लड प्रोन एरिया हर जाएगा, जिसका इंतजाम आगे किया जाएगा।

अब आप यह जान लीजिए कि हिन्दुस्तान में कितना फ्लड है। जनरल टर्म में बात करने से काम नहीं चलता, साइंटिफिक स्टेटिसटिक्स में बात कीजिए।

Then you will be able to appreciate the problem.

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं सिर्फ बिहार की बात नहीं करता मैं पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की बात करता हूं। . . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

मैं मानता हूं कि सबसे ज्यादा बाढ़ चार प्रदेशों में आई है। उत्तरप्रदेश, बिहार, आसाम और उड़ीसा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If people die in the floods, it is no sense in telling them that you are only a small perceriege composition of the entire population of the country. These statistics will not help them.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: But tell me the name of a State where a single person has died in floods.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: In your statement itself there is a mention of deaths due to floods.

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: I am talking of statistics, in the sense, as to how much area is flood-prone in the country. That is what I meant when I said 'statistics'. Up till now we have been able to protect so much area from floods. We have done a lot in this direction.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: In your Ministry you have also now changed the vocabulary. Instead of 'flood control' you are now saying 'flood management'.

**श्री केदार पांडे** : फ्लड कट्रोल है, हम कहते हैं। जब फ्लड से प्रोटक्शन दिया तो फ्लड कंट्रोल है। अब चाहे इसे फ्लड कंट्रोल कहिए, चाहे फ्लड मैनेजमेंट कहिए।

But the matter is the same.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: It is not the same.

**श्री केदार पांडे** : यह बात सही है कि फ्लड से रक्षा हुई है। यह आप मानिए। 11.17 मिलियन हैक्टर फ्लड प्रोन एरिया में प्रोटक्शन मिला है, इस बात को आप चैलेंज नहीं कर सकते और सिक्सथ फाइव इयर प्लान में 2.5 मिलियन हैक्टर में प्रोटक्शन देंग, इसके लिए 1045 करोड़ रुपया दिया है। हम इसको कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात सिंचाई की है। आप देखिए 1951 में क्या हालत थी, बिफोर प्लान पीरियड। उस वक्त 22.4 मिलियन हैक्टर और आज इरीगेशन 61.4 मिलियन हैक्टर में है। इरीगेशन से हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ा काम यह हुआ है कि अनाज की पैदावार बढ़ी है।

अनाज के मामले में हम सैल्फ सफिशियन्ट हुए, पहले नहीं थे। (**व्यवधान**) यह इरीगेशन की वहज से ही हुआ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : बाहर से फिर अनाज क्यों आ रहा है ?

**श्री केदार पांडे** : स्टाक मेन्टन करने के लिए है।

उसी तरह से आगे बढ़ और यह काम तो अच्छा हुआ। एक-तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि इस गवर्मेन्ट ने और इस कांग्रेस ने कुछ किया ही नहीं, इस तरह की बातें नहीं करनी चाहिए। जो एचीवमेन्ट हुआ है, उस एचीवमेन्ट को भी रखना चाहिए और जहां ड्रा-बैक है उसको भी रखना चाहिए। दोनों आसपेक्ट्स आपको र ने चाहिए। मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि फ्लड से नुकसान हुआ है, बराबर परेशानी हुई है, ड्राट भी आया है और हर साल आता है। लेकिन हम चाहेंगे कि नेशनल प्लान को एग्जीक्यूट करें। लेकिन इसके लिए कुछ समय लगेगा। उसके बारे में हमने एक और बैठक बुलाई थी और कहा था कि 113 मिलियन हैक्टर्स होटल अल्टीमेट इरीगेशन पोटेन्शियल इस देश में है। अब तक हमने 61.6 मिलियन हैक्टर्स कवर किया है। बाई दी एन्ड आफ सैन्चुरी हम चाहते हैं कि 113 मिलियन हैक्टर्स जो अल्टीमेट इरीगेशन पोटेंशियल है, उसको एचीव करें। पिछले साल अनाज की पैदावार 134 मिलियन टन हुई। इरादा यह है कि बीसवी सदी से अन्त तक हम इरीगेशन पोटेन्शियल एचीव करेंगे और उस समय अनाज की पैदावार 268 मिलियन टन हो जायेगी।

ज्यादा इरीगेशन बढ़ेगा तो प्रोडक्शन भी ज्यादा बढ़ेगा। इस देश में काफी प्रोडक्शन ऐसा होता है, उसका 60 परसेंट इरीगेटेड एरियाज से आता है, इसको कोई चेलेंज नहीं करता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की बात कहता हूं। नेपाल से प्रापर अन्डरस्टेन्डिग की जरूरत है। जब तक नेपाल से प्रापर अन्डरस्टेन्डिग नहीं होगा तो उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में सूखा भी आयेगा, इसलिए उसका डम बनाना होगा नेपाल के

हिस्से में ।

We should have cordial relations with Nepal. We have got cordial relations. We are going to pursue it.

हम कान्फीडेंट हैं कि एक वक्त आयेगा, जब वहां का मामला तय हो जायेगा । अभी फल्ड के बारे में मैंने इतना ही बताया, कल ड्राट की बात होगी, अनाज के पैदावार की बात होगी, और जो स्टेट प्राबलम्स हैं उसको हमारे एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर रखेंगे ।

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to the hon. Member, who has raised this discussion. Many Members have thrown sufficient light on the drought and flood situation in the country. I am also thankful to the hon. Minister, who has now given sufficient statistics about the national plan. An important point has been raised by hon. Members in this House. The hon. Minister is convinced that the drought and flood situation in the country can be solved by the end of this century by the national plan, if it is going to be implemented.

If you see the history of our country in the last so many years, we used to have once in a way drought and once in a way a flood. But I would like to remind this House that if you see carefully, as the years have passed, the drought or flood has been occurring after every five or two years. But this year, as many hon. Members have said, the situation is such that drought and flood have come in the same year and in the same area.

I am drawing your kind attention to this fact that if the same situation continues, though the hon. Minister feels that by the end of the century the problem would be solved, I am one of those who feel that the problem would be aggraveted and that it would be one of the very difficult problems which we will have to face by the end of the century. Why do I say so? Because, by the end of the century, the situation will be such that we will have drought almost everywhere and if at all we receive a little rain, it willl not be sufficient and, if we have a little more rain than we do want, it will become a flood.

I am only trying to bring to your notice the fact that in our country, in the last so many years, the trees were indiscriminately felled, if they are going to be felled in the same way, the situation by the end of this country will be that we will have no forests left. Once you have no forests in the country, once the area under forests is going to dismish, whatever the size of your projects are going to be, they will get silted up. One of the reasons for floods in the rivers of our country is that because of land erosion the depth of the river is decreasing. And when the depth of the river decreasses, even when the amount of rainfall is negligible, even when it is 40" or less, there will be floods everywhere. Unless we think of the root cause, floods and drought will recur in the same area in the same State at the same time and we cannot solve them.

So, I would urge upon the hon. Minister not to be guided by simple statistics. He should see why it is happening and what is the cause and how can we protect our existing irrigation projects. You have got the irrigation engineers, who can give thought to the problem why the irrigation projects are getting silted up so fast and why a project, whose life is supposed to be 70 or 100 years, does not last even for 25 years. If the present trend continues, by the end of the century, I am afraid, all your irrigation projects and rivers may be silted up and even a few drops of rain may cause floods all over the country.

Therefore, the problem is not only about the money or the national plan. The solution for saving this nation from drought or flood lies in going back to our olden days, so that we can have sufficient rain and yet no flood or drought. The only way out is to invest sufficient funds in growing forests in this country. We must have at least one-third of the area under forests. Otherwise, even if we spend Rs. 40,000 crores or Rs. 100,000 crores this problem is not going to be solved. On the other hand, the problem will be aggraved by the end of the century

[Shri G. Narsimha Reddy]

and, as I have already said, we will have drought everywhere in the country and even with a little rain there will be floods all over the place. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to pay attention to this.

I now come to my State of Andhra Pradesh, which has been suffering from severe drought conditions. It is only very recently that an hon. Member of this House, Shri Vijay Bhaskara Reddy, took over as the Chief Minister of that State. He was sworn in on the 20th. On the 21st, even before visiting his office, he had to rush on a tour of the drought-affected areas. For five days he toured the entire area, because the situation was very bad. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have submitted memorandum to the Government of India. Only yesterday we read that the Government of India are thinking of sending a team to Andhra Pradesh either today or tomorrow.

I would only like to give some statistics as far as the situation in our State is concerned. Usually in our State this is the monsoon season, we receive rains through the south-west monsoon and also north-east monsoon. In the beginning of June when we received south-west monsoons, we had very good rains and all our farmers had high hopes. They all went into the fields and ploughed their lands and sowed seeds. In most of the areas irrigation facilities are not there. About 70 per cent of the land depends on monsoons. After sowing the seeds they were very happy. But by the time the month of August came there was such a dry spell that almost all the crops in 20 districts, in 177 talukas in Andhra Pradesh were affected. Because of this, the farmers and the agricultural labourers become unemployed. The farmers had invested a lot and they were only waiting for harvesting, but because of the long dry spell, we did not have anything and the farmers are in a miserable condition. The purchasing capacity of the weaker sections and agricultural labourers has become zero. Our hon. Minister with great pride said, 'We have sufficient food available in our country to feed every man.' There is no doubt about it and I am very happy about it. But I would only ask the hon. Minister: Are you going to give food free to us? We must have purchasing power. Unless our farmers and agricultural labourers and other weaker sections of the community in the villages have the purchasing capacity, your FCI godowns or the fair price shops are not going to give us any foodgrains. Unless you create the potentiality of work and create an opportunity for the weaker sections of the community to earn so that they can purchase the foodgrains which you have got—thousands of tonnes in the godowns—no purpose will be served. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that Rs. 200 crores as requested by our State Government may not be sufficient. Whatever the amount may be, I would only request the Government to come out with a statement to this effect so that all the people in the country, whether it is the people of Andhra Pradesh or Rajasthan or any other part of the country, will have the necessary confidence. The Government must be able to create the confidence amongst all the people of our country who are now suffering from either drought or flood, saying that here is the Government, if the State Government cannot help the people, the Government of India is prepared to invest as much money as possible to save the life of the people to create work for them, to see that their purchasing power increases and they will not starve. This is very important. You have to create confidence among the people more than give Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 crores.

Lastly, because of this sudden drought in our State, nearly 81 lakhs of acres of land in our State did not yield crops and it was estimated that there is a loss of nearly 53 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains. The total estimated loss would be about Rs. 600 crores and 31 lakhs of people including farmers and agricultural labourers are today without work.

With these few words—I would not like to take much of your time—I would once again urge upon the hon. Minister to see that a team to Andhra Pradesh is sent immediately to study the situation and

give them the required monetary assistance, but more than that, give the confidence to the people of the State so that they can stand on their legs and face the situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Ram Swaroop Ram may speak.

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY (Mehsana): You have already given chance to three Ruling Party Members. Now it is my turn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party has already been given enough time. As a special case I will permit you. Because you are requesting, I will permit you, but you have got to complete your speech quickly.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your Party has already been permitted. Your Party's time is over. But I am giving time to you as a special case.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We want to adjourn the House at 9 O'Clock. I have consulted the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. If every one speaks for five minutes, all of them can be covered. If you cannot speak for five minutes and take more time then some of your Members will have no chance and they will have to speak tomorrow.

When I say five minutes, then you must give only new points.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : बिहार का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन भी नहीं हुआ है।

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : आपने यह तय किया था कि जिसको कल जाना है, वही आज बोलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot run the House as per your convenience only.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: That was your decision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At 9 O'Clock I will adjourn the House. If you want to give chance to other Members then you stick to the timing. After all, all of us are sitting here from 4 O' Clock.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: I am going out of station.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must remain here tomorrow. You have to cancel that programme. This discussion is more important.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Now you have changed your decision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I were in your position I shall speak without going anywhere else. You must show your devotion to your electorate.

Shri Ram Swaroop Ram.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम यहां सुखाड़ और बाढ़ से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर विचार कर रहे हैं। यह सिर्फ एक राज्य की सीमा तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि सारे देश में अधिकांश प्रान्तों में बड़ी भयावह स्थिति है। माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत ही विस्तारपूर्वक इसकी चर्चा की है, मैं मुख्यत: अपने प्रान्त बिहार राज्य की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

बिहार राज्य तीन भागों में बंटा हुआ है। गंगा के उत्तरी हिस्से को उत्तरी बिहार कहते हैं, उसके बाद कुछ समतल भूमि है जिसमें नवादा, गया, औरंगाबाद, पलामू आदि सब एरिया पड़ते हैं और उसके बाद छोटा नागपुर का पठारी एरिया पड़ता है।

उत्तरी बिहार तो बाढ़ से भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित रहा और इसके साथ ही दुर्भाग्य यह भी रहा है कि वहां बाढ़

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

के तुरन्त बाद सुखाड़ का भी प्रकोप हुआ। हमारे दक्षिण बिहार में सुखाड़ 1967 से ही है। पिछले 16 बरस में हमारा बिहार राज्य 4 बार सुखाड़ के प्रकोप से प्रभावित रहा है। यह हमारी रिपोर्ट नहीं है बल्कि बिहार राज्य में जो सेंट्रल टीम कृषि मंत्री ने भेजी थी, उन्हीं की रिपोर्ट है--

during the last sixteen years the State has experienced four major droughts — in 1966-67, 1972-73, 1977-78 and 1979-80.

एक तो हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत गरीब और पिछड़े हुए हैं, नेशनल रिसोर्सेज का बहुत कम पैसा वहां खर्च हुआ है, बल्कि नेशनल इनकम को बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत ज्यादा चीजें हम वहां से देते रहे हैं।

हमारे श्री समर मुखर्जी बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे पूछिये कि क्या वह हमसे पानी नहीं ले जा रहे हैं? पानी के सम्बन्ध में दक्षिण बिहार के साथ खिलवाड़ दामोदर वैली से नहीं कर रहे हैं? उस पर बिहार सरकार और बंगाल सरकार के बीच कई बार मीटिंग्स हुई। लेकिन अभी तक बहुत सा बंगाल सरकार का बकाया बिहार सरकार पर है। माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री एवं कृषि मंत्री दोनों को मालूम है कि जो राज्य इतना पिछड़ा हुआ हो, जहां पर लगातार चार-चार बार सूखा पड़ा हो, प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आई हों और पुनः इस बार भी जो भयंकर स्थिति से गुजर रहा है, क्या उसको नजरअन्दाज किया जा सकता है। उसको बिल्कुल नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। यहां पर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी बैठे हुए नहीं हैं। पिछली दफा बिहार सरकार ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं का मुकाबला करने के लिए जितनी रिक्वायरमेंट उनको भेजी थी, मुझे पता चला है कि वे इस बार 60 हजार टन गल्ला दे रहे हैं, जिसमें 20 हजार टन चावल और 40 हजार टन गेहूं बिहार को दिया जाएगा। वर्तमान में, हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट, जसे आंकड़े बिहार सरकार ने सैन्ट्रल टीम के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है, अनुशंसा की है, उसमें कहा गया है कि हमको डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम ठीक करने के लिए, कम से कम एक लाख टन गेहूं और 50 हजार टन चावल प्रति मास दिया जाए। ताकि लोग अन्न के अभाव में भूख से मरें नहीं। साथ ही सैन्ट्रल एसिस्टैंस के रूप में 226.11 करोड़ रुपया भी हमको दिया जाए। हमारी बिहार सरकार ने ड्राट से उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए यह रिक्वायरमैंट्स रखी थीं। लेकिन उसके अनुपात में उसको कितना अन्न दिया जा रहा है। जब मैंने उनसे पूछा कि भाई आप सैन्ट्रल एसिस्टेंस के रूप में बिहार सरकार को कितना पैसा दे रहे हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि अभी तो हम उसको रिव्यू ही कर रहे हैं। आप ही बताइये, वहां कितनी भयानक परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है और आप अभी तक रिव्यू ही कर रहे हैं। अभी हमारे पांडे जी स्टैटिस्टिकल फीगर्स देकर यह साबित करना चाहते थे कि हम बड़े प्रिविलेज्ड पोजीशन में हैं, बड़ी कम्फर्टेबल पोजीशन में हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वे कहीं गुरु जी की पाठशाला वाला औसत तो नहीं निकाल रहे हैं। मैं सिर्फ एक-दो मिनट में वह साधारण सा वाक्या सुनाना चाहता हूं। एक लाला जी एक पाठशाला में गुरु जी थे। उनके 5 बच्चे थे। एक बार वे कहीं जा रहे थे। उनके रास्ते में एक नदी पड़ती थी। नदी को पार करने से पहले उन्होंने अपने पांचों बच्चों की लम्बाई का औसत निकाला, फिर पानी

की गहराई निकाली। उनके पांचों बच्चों की औसत लम्बाई 5 फीट 3 इंच आती थी, जब कि नदी की गहराई 5 फीट थी, उन्होंने सोचा कि इस हिसाब से सारे बच्चे नदी पार कर जायेंगे। लेकिन उन्होंने अपने सबसे छोटे बच्चे की लम्बाई पर ध्यान नहीं दिया कि क्या वह भी 5 फीट 3 इंच का है या नहीं। उन्होंने औसत निकाल कर यह सोचा कि इस हिसाब से तो सारे बच्चे पार हो जाएंगे। लेकिन उनका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उनका सबसे बड़ा बच्चा तो नदी पार कर गया और बाकी चार नदी में डूब कर मर गए। इसलिए कहीं हमारे मंत्री जी उन लाला जी वाला औसत तो नहीं निकाल कर हमें समझाना चाहते हैं। यदि ऐसी बात है तो यह बड़ी गम्भीर बात है। क्या उन्होंने लाला जी वाली स्टेटिस्टिक्स तो नहीं निकाला है। हमारे कृषि राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, सिंचाई मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, मैं उन से चाहूंगा कि जल्दी आप वहां का रिव्यू करवा लीजिए और प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जल्दी स्थिति की गम्भीरता को देखते हुए वहां थोड़ी मदद पहुंचाइये।

हम लोग अक्सर देखते हैं कि जब भी हमारे देश में सुखाड़ की स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है तो उससे हमारे समाज का सबसे कमजोर वर्ग प्रभावित होता है। उसके कारण खेतों में काम करने वाले किसान की हालत बड़ी खराब होती है। आज उसके पास क्रय शक्ति नहीं है। आप कितनी ही फेयर प्राइस शौप्स खोल दें, लेकिन जब उसके पास पैसा ही नहीं है तो वह वहां से कैसे अनाज खरीद पाएगा। आज वह जौबलैस हो गया है। हमारे यहां ऐसे लोगों की आबादी 43 प्रतिशत है, जो लोग हरिजन या आदिवासी कहलाते हैं। बड़े बड़े किसानों की बात छोड़िये। बड़े किसानों में तो किसी के यहां वकालत होती है, किसी के यहां नौकरी होती है, किसी के यहां बिजनैस होता है। उन के यहां अगर किसी बार खेती नहीं होती तो वकालत से इन्कम हो जाती है, नौकरी से तनख्वाह आ जाती है या बिजीनैस से पैसे आ जाते हैं। लेकिन जिस आदमी की जीविका ही खेती पर निर्भर है, ऐसी स्थिति आने पर उसकी क्या हालत हो जाती है, उसकी आप कल्पना कीजिए। जब वह जाबलैस हो जाए तो उसकी स्थिति कितनी भयानक होगी। आपको इस स्थिति को बहुत गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए।

आपने एन० आर० पी० प्रोग्राम क्यों बंद कर दिया। एक तरफ तो हमारे किसान के पास क्रय शक्ति नहीं है, खेतों में काम करने वाले जॉबलैस हो गए हैं, और दूसरी तरफ आपने एन० आर० पी० प्रोग्राम भी बंद कर दिया। इसका उन लोगों पर क्या असर होगा। वे लोग गांव छोड़ कर शहरों की तरफ भागेंगे। जब शहरों में आयेंगे तो उनका शोषण होगा। एक ओर हमारी प्रधानमंत्री की नीति है कि आप रोजगार का माहौल उनके लिए बनाइये। एन० आर० ई० एस० जो आपका प्रोग्राम है कि हम उनको उठायेंगे, क्या आपका यह प्रोग्राम सार्थक हुआ है। उसके अन्तर्गत कितने परिवार ऊपर आये हैं? कोई परिवार ऊपर आया भी है या नहीं? आप आंकड़ों की खेती भले ही कर लीजिए, आंकड़ों की इस खेती से बहुत दिनों तक काम नहीं चलेगा।

जब हम 1980 में जीत कर आये थे तो उस समय कृषि मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी कि पांच वर्ष के अन्दर जितने भी देश में प्राब्लम विलेज हैं उनमें से पेयजल का संकट हम खत्म कर देंगे। क्या

[श्री राम स्वरुप राम]

आप बतायेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के कितने गांवों को आपने अब तक कितनी कितनी फैसिलिटीज प्रोवाइड की है। हमें ढ़ाई साल हो गये हैं और हमारे देश के सात लाख गांवों में से 60 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक गांवों में अभी भी पानी का संकट है। जो आप कहते हैं उसको करने की कोशिश करिये तभी यह लगेगा कि काम हो रहा है।

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि बिहार के संकट को देखते हुए आपने वहां एक केन्द्रीय टीम भेजी। उस केन्द्रीय टीम के समक्ष बिहार सरकार ने जो अपनी सिफारिश की है, वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं। बिहार के लोगों की मदद करने के लिए वहां की सरकार ने यह अनुशंसा की है—

"As regards the requirements of foodgrains, it may be mentioned that in the year 1966-67, the State was in the grip of severe drought during the period of 15 months between October, 1966 and December, 1967. 22.4 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were distributed through the fair price shops."

इस में जो सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेंश की बात कही गयी है, वह बिहार की 6 करोड़ आबादी को ध्यान में रख कर कही गयी है। अब बिहार की आबादी 10 करोड़ है। इसलिए इतनी बड़ी आबादी को ध्यान में रखते हुए ही बिहार को असिसटेंश मिलनी चाहिए।

बिहार में जो इस समय भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है वह मुख्यत: गया, नवादा, औरंगाबाद और हमारे पार्लिया-मेंट्री मिनिस्टर के जिले पलामु में है। वहां की रिपोर्ट मंगा कर आप देखें कि वहां कितनी भयानक स्थिति है। लोग पेड़ के पत्ते खा कर गुजारा कर रहे हैं। पहले तो भदही की फसल हो गयी थी लेकिन इस समय तो भदही भी मारी गयी है। रबी की बुवाई तो हो नहीं सकेगी। हमारे मंत्री जी फिगर्स दे कर हमें इत्मीनान करा रहे थे।

मैं सिचाई मंत्री जी से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की दो-दो सिचाई योजनाएं आपके मंत्रालय में पड़ी हुई हैं। आप थोड़ा जोर लगा कर उनको पूरा करा दें। आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी। मैंने मुहाने रिजर्वायर के लिए चार बार प्रश्न किये जिसके आपने और आपके राज्य मंत्री जी ने भी जवाब दिये। उन्होंने कहा कि मार्च 1981 में मोहाना रिजर्वायर बहुत बड़ी योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा, जिससे गया, नवादा, औरंगाबाद को सिचाई की सुविधा प्रदान की जाएगी। कहा गया था कि सेन्ट्रल वाटर कमीशन से इसको क्लीयर करा देंगे, लेकिन जब मैंने रिपोर्ट को देखा तो मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ।

अन्त में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। बजट के समय मैंने कहा था कि आप इंशोरेंस स्कीम लागू की जाए। आज कहीं कोई वाहन-दुर्घटना होती है तो उसको पूरा पैसा मिल जाता है, कहीं फैक्ट्री में कोई दुर्घटना होती है तो उसको भी पूरा पैसा मिलता है, लेकिहै खेती के लिए कोई प्रावधन नहीं है। आप चाहे बड़े किसानों के लिए इसको लागू न करिए, लेकिन 5 एकड़ से कम खेती वाले किसानों पर इसको अवश्य लागू करिए, नहीं तो किसान मेहनत भी करता रहेगा और भूखों भी मरता रहेगा। खेती को इंडस्ट्री का दर्जा दीजिए। जब तक यह काम नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक किसान की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं लाया जा सकता। अगर सिर्फ स्टेटिसटिक्स की बात की जाएगी तो

इसी तरह से सब अपनी बात कहकर घर चले जाएंगे और उससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है ।

बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय टीम के समक्ष जो अपनी सिफारिशें रखी हैं, उनके तहत शीघ्र से शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाए, ताकि वहां लोगों को राहत मिल सके ।

सुखाड़ क्षेत्र में रहने वाले लोगों के सारे कर्जों की वसूली रोक दी जाए । चाहे वे बैंक के कर्ज हों, तकावी लोन हों या अन्य कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के कर्ज हों । इसके अलावा जो एग्रीकल्चर लेबरर हैं उनको कम से कम 100 रुपए की तत्काल सहायता दी जाए, चाहे उसे वसूल करने का प्रावधान भी रखा जाए, लेकिन अभी उनको यह सहायता शीघ्र दी जाए, ताकि वे भूख से मरने से बच सकें । इसका असर अभी इतना नहीं पड़ेगा, जितना दिसंबर के बाद पड़ेगा । काफी भयंकर स्थिति उत्पन्न होने वाली है ।

एन० आर० पी० के कार्यों को तत्काल शुरू किया जाए ताकि मजदूरों को काम मिल सके ।

डिसेबल परसन्स ओल्ड एज के लोगों के लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था कीजिए ।

सिंचाई की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाइए और इसके लिए युद्ध स्तर कार्यवाही करें । माइनर, मीडियम और मेजर योजनाएं बनाकर सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए ।

एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं। श्री के० एल० राव ने एक रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार को दी थी । उन्होंने कहा था कि गंगा के पानी को, गेंजेज वाटर को यूटीलाइज करके साउथ बिहार में सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बहुत लाभकारी योजमा होगी । इसलिए मेरा सिंचाई मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि वे के० एल० राव की रिपोर्ट को देखें और इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करवाएं ।

आशा है मेरे सुझावों पर मंत्री महोदय अवश्य ध्यान देंगे, अन्यथा सिर्फ स्टेटिसटिक्स में उलझने से कोई काम नहीं होगा ।

**श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी** (मेहसाना) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं और तमाम बातों में न जाते हुए सिर्फ इतना ही जिक्र करूंगा जिसके बारे में केन्द्र सरकार अन्धेरे में है । और वह यह कि गुजरात में आज अकाल की परिस्थिति चल रही है । गुजरात में 18 हजार गांवों में से 9 हजार से अधिक गांवों में अकाल की स्थिति है । कुछ दिन पहले केन्द्र सरकार के कृषि मंत्री जी ने अकाल की परिस्थिति के बारे में इस सदन में जिक्र किया था लेकिन इसके बारे में उल्लेख तक भी नहीं हुआ था । अकाल की परिस्थिति के बारे में राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच में कैसा व्यवहार चलता है, इसका यह नमूना है । इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से. जल्दी केन्द्र सरकार की टीम गुजरात में जाए क्योंकि वहां अभी आधे हिस्से में अकाल की स्थिति है । वहां पशुओं के लिए घास की कमी है । आप अमेरिका से गेहूं मंगवाकर लोगों को खिलयेंगे लेकिन पशु जो कि कृषि के लिए जरूरी है, उसे कुछ नहीं मिलेगा तो कैसे कृषि की जायेगी । बैलों के लिए, पशुओं के लिए घास की तंगी का सवाल सबसे ज्यादा महत्व का है । इस तंगी को दूर

[श्री मोतीभाई ग्रार० चौधरी]

करने के लिए जो प्रावधान करना जरूरी हो, वह जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाए।

मेरी दृष्टि में अकाल की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए जरूरी चीज यह है कि बिजली की कमी दूर की जाए। बिजली की कमी के बारे में भी केन्द्र सरकार घोर अन्धेरे में चल रही है। कुछ दिनों पहले ऊर्जा मंत्री ने यह सदन में बताया था कि बिजली की स्थिति गुजरात में सबसे अधिक अच्छी है। 50 प्रतिशत कमी आज गुजरात में चल रही है। दिन में उद्योगों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है। कृषि के लिए दिन में बिजली देने का तय किया है, लेकिन आज कृषि को न दिन में न रात में बिजली मिलती है। बार-बार बिजली बन्द होती है, वोल्टेज कम होता है। जिससे कृषकों की बिजली की मोटरें जल जाती हैं। रबी के मौसम में कृषि के लिए बिजली बहुत जरूरी है। खरीफ तो एक आखरी बारिश न आने से अकाल-ग्रस्त हो चुका है।

हमारे यहां तो ऐसी कोई बड़ी नहर नहीं है जो बारहों मास पानी देती रहे। इस से बिजली द्वारा ट्यूब-वैल से सिंचाई करनी पड़ती है इसलिए बिजली अधिक महत्व की है। रबी सीजन के लिए हमारे यहां जो नर्मदा योजना है, उससे तीव्र गति से काम चलता नहीं है। ऐसे कई सूखाग्रस्त जिले हैं वहां इसका पानी जाने वाला है। हमारी अगर नर्मदा की योजना पूरी हो जाए तो दो-तीन साल तक अकाल पार उतर सकता है। यह कहा है कि विश्व बैंक की टीम आने वाली है, कब आयेगी ? कब इनको पैसा मिलेगा ? और कब योजना चलेगी ? हमको पता तक नहीं है। उसे भी अधिक तीव्र गति से उठाया जाय। हमारे लिए जरूरी चीज है फिलहाल वह यह है कि बिजली हमको निश्चित रूप से मिलनी चाहिए। अब रबी का सीजन आ रहा है। उन 15 दिन में बुग्राई का काम शुरू हो जायेगा। किसानों को दिन में निश्चित रूप से कितनी बिजली मिलती रहेगी, इसके बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी तय होना चाहिए। 25 लाख टन गेहूं इस बार मंगाना जरूरी हुआ तो अगले साल के लिए 50 लाख टन मंगवाने पर भी हमारा काम नहीं होगा अगर किसानों को समय पर निश्चित रूप से बिजली नहीं मिलती। तो इसलिए, मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार बिजली के बारे में गुजरात सरकार को बराबर मदद करे ताकि कृषकों को बिजली मिलती रहे।

दूसरी बात मैंने पशुओं को घास देने के बारे में कही थी। इसके बारे में बराबर ध्यान रखा जाए, जल्दी से जल्दी केन्द्रीय टीम भेजी जाए और उसके बाद पीने के पानी का भी सवाल जल्दी से जल्दी उठाना होगा। पांच सौ से हजार फीट नीचे से कई गांवों में पीने का पानी खींचा जाता है और वह ट्यूबवैल के जरिए आता है। पूरे चौबीसों घंटे बिजली मिलती नहीं है तो लोग पानी कैसे पीएंगे। इसलिए, पीने का पानी निकालने के लिए बिजली का प्रावधान किया जाए और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था जगह-जगह जल्दी से जल्दी हो और नए कुएं लगाए जाएं। टैंकरों से भी गांवों में वहां पानी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। इन सब बातों में केन्द्र द्वारा गुजरात की ज्यादा से ज्यादा और जल्दी से जल्दी मदद की जाए यही मेरा निवेदन है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Keyur Bhushan. He will be followed by Shri Panika. After five minutes, you may get up and begin to speak. I shall give you

only five minutes. You must give the chance to all the others.

Otherwise I shall adjourn the House.

**श्री केयूर भूषण** (रायपुर) : हर एक प्रांत के माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने अपने प्रांत में सूखे और बाढ़ की जो स्थिति है वह आपके सामने रखी है । विशेषकर बंगाल के साथियों ने बहुत ही कारुणिक ढंग से और आंकड़े देकर अपने यहां की स्थिति को आपके सामने रखा है। हो सकता है कि हम उस ढंग से अपने यहां कि स्थिति को संगठित रूप से रख न सकें क्योंकि हमारे प्रांत के सभी साथी यहां पर एकत्रित नहीं हो पाए हैं ।

सिंचाई मंत्री और कृषि मंत्री के पिछले भाषणों को पढ़ने का मुझे अवसर मिला है । उन्होंने बताया था कि सूखे के क्षेत्रों में मध्य प्रदेश का स्थान नहीं है । लेकिन स्थिति उससे बिल्कुल भिन्न है । अभी भी पूर्वी क्षेत्र जो मध्य प्रदेश का है सूखे से पीड़ित है । उसका कुछ हिस्सा बाढ़ के कारण पीड़ित रहा है । शुरू में काफी वहां बारिश हुई जिससे नुकसान हुआ लेकिन उसके बाद एक दम वहां सूखा पड़ा । जो बीज थोड़ा बहुत तैयार हुआ था, जो फसल थोड़ी बहुत तैयार हुई थी, अंकुरित हुई थी इस वजह से वह सारी की सारी मारी गई । फिर से उनको बीज की आवश्यकता पड़ गई है । कई ऐसे किसान हैं जो बीज की कमी के कारण अपने खेतों में फिर से उत्पादन नहीं कर सके हैं और अनायास ही एक भयंकर स्थिति उनके सामने आकर खड़ी हो गई है । वर्षा होने के बाद भी पचास प्रतिशत से भी अधिक किसानों के सामने गांव छोड़ कर भागने की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई थी । वह पूरा का पूरा क्षेत्र एक फसली क्षेत्र है और केवल धान की पैदावार वहां होती है । धान के पकने के समय पानी नहीं मिलता है तो सारी की सारी उनकी मेहनत व्यर्थ चली जाती है । लोगों के सामने भुकमरी की स्थिति आ गई है । मध्य प्रदेश का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा भुखमरी से पीड़ित है लेकिन फिर भी मात्र तीन करोड़ की सहायता ही उसको दी गई है । जिस व्यापक पैमाने पर राहत कार्य वहां खोले जाने हैं उसको देखते हुए यह बहुत कम राशि है । वहां इस वर्ष पचास करोड़ से भी अधिक का नुकसान किसानों को हो चुका है । एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि वहां जो छोटे लोग हैं, खेत मजदूर हैं उनकी स्थिति दयनीय हो गई है और यह ठीक भी है । पता नहीं एक दो महीने के बाद क्या होने वाला है । जहां पर दूसरी फसल की खेती हो सकती है, गेहूं की खेती हो सकती है वहां तो स्थिति फिर भी सुधर सकती है लेकिन यहां तो धान नहीं हुआ तो दूसरी किसी फसल की सम्भावना भी खत्म हो जाती है । आज भी वहां लोग मकानों पर ताले लगा कर अन्यत्र चले गए हैं, दिल्ली में आ गए हैं । छत्तीसगढ़, रायपुर, बिलासपुर के लोग हजारों की तादाद में यहां फैले हुए आपको मिल जायेंगे । ये वहीं के लोग हैं जिन्हें वहां रोजी और मजदूरी बिल्कुल नहीं मिल पा रही थी । एशियाड में जिन लोगों द्वारा काम किया जा रहा है, मजदूर जो इस पर काम कर रहे हैं ये ज्यादातर उसी क्षेत्र के लोग हैं । पंजाब, हरियाणा तथा दूसरे स्थानों में भी उसी क्षेत्र के लोग व्यापक रूप से काम कर रहे हैं, मजदूरी कर रहे हैं । राहत कार्यों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा आप मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को दें ताकि वहां लोगों को काम मिल सके ।

मेरा सिंचाई मंत्री जी से एक विशेष निवेदन है । एक बार वह उस क्षेत्र का जा कर अवश्य दौरा कर लें तो उनको पता लग जाएगा कि किस कद्र वह क्षेत्र पीड़ित है । महानदी का उद्यम स्थान वहीं पर उस क्षेत्र में है । महानदी के पानी के कारण उड़ीसा में बाढ़ का प्रकोप हो जाता है और बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान उड़ीसा में होता है । उस पानी को वहीं पर रोका जा सकता है । दस साल तक सर्वेक्षण कार्य उस क्षेत्र में हुआ है । तीन चार बड़ी नदियां हैं । उन्हीं के बहाव

[श्री कैयूर भूषण]

के कारण उड़ीसा में बाढ़ का प्रकोप होता है। वहां बांध बनाने का काम जिस का सर्वे हो चुका है, पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। अगर इसको पूरा नहीं किया गया तो न केवल यह पानी छत्तीसगढ़ को उजाड़ कर रख देगा बल्कि उड़ीसा को भी उजाड़ कर रख देगा। इस स्थिति को बचाने के लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि युद्ध स्तर पर छोटी और बड़ी योजनाओं को शुरू करना चाहिए, और ढलान पर पानी को रोक कर जो आदिवासी और हरिजन क्षेत्रों के अन्दर हैं, जहां बारिश अधिक होती है मगर रोकने का कोई साधन नहीं होता, इन छोटी छोटी योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दें तो अच्छा रहेगा।

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : (राबर्टसगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम सब गम्भीर विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं और अभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जो विभिन्न विचार सूखे और बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में रखे हैं मैं उन मद्दों को नहीं दोहराना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात की ओर सिंचाई और कृषि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में यदि आप बाढ़ की गम्भीरता को देखें, 14 राज्यों में जो बाढ़ आयी है और उससे नुकसान हुआ है उसका टोटल है 76.356 लाख हैक्टर जमीन, उसमें से 49.40 लाख हैक्टर जमीन अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुई है। इसी से अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं और हमारे यहां 57 जिलों में से 43 जिले प्रभावित हैं, 2 करोड़ 11 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं और मेरे क्षेत्र में 8 ब्लाक्स प्रभावित हैं, जैसे सीखड़, नारायणपुर, पहाड़ी, सीठी, मझवा, जमालपुर, छानवे, कोन जिले के शेष 12 ब्लाक्स बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं, और अब यह भी सूखे से प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। किस तरह से बाढ़ के समय औरतों और बच्चों ने तकलीफ उठायी है उसको सुन कर आंखों में लोगों के आंसू आ जायेंगे। महिलायें 11, 12 रोज तक पानी में खड़े खड़े टट्टी करती थीं। खाना पीना तो दूर रहा। सबसे भयंकर बात इसलिये भी हुई कि इस साल बाढ़ का ठहराव 15 रोज तक रहा। इसलिये आप अनुपात में जितना हिस्सा उत्तर प्रदेश का आवे उसके अनुसार राहत दें। और जो गंगा नदी का कटाव हो रहा है हर साल मिर्जापुर में उसको रोकने के लिये हमारी प्रदेश सरकार ने एक योजना भेजी है उस योजना को आप कार्यान्वित करें। कई लोगों ने कहा कि सरकार गम्भीरता से नहीं सोचती। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री ने दौरा किया और तात्कालिक सहायता सरकार ने मुस्तैदी से दी, जिला प्रशासन अधिकारियों ने काफी सहायता की।

अब मैं दो प्रकार के सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। तात्कालिक समस्या का निदान जो कुछ हुआ हो गया। लेकिन अब जरूरत इस बात की है कि दीर्घकालिक रूप से कैसे इस समस्या का मुकाबला करें इस पर हमें विचार करना है। माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री ने कुछ सुझाव दिये। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इनके लिये सबसे जरूरी सुझाव यह है कि तत्काल प्रत्येक गांव सभा के स्तर पर आप एन० आर० ई० पी० कार्यक्रम को चलायें। प्रधान मंत्री के नए 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रत्येक 2,000 यूनिट पर एक राशन की दुकान खोलने की बात कही गई है। आप कहते हैं कि राशन बहुत है, लेकिन इन्टीरियर भागों में लोगों को राशन नहीं पहुंच रहा है। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि र 2,000 यूनिट पर चाहे सरकार या गैर सरकारी ढंग से राशन की दुकान खोलें।

इसके अलावा जहां किसान सूखे से प्रभावित हैं उनका लगान, सिंचाई कर तथा अन्य प्रकार के जो कर हैं उनको न केवल स्थगित करें, बल्कि उनको माफ करें। और किसानों पर जो ट्रैक्टर या अन्य कृषि साधनों के कर्ज हैं उनकी किस्त आगे बढ़ा दें और सूद माफ करें तभी किसान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सकता है।

बाढ़ में सड़कों, पुलों, नहरों और सरकारी भवनों की जो बहुत बड़ी क्षति हुई है उनकी मरम्मत और निर्माण के लिये सहायता देना बहुत जरूरी है। अभी तकावी के रूप में प्रदेश सरकार घर के गिरने पर केवल 100,50 रुपये दे रही है, उसको भी 1000 रुपये से 5000 रुपये किया जाना चाहिये ताकि वह घर खड़े किये जा सकें।

बाढ़ के क्षेत्र में चारे की बहुत कमी है, पशुओं के लिये चारा पहुंचाना होगा। भविष्य में जब बाढ़ आवे तो हरेक ग्राम सभा में कम से कम एक नाव देनी होगी और बाढ़ वाले इलाके में डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को कम-से-कम एक स्टीमर देना होगा ताकि संकट की घड़ी में वह सामना कर सकें।

सूखे के लिये पिछले कई वर्षों से डी पी ए पी के कार्यक्रम चलाये जा रहे थे आज उन कार्यक्रमों को देखा जाना चाहिये कि क्या कुछ हो रहा है या नहीं। जिस भावना से कार्यक्रम शुरु किये गये थे वह नहीं हो रहे हैं। उसके अन्तर्गत जो सिंचाई की योजनाए बनी थीं, कमांड एरिया नहरों का नही हो रहा है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि जो सिंचाई योजना हाथ में ली गई है, उनका काम होना चाहिये। हमारे मिर्जापुर में क्या हुआ है, उस काम को समय से पूरा कराइये। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसके लिये पैसा नहीं दे रही है तो आप उस कार्य को पूरा कीजिये।

जहां पर आई आर डी और कम्पोनेन्ट के कार्यक्रम हैं उनको भी सरकार को समय पर पूरा कराने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये।

सूखे में भी हमारे 39 लाख हैक्टर क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुए हैं। हमारी बंगाल की बहिन कह रही थीं, यह बात सही है वहां भी बहुत कठिनाई है, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के सदस्य बहुत कम बोले हैं, मैं प्रदेश की जनता और वहां की सरकार की तरफ से मांग करता हूं कि जो केन्द्रीय टीम, वहां गई थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट के अनुपात से आप बाढ़ व सूखे के लिये सहायता दें, तभी हम उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता को बचा सकेंगे। धन्यवाद।

**श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : (महाराजगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो समस्त बिहार आज सूखे और बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ है किन्तु बिहार के 33 जिलों में 20 जिले इस बार बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं। उसमें सबसे ज्यादा क्षति सारण और सिवान जिले को हुई है जिसमें मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र पड़ता है। स्वयं सिंचाई मंत्री ने सारण जिले का दौरा किया है और वह वहां की हालत अपनी आंखों से देख चुके हैं कि किस तरह से सारण जिले के लोग तबाह हुए हैं। जहां आज तक कभी बाढ़ नहीं आई थी, वहां भी इस बार इसके कारण बुरी तरह लोग प्रभावित और तबाह हुए हैं।

सिंचाई मंत्री एम-बैंकमैंट बनाने की बात जब कह रहे थे, तो मैं आशा करता था कि जो आश्वासन वह वहां के नागरिकों और अधिकारियों के बीच दे

[श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह]

आये हैं, उसकी भी चर्चा करेंगे । वहां सिंचाई मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि डुमरी से छपरा तक और छपरा से सोनपुर तक हम गंगा पर एमबैंकमैंट बनायेंगे और सारण व सिवान जिला जो बाढ़ से प्रभवित होता है, इस पर नियंत्रण करेंगे । मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप इस सदन में आश्वासन दें या न दें, किन्तु आप इस पर जरूर कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

दो, तीन बातों की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं एक तो हमारे क्षेत्र में एक सितावदियारा गांव है जहां स्वर्गीय श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की जन्मभूमि है, प्रतिवर्ष वहां बाढ़ आती है और वहां के लोगों को दूसरी जगह जाकर शरण लेनी पड़ती है : वहां योजना बनी थी कि हर गांव में, दस-दस जगह गांव वसे हैं, हर जगह एक ऊंचा प्लेटफार्म बनाया जाये ताकि बाढ़ के दिनों में लोग अपने मवेशी वगैरा लेकर वहां रह सकें । उसमें कुछ काम 1980 में पहले हुआ था, हम आग्रह करेंगे कि इस बारे में स्थायी रूप से उन गांवों की सुरक्षा को व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । दूसरे मैं यहां पर फलड कमीशन की बात करना चाहता हूं । सारण जिले की ड्रेनेज स्कीम बहुत दिनों से लम्बित पड़ी हुई है । अच्छी बात है कि आप एक प्रोपोजल बना कर, वहां के लिए एक नेशनल प्रोजक्ट वना रहे हैं । परन्तु जो छोटी-छोटी स्कीम्स वाटर कमीशन के पास लम्बित पड़ी हुई हैं, हम आपसे उनकी स्वीकृति जल्दी दिए जाने के लिए आग्रह करेंगे । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे यहां जो क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुए हैं, वहां पर एन० आर० पी० का काम करवायें । इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए हमारी बिहार सरकार ने जितनी 226 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता की मांग की है, उस सहायता को दीजिए ताकि राज्य सरकार इस भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति का सामना करने में सफलता पा सके । इसके साथ ही, जितने गल्ले के आवंटन की मांग की गई है, उसको भी दीजिए ताकि उससे प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सस्ते रेट की दुकानों के जरिए लोगों को राहत पहुंचाई जा सके, उनको भूख से बचाया जा सके ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपका धन्यवाद करता हूं ।

**श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया** (झाबुआ) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और मैं यहां खास कर सुखाड़ के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूं । हमारे देश में काफी वर्षा होती है । अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने यहां पर आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए । हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, लेकिन वह सारे का सारा क्लाइमेट पर डिपेंड करता है । जब तक हम क्लाइमेट पर निर्भर रहेंगे, उससे लड़ कर, संघर्ष कर के प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का सामना नही करेंगे तब तक कुछ नही हो सकता । हमारी समस्या का समाधान नही होगा, वह ऐसी ही बनी रहेगी । हमारे देश में हर तीन वर्ष के अन्दर किसी न किसी साल अकाल पड़ता है । कही अकाल पड़ता है, कहीं सूखा पड़ता है तो कही तूफान आता है । कहीं बरसात ज्यादा होती है । यदि हम इन प्राकृतिक आमदाओं से प्रभावित एरियाज में कोई स्कीम बना कर राहत कार्यों को चलायें तो संभव है हम क्लाइमेट के विरुद्ध लड़ कर सफलता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं । ऐसी योजना मंत्री

जी को बनानी पड़ेगी । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन क्षेत्रों में ज्यादा वर्षा होती है, फ्लड आता है, उसका मेन कारण हमारे पहाड़ों पर वृक्षों का काटा जाना है। आज सारे पहाड़ नंगे हो गए हैं, जिसके कारण हमारी नदियों में पानी पूरे बहाव के साथ आता है और नदियों का पानी बाढ़ का कारण बनता है। यदि हम पहाड़ों पर वृक्ष लगायें तो संभव है काफी हद तक बाढ़ को रोका जा सकता है। फिर जितनी वृक्षों की पत्तियां सड़ेंगी, उतना ही किसानों के लिए खाद बनेगा और अच्छी पैदावार हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्लान तैयार करें, ताकि हम अधिक से अधिक पेड़ों को लगा कर बरबादी को रोकें।

ऐसे ही, हमारे यहां कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं, जहां प्रति तीन वर्ष में एक बार औसत सूखा पड़ता है। कहीं-कहीं 5 साल में और कहीं 10 साल में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है। जब तक आप उन इलाकों के लिए कोई परमानेंट प्लान नहीं बनाएंगे, तब तब समस्या हर बार हमारे सामने आती रहेगी और उसका समाधान नहीं होगा। मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट झाबुआ में बहुत से आदिवासी रहते हैं और पिछले 10 सालों से लगातार सूखा पड़ता आ रहा है। वहां की आबादी 8 लाख है, जिसमें से एक लाख लोग मजदूरी के लिए बाहर चले जाते हैं। यदि ऐसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए आप कोई परमानेंट प्लान नहीं बनायेंगे, तब तक सूखे की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। वहां पर एक महानदी है। वह बहुत ट्राइबल एरिया है, आदिवासी क्षेत्र है, इन्दौर से दाहा तक रेलवे लाइन भी बनी है लेकिन वहां हर साल सूखा पड़ता रहता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उस नदी पर डैम बनाने का कार्य आरम्भ करें ताकि वहां के लोगों को मजदूरी मिले। आज उनके सामने पेट भरने का सवाल है, मजदूरी का सवाल है। वे आप से कोई कालेज या कृषि फार्म नहीं मांग रहे हैं। बल्कि हम तो आपसे सिर्फ दो टाइम का खाना मांगते हैं। हम जैसी मक्की की रोटी खाते हैं, हमको वही मिल जाए। उसकी मंत्री जी व्यवस्था करवा दें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

राज्य सभा में एक स्टेटमेंट देते हुए हमारे मंत्री जी ने—सूखे के बारे में आंकड़े दिए, मगर उसमें मध्य प्रदेश का वर्णन नहीं है। उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश के सूखे के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। मगर मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में 50 प्रतिशत जिले सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। वैसे अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में बताया। वहां जिन स्थानों में सूखा पड़ता है वे क्षेत्र हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों के हैं। वे लोग पहाड़ों पर खेती करते हैं। यदि किसी वर्ष बरसात नहीं होती तो उनकी सारी की सारी फसल सूख जाती है। करीब-करीब वह सारा एरिया सूखे का शिकार रहता है। इसलिए जब तक वहां पर सरकार की ओर से किसी प्रकार के राहत कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किए जाएंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। दूसरी बात मैं रुरल डैवलपमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आधे से अधिक जिले सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। मध्य प्रदेश के पहाड़ी एरिये में बहुत सूखा पड़ता है। हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग पहाड़ों में खेती करते हैं वहां सारी की सारी फसल सूख गयी है। हमेशा ही यह फसल सूख जाती है। मेरे तो सारे के सारे एरिये में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। जब तक आप उस एरिये में निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं करेंगे तब तक उन लोगों का काम नहीं चलेगा, उन लोगो को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा।

[श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया]

रूरल डेवलपमेंट की जो स्कीमें हैं उनमें बहुत सारे ग्राम पंचायत के लोगों को काम दिया गया है। मगर वहां पर गरीबों के लिए जो पैसा भेजा जाता है वह गरीबों के पास न पहुंच कर दूसरों की जेब में जाता है। जब तक आप इस पैसे को प्लान और योजना बना कर खर्च नहीं करेंगे तब तक गरीबों का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। हमारा आज तक का अनुभव है कि हम गरीबों के नाम से जो पैदा देते हैं वह पैसा कहां कहां और किस-किस की जेब में जाता है। इस पर आपका कंट्रोल होना चाहिए तभी उन लोगों का भला हो सकता है, किसानों का भला हो सकता है, गरीबों का भला हो सकता है।

आज बिजली की बात भी आयी कि किसानों को बिजली मिले। जब तक आप किसानों को टाइम पर बिजली नहीं देंगे तब तक किसान फसल नहीं बो सकता है और उसका भला नहीं हो सकता है। इसी प्रकार से आप किसानों को ऋण देते हैं लेकिन किसान की जब इकोनामी ही ठीक नहीं है, वह पैदा ही कुछ नहीं कर पा रहा है तो वह कर्जे की अदायगी कैसे करेगा। आप उसके कर्जे का कंवर्शन कर देते हैं लेकिन जब उसकी खेती में पैदावार ही नहीं होगी और उसकी इकोनोमी ही ठीक नहीं रहेगी तो वह कर्जा कैसे चुका सकता है। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप उनका कर्जा माफ करें तभी किसानों का भला हो सकता है।

मैं आपसे यह भी कहूंना चाहूगा कि मध्य प्रदेश में आपको तीन सर्वे टीम भेजनी चाहियें। वहां के शासन ने जो रिपोर्ट आपको भेजी है और उसमें जितना पैसा मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने मांगा है उतना पैसा आपको मध्य प्रदेश शासन को सूखे से निपटने के लिए देना चाहिए।

आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं।

**श्री गोदिल प्रसाद अनुरागी** (बिलासपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। मैं आपका ध्यान बिलासपुर की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अभी एक, दो और तीन अक्तूबर को मैं अपने क्षेत्र बिलासपुर जिले में गया था। वहां पर मुझे सब गरीब लोग मिले, साथ ही साथ गर्भवती महिलायें भी मिलीं। वे मुझे यह कहने लगीं कि हम पहाड़ से कड़ुआ कांड़ा लाकर और उसे ऊसन कर खाते हैं और इससे गर्भवती महिलाओं का गर्भपात होने और उनके मरने का डर है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि भूख से कोई नहीं मरा है। मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में यह भी कहा कि भूख से हम किसी को मरने नहीं देंगे। मैं अपने क्षेत्र की शंका आपके सामने रख रहा हूं कि वहां गर्भवती महिलओं की क्या हालत हो रही है इस कड़वा कांडा का खाने से। मैं कल फिर वहां अपने क्षेत्र में जा रहा हूं।

आपने मुझे तीन मिनट दिए हैं इसमें मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं। आप मुख्य मंत्री श्री अर्जुन सिंह को तत्काल यह आदेश दीजिए कि वे युद्धस्तर पर जहां-जहां भयंकर अकाल है राहत कार्य खोलें। दूसरे मेरा सुझाव है कि देश की सिंचाई क्षमता को बढ़ाने के लिए खडिया टेंक और खदाघाट टेंक की क्षमता को अहिरन नदी को डाइवर्ट करके बढ़ा दिया जाए इससे सिंचाई में बढ़ौतरी होगी। तीसरे महानदी, हसदेव, अरपा एवं हाप, को मिला कर एक कम्पोज़िट योजना बायी गयी है जिसके प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से विश्व बैंक को भेजे जा चके हैं, विश्व बैंक के विशेषज्ञों के अनेक दल इन योजनाओं का

निर्धारण कर चुके हैं और वे राज्य शासन द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही से पूरी तरह सन्तुष्ट हैं। इस योजना के लिए आप 150 करोड़ रुपए की मंजूरी देने की कृपा करें ताकि इस कार्य को पूरा किया जा सके। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि मैं वहां पर लोगों को आश्वासन देकर आया हूं कि आप लोगों के लिए जरूर कुछ न कुछ किया जाएगा। अगर भूख से एक भी आदमी मर गया तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। मुझे धीरज नहीं है, मैं अधीर हो रहा हूं। मुझे आशंका है कि उन सैकड़ों गर्भवती महिलाओं के गर्भ की रक्षा कैसे हो सकेगी। वे गर्भवती महिलायें कह रही थीं कि हमारे गर्भ की रक्षा करिए, कड़आ कांदा से हमें बचाइए। मैंने उस कड़ए कांदे को प्रधान मंत्री जी की टेबल पर भी रखा है और उनसे भी निवेदन किया है कि आप युद्धस्तर पर राहत कार्य शरू करवाइए।

मैंने तीन मीनट का समय मांगा था और अपने वचन का पालन कर रहा हूं और इस आशा के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं कि सरकार बिलासपुर जिले में राहत कार्य प्रारम्भ करवाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope Mr. Mallu will also set an example by taking only five minutes.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU (Nagarkurnool): Let me convey my thanks to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, in particular, for having allowed a special discussion on this particular subject. Drought has become a routine and regular problem in the country. Every year we have been discussing this problem in this august House, and we have been making long speeches; and several assurances are also being given by the hon. Ministers. I do not say that nothing is being done. But, at the same time, we are forced to repeat the same requests every year.

Some permanent measures shall have to be taken, to put an end to drought situation in the country. Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have become a continuous target for drought. Ninety per cent of the rain water is becoming a waste, and going to the sea. Our plans are not in a proper manner. A proper plan will have to be made to preserve this rain water. Then only we will be able to face this drought situation in the country.

I do not like to go on discussing about the other States' problems. As far as my State, Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it has submitted its Memorandum long back. An alarming situation is there, and several reports have been published in the Press; but even till to-day it is unfortunate to know that the Central team has not visited there. And I have seen in the Press that it is going to visit Andhra within one or two days. But this is not a news suddenly coming. It is there for the last one month. We have been seeing every day in the papers that Andhra is being severely affected by drought. Our hon. Deputy Minister Mr. Mallikarjun who represents Mahbubnagar of Andhra Pradesh has visited; and he has also reported the matter. Unfortunately, in spite of our repeated representations and also submission of a Memorandum by the State Government, the Central Government has not come to the rescue of the State in particular.

Rayalaseema has become a problem every time. I received a reply from the Minister of Agriculture stating that Bihar and other States have also submitted memoranda; and Andhra has also done it. But he was pleased to say that the Central teams had visited other States—but not Andhra. I have a grievance even to-day. My only submission is: Try to understand the situation in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is called 'Annapoorna'.

I would like to say this specifically to the Minister of Agriculture: Rs. 200 crores have been sought by Andhra Pradesh. Whenever drought or floods or some other situation is there in the country, generally Government of India used to release funds only from out of plan funds, and then deduct them from the

[Shri Anantha Ramulu Mallu]

allocations to the State. Unless you have a special fund for this particular purpose, it is highly impossible to meet the needs and demands of the situation. I suggest that the Government of India should think in those terms and try to allocate special funds, other than regular allocations; otherwise, it is highly impossible to meet the needs of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must take it up with the Finance Commission.

SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: I am not such a big man to go and represent the matter to the Finance Commission. My hon. Minister for Agriculture, Rao Birendra Singh happpens to be a champion of this cause. He happens to be an agriculturist. He knows the problem. I am sure that he will certainly take up this cause with the Finance Commission, and see that something is done in this regard.

Coming to Rayalaseema, regarding cattle possession, the position is very bad. I cannot say anything in this august House. The cattle are being sent to the slaughter houses. Some of the big farmers who do not like to send their cattle are appealing to others to take their cattle. This is the position in Rayalaseema and my district Mahbub Nagar.

A part of the Telegana district is being severely affected by this drought. The problem has become very severe. In my Assembly Constituency, we haev to take water from 2-3 kms. away and serve the people there. This is the problem now itself. We cannot imagine if the summer comes what will happen to the people.

The agricultural labour problem is also very severe. My constituency area which is the most backward area has been declared as a drought prone area. DPA programmes are being taken up in the district. This district has been notified as the drought prone district right from the inception. The rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra pass through my district. It is most unfortunate that we cannot make use of a drop of water of the River Krishna. The Andhra Pradesh Government has been representing about this particular problem. At the Farmer's Conferences, at the Labour Conferences, we have submitted several representations to the Government. I myself have submitted representation to the hon. Prime Minister. She was kind enough and addressed a letter to the Minister of Irrigation asking him to take up the projects in the district. I am particularly referring to Bhima and Jurala Projects in Andhra Pradesh. As regards the Jurala Project, the former Chief Minister, Mr. Anjiah laid the foundation-stone. He said, he will certainly take up the projects and within 15 years it will be completed. But this year, the allocation is not even Rs. 1 crore. If this is the position, we cannot imagine that even in 100 years the project will come up. Bhima Project is a joint project. Whenever we ask the Andhra Pradesh Government, they say that they have referred the matter to the Karnataka Government and the Karnataka Government say that they are seriously discussing about this problem; whether they use the water or whether we use the water; but meanwhile the water is going waste. This is the unfortunate state of affairs. This has to be looked into very seriously. Otherwise, it is a very big problem, particularly the ditrict does not have even one project. This year, small projects like Koyalsagar and Sarlasagar are there. Even they are also being dried up.

The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy, recently visited my district also. I took him to all the villages of my constituency. I had explained the situation to him. My district is also famous for labour. You might have heard the name of Palamur Labour. Palamur is another name of Mahabub Nagar. Wherever you go in Maharashtra and Karnataka you will find Palamur labour. Why? We have no work; we are not in a position to show work. This is the pitiable condition of my constituency. Unless special attention is paid by the Government, it is highly impossible to protect my people who are leaving not only my constituency but also my district and even the State. You

can try to understand the miserable conditions of the people.

We are allocating lakhs of rupees for providing drinking water to the people; whether it is a State Government or the Central Government; but the Engineering staff while boring wells is playing a lot of mischief. They go upto only 50 ft. but they record 100 ft. The next day we do not get water. This should be properly checked. Otherwise, there is no use of spending lakhs of rupees. This is a very serious problem which is going on there.

When we are facing a serious drought and the people are suffering, the government machinery should also feel about it and they must come to the rescue of the people. Unless it is properly understood, it is very difficult to solve it. In backward areas, particularly the hill areas and tribal areas, it is highly impossible for the Government asks for contribution. We are required to pay contribution for water supply. Whenever we represent, th Government asks for contribution. We are not in a position to pay for our own food. That being the case, where is the question of paying compensation? Some direction will have to be given to the State Government to start definite schemes in the backward areas, or at least in the scheduled areas and the tribal areas to augment the water supply instead of depending on contributions from the people.

As far as resources are concerned, I would like to mention specifically about my district. I come from a backward district. There is no project for us. But some industries can be started, where we can give some work to the labourers, we can engage them. Such things shall have to be taken up. Labour-oriented industires will have to be taken up, particularly in those areas. Government is naturally aware of these problems. The drought situation in Andhra Pradesh this year is the same as it was last year and before last year.

I want to make one submission. Loans will have to be given to small farmers, marginal farmers, and weaker sections. Simply postponing of the collection of loans is not the solution for this problem. I suggest that the Government may take a decision to write off these loans. This is a continuous thing happening in backward areas facing drought. I would request the Minister of Agriculture to kindly look into this and direct and State Government to write off the loans which are given to the weaker sections, small farmers and backward class people. Specific and severe punishment should be given to the officers responsible for not implementing the drought-relief programmes in these districts. The officers should also be made responsible for non-implementation of the programmes. As far as the Food Corporation of India is concerned, as Mr. Narsimha Reddy mentioned. providing sufficient stocks is not the only solution to the problem. Some subsidy should also be given for the purchase of rice and other foodgrains. I am sorry for taking more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

**21.37 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, October* 15, 1982/*Asvina* 23, 1904 (*Saka*).

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